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PREFACE.

IN this Revised Edition, the principal object has been to furnish a work to those numerous classes of the community, who want for consultation something above an ordinary school dictionary, but who are not disposed to purchase Webster's larger works.

For this purpose, numerous additions have been made to the vocabulary, and to the definitions, particularly from that portion of the American Dictionary which was added in the edition of 1841, and also from the addenda of 1843; so that the number of words in the vocabulary is above *fifty thousand*. By these improvements, it is made to correspond better with the progress of the language, and with the increasing intelligence of the people of this country.

The changes in orthography and pronunciation have been made under the direction of Rev. CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, formerly Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Yale College, Rev. WILLIAM C. FOWLER, lately Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Amherst College, and WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, ESQ., members of the family of Dr. Webster, who were acquainted with his views and his principles; and under their direction, or of some of them, it is expected the future editions of Dr. Webster's Dictionaries, whenever revised, will conform to this.

By consulting general usage, analogy, and the best authorities, by a system of notation easily understood, and by a collection of rules prefixed, it has been the endeavor to make this a correct and convenient pronouncing Dictionary. Walker's vocabularies of *Classical and Scripture proper names* are annexed, together with variations from Walker, in Perry, and in Fulton and Knight.

To furnish help to those who are studying the structure and grammatical relations of the English language, the parts of speech are carefully discriminated, the irregular plurals of nouns are given, and

also the preterits and the perfect participles of irregular verbs, and the present and the perfect participles of verbs generally.

It has also been an object to add to the interest and value of this work, by transferring to it from the American Dictionary the etymology of a considerable number of words, which may serve to create, while it will to some extent gratify, a taste for the affinities of languages, which are so successfully developed by Dr. Webster in his great work. In this department, care has been taken to give prominence to the Saxon element in the language.

It is believed that among the millions who have used Webster's books, there are many who would like to know more of the Author. Accordingly, a short notice of his life is prefixed.

This Dictionary, designed for general and popular use, is now presented to the public in the hope that it will meet the wants of multitudes of the countrymen of Dr. Webster, not only among the teachers and higher classes in Public Schools and Academies, but also in the Counting House, the Manufactory, and the Family.

Amherst, October, 1845.

MEMOIR.

NOAH WEBSTER was born in West Hartford, in the state of Connecticut, on the 16th of October, 1758. His father was a respectable farmer and justice of the peace, and was a descendant of John Webster, from Warwickshire, England, one of the original settlers in Hartford, and for a period governor of the state of Connecticut. His mother, a superior and excellent woman, was a descendant of William Bradford, the second governor of Plymouth colony.

He passed his boyhood like the sons of other farmers, in agricultural occupations during most of the year; attending a district school in the winter, and spending the long evenings of that season at the family fire-side, in the study of those rudiments of an English education, which were then taught in common schools.

When fourteen years of age, from that love of knowledge which was the ruling passion of his life, he commenced the study of the classics, under the instruction of the clergyman of the place, the Rev. Nathan Perkins, D. D.; and in 1774 was admitted a member of the Freshman class in Yale College.

While a student, he showed the same traits of character which were afterward fully developed; the same spirit of investigation, the same industrious habits, the same love of order and of propriety in things and in persons around him, the same adherence to truth and honor in his own conduct.

In his junior year, New England was thrown into consternation by the famous expedition of Gen. Burgoyne. It was universally feared that what that commander had vauntingly said in the British parliament, that with a few thousand men he could march over the country, might prove to be no idle boast. He at once volunteered his services under the command of his father, who was captain in the *alarm list*. In that campaign, all the males in the family, four in number, were in the army at the same time, and continued in it till the surrender of Burgoyne. *There* was kindled in his breast the fire of patriotism, which was extinguished only with his life. Notwithstanding the interruption of his studies by causes connected with the war, Mr. Webster graduated with reputation in 1778.

He was now thrown upon his own efforts for subsistence. On his return from the Commencement, when he graduated, his father gave him an eight-dollar bill of the continental currency, worth about a dollar in silver, and told him he must henceforth rely upon himself for support. In order to defray his current expenses, he engaged in teaching school at Hartford, residing during the summer of 1779 in the family of Mr., afterward Chief Justice Ellsworth.

In 1781 he was admitted to the practice of the law, a profession which he had studied in the intervals of his regular employment. While engaged in his studies, he noted down every word whose meaning he did not dis-

tinctly understand, for the purpose of further examination. The number of words thus noted, of which he could find no definitions at all, or only very imperfect ones, deeply impressed upon his mind the deficiencies of the best dictionaries then in use.

But, as the embarrassments of the country forbade him to hope for immediate practice in his profession, in 1782, while the American army was lying on the bank of the Hudson, he established a classical school in Goshen, Orange county, New York. The country was impoverished; intercourse with Great Britain was interrupted; and there was no certain prospect of peace; school books were scarce, and hardly obtainable, and some of them full of errors. In these circumstances, he compiled two small elementary works for teaching the English language. In the autumn of that year, he rode to Philadelphia for the purpose of showing his manuscripts to gentlemen of influence, and obtaining a law for securing to authors the copy-right of their publications. Having exhibited his manuscripts to several members of the Continental Congress then in session, among whom was Mr. Madison, and to the Rev. Stanhope Smith, then professor of theology at Nassau Hall, Princeton, and afterward president of that institution, he was by them encouraged to prosecute his design.

Accordingly, having at Goshen devoted the winter to the revision of his manuscripts, and the introduction of some improvements suggested by gentlemen in Princeton and Philadelphia, he returned in 1783 to Hartford, where he published the "*First Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language*," a title adopted at the suggestion of President Stiles, but afterward changed for another. The second and third parts were published in the years immediately following. These books, comprising a spelling book, an English grammar, and a compilation for reading, were the first books of the kind published in the United States. They were gradually introduced into most of the schools in the country.

The improvements upon Dilworth, and similar British works, introduced into his spelling book, were: 1. A division of syllables according to the pronunciation. Thus, *ha-bit, ta-lent*, the English mode, was rejected, and *hab-it, tal-ent*, substituted. 2. The reduction of the terminating letters *tion, sion*, into one syllable. Thus, the English *mo-ti-on, de-lu-si-on*, were reduced to *mo-tion, de-lu-sion*. 3. A Key to the pronunciation of the vowels, and such an arrangement of words, that a single figure indicated the proper sound of the vowels of the accented syllables in whole columns. 4. A new classification of words, bringing into the same tables words of a like formation.

At first, when he came to Hartford to publish this book, he could find no man who encouraged him to expect to succeed, except Judge Trumbull and Joel Barlow. Indeed, upon its first publication, it met with much opposition. A pamphlet, entitled "*Dilworth's Ghost*," was extensively circulated, for the purpose of deterring the public from using it. But the people, not frightened at that *ghost*, used the book. About twenty millions have been published, and the demand is increasing. More persons have learned to read from it than there are inhabitants in the United States. "To its influence, more than to any other cause, is this country indebted for that remarkable uniformity of pronunciation which is often spoken of with surprise by English travelers."

Soon after the close of the war, there grew up in the country, especially in the northern parts of it, a violent and organized opposition to the half-pay and commutation acts, passed by Congress, for the relief of the army of the revolution. Indeed, so extensive and deep-seated were the popular discontents, expressed both against Congress and the disbanded army, as to threaten the most dangerous civil dissensions. In this emergency, Mr. Webster, from a regard to justice, as well to those who fought as to those who legislated for the welfare of their country, employed his pen so successfully in defense of Congress, and in allaying discontent in Connecticut, that he received the thanks of Governor Trumbull in person, and was publicly declared by a member of the council, "to have done more to support the authority of Congress, at this crisis, than any other man."

Like many other intelligent men, Mr. Webster early perceived the insufficiency of the old confederation for the purposes of government. The war, by forcing the states to act in concert, gave it whatever of strength it had. Peace, by removing the common danger, proved its weakness. In the winter of 1784-5, he published his "*Sketches of American Policy*," in which he urged the establishment of a new form of government, which should "act, not on the states, as did the old confederation, but directly on individuals also, like the present system." This pamphlet, in the spring of 1785, was by him presented to General Washington, at Mount Vernon, who referred the arguments to a member of the legislature of Virginia. It contained, it is believed, the first distinct proposal made through the medium of the press, for a new constitution of the United States.

One object of Mr. Webster's journey south, at this as at other times, was to obtain laws from the state legislatures, securing to authors the exclusive right to the publication of their productions. He was, to some extent, successful. Some of the states passed such laws. "Public attention was thus called to provision for the support of American literature, which was rendered more effectual by a copy-right law enacted by Congress in 1790." In 1826, he resumed his efforts on the subject, in order to procure such an alteration of the law as should, by giving extension to the rights of authors, secure to them a more ample reward. To accomplish this, he spent a winter in Washington, in the years 1830-31. An act was passed by Congress at the session of that season, more liberal in its provisions than the former law. In his journeys to effect this object, and in his long attendance afterward at Washington, he expended nearly a year of time.

On his return from the south, in 1785, he prepared, in Baltimore, a course of lectures upon the English language, which, in the next year, were delivered in the principal Atlantic cities, and which were published in 1789, under the title of "*Dissertations on the English Language*."

In the year 1787, during which he superintended a school in Philadelphia, the convention which formed the present Constitution, were in session in that city. When they had finished their work, Mr. Webster was solicited by Mr. Fitzsimmons, one of the members, to give the aid of his pen in recommending the new system of government to the people. Accordingly, for this purpose, he wrote a pamphlet, entitled "*An Examination of the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution*."

In 1789, Mr. Webster married a daughter of William Greenleaf, Esq.,

of Boston, and established himself at Hartford, in the practice of the law. In 1793, he was solicited by some eminent statesmen to establish a paper in the city of New York, in defense of Washington's administration, then violently assailed by the partisans of France. Accordingly, from his strong attachment to the principles of the Father of his Country, he removed to New York, and there established a daily paper, called the *Minerva*, with which he connected a semi-weekly paper, called the *Herald*, names which were afterward changed to those of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and the *New York Spectator*. This was the first example of a paper for the country, made up from the columns of a daily paper without re-composition, a practice which is now common.

In 1795, he published, in vindication of Mr. Jay's treaty with Great Britain, to which there was violent opposition, a series of papers, under the signature of CURTIUS, which were extensively re-printed throughout the country, and which, in the opinion of Mr. Rufus King, expressed to Mr. Jay, did more than any other papers of the same kind to allay the opposition to the treaty. In 1799, as the result of laborious investigation, he published in two volumes, octavo, his "*History of Pestilential Diseases*," which was re-published the same year in England. In 1802, he published his celebrated Treatise on the "*Rights of Neutrals*;" and the same year, Historical Notices of "*Banking Institutions and Insurance Offices*." Mr. Webster, in the spring of 1798, removed to New Haven.

In the preface to his "*Compendious Dictionary*," published in January, 1806, he announced to the public that he had entered on the great work of his life, to which his studies had been immediately directed for some years, that of compiling a new and complete dictionary of the English language. Some of the reasons for doing this, are set forth in his published "*Letter to Dr. David Ramsay*," Charleston, South Carolina. During the many years in which his attention had been turned to the subject, he had become deeply convinced of the need of a dictionary which, in the extent of its vocabulary, and the fullness of its definitions, would be commensurate with the progress of the language, as written and spoken. The English and the American nations had been rapidly advancing in the discoveries of science, in the inventions of art, in new modes of thought. The language had kept pace with these improvements and changes, by the introduction of new terms, or by the extended use of old ones. But lexicography had stood still fifty years, from 1755, when Johnson's Dictionary was published. Mr. Webster, while he duly appreciated the difficulty of the task, undertook it upon high public grounds. In the letter mentioned above, he remarks: "The undertaking is Herculean; but it is of far less consequence to *me* than to *my country*."

It is no easy task to collect the "winged words" we speak, and give them stability and form, and "local habitation." He who would do it, must be not only conversant with the usages of the best speakers and best writers, but also with the laws which govern the structure of language in general, and of his own in particular. He must be acquainted, in some degree, with all the arts and sciences, in order to explain their terms. And since, in the wide field of knowledge, "some words are budding, and some are falling away," he must explore that field, in order to gather the living and permanent, and to know when to reject the dead or the transient.

In short, as one has strikingly said, "a dictionary extracts and condenses the essence of all other books ; it holds, as in embryo, the elements of all things known." And then, too, in the pronunciation and orthography, there are many perplexing difficulties connected with divided usage, conflicting analogies, authorities at variance with each other, and unsettled derivations. Moreover, a correct classification of the parts of speech involves the application of a refined logic. Besides these, Dr. Webster met with unexpected embarrassment in the departments of etymology. After writing through two letters of the alphabet, he laid aside his manuscripts, and endeavored, by a comparison of words having the same or cognate radical letters, in twenty different languages, to discover the real or probable affinities between the English and other languages, and thus to obtain a more correct knowledge of the origin and primary sense of words. In this department of lexicography, he labored ten years, in the careful comparison of radical words, and in forming a "*Synopsis of the principal words in twenty languages, arranged in classes under their primary elements or letters.*" After completing this synopsis, he proceeded to finish the work.

During the progress of these labors, Mr. Webster, finding his resources inadequate to the support of his family at New Haven, removed, in 1812, to Amherst, a pleasant country town in Massachusetts. Here, notwithstanding his devotedness to his studies, he entered with his characteristic ardor into the literary and social interests of the place : promoted agricultural improvements, himself cultivating a few acres ; represented the town at different times in the General Court of Massachusetts, as he had done New Haven in the General Assembly of Connecticut ; employed his influence in the establishment, first of the academy, and then of the college, of whose Board of Trustees he was president ; delivered the address at laying the corner-stone of the first college edifice, and inducted the first president into office.

In 1822, Mr. Webster returned to New Haven. In 1823, he received the degree of LL. D. from Yale College. In June, 1824, he sailed for Europe, with a view to perfect his work, by consulting literary men abroad, and by examining standard authors, to which he could not have access in this country. He spent two months at Paris, in consulting rare works in the *Bibliothèque du Roi*, and then went to England, where he remained till May, 1825. He spent several months at the University of Cambridge, where he had free access to the public libraries, and there he finished the "*American Dictionary.*"

An edition was published, in 1828. This contained twelve thousand words, and between thirty and forty thousand definitions, not found in any preceding dictionary. An edition was soon after published in England. In 1841, another edition was published in this country, containing, with those in the addenda, about eighteen thousand additional words.

Of the merits of that dictionary, it does not fall within the limits of this notice to speak. It is sufficient to say, that in the estimation of those best qualified, both in this country and in Europe, to form a correct judgment, it has taken the same place at the head of English lexicography, which Johnson's great work took ninety years ago. With the excellencies of that work, it unites other excellencies, corresponding with the advanced state of philology, and the progress of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Besides his principal productions, above mentioned, there are numerous others to be included in a complete list of his writings.

Dr. Webster loved truth in all its manifestations, whether in science or art, whether in politics and history, or in morals and religion. Though absorbed for years in the study of language, he lost none of his interest in the objects to which it is applied; for he still remembered that "things are the sons of God, and that words are the daughters of men." He had that ardent thirst for knowledge which is the true scholar's moving power; this prompted him to his investigations, and sustained him in their progress. When an opinion was proposed, he never so much as asked whether it was *new*, or whether it was *old*; but his constant and only inquiry was, is it *true*? And how great was his gratification, when successful in his search after truth, we may learn from his own statement: "While engaged in composing my dictionary, I was often so much excited by the discoveries I had made, that my pulse, whose ordinary action is scarcely sixty beats to the minute, was accelerated to eighty or eighty-five." As he welcomed truth in all forms, so he dared to introduce it to the world, trusting that it would win its way to the confidence of others. And if, delving in the mine of original investigation, he sometimes threw up to the light masses of truth too large to enter immediately into general circulation, he had the satisfaction of knowing that there were those who understood its value. Indeed, he often had the gratification to see many truths become current, which, at their first presentation, were rejected. And if, in the progress of his investigations, continued for so many years, he found reason to change an opinion, he had the magnanimity to make the recantation as public as the avowal.

Equally remarkable was his love of virtue. His sensibility was easily moved, either by what is right in conduct, on the one hand, or by what is wrong, on the other. He could not speak of moral distinctions with indifference. His heart, his voice, his pen, and his conduct were always on the side of virtue, and order, and religion. As a lover of the human race, of his country, of his friends, of his God, no man could better discharge the various duties of his station, or dispense, with a more winning grace, all the sweet charities of life. In his last years, he had good health, an unimpaired mind, and "that which should accompany old age, as honor, love, troops of friends." In his last days, he enjoyed the hopes of the gospel. Death took him not by surprise. When, after a short illness, the announcement of his approaching dissolution was made to him, "I am ready," was his simple and sublime reply. He met the King of Terrors, saying, "I know in whom I have believed; I have no doubts, no fears." He died on the 28th of May, 1843, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

But he will long be remembered by many, as the youthful soldier, who was ready, if need be, to pour out his blood and his life together for the land of his birth; as the thoughtful politician, who early devised a scheme for uniting the states under a Constitution, such as the country now enjoys; as the grateful citizen, who gallantly sprang to the defense of Washington, when factious men rose up against him; as the laborious lexicographer, who throws a strong and steady light upon the English language; as the Christian moralist, "who taught millions to read, but not one to sin."

RULES

FOR THE

PRONUNCIATION AND ORTHOGRAPHY OF WORDS.

IN order that this work may be conveniently used as a Pronouncing Dictionary, a system of notation is employed, which can be easily understood.

The first, or long, sound of the vowels, is designated by a horizontal mark placed over them; as in *fā-vor*, *cē-dar*, *vī-tal*, *glō-ry*, *trū-ly*, *cū-de*.

The second, or short, sound of the vowels, in accented syllables, is designated by the omission of any mark; as *sal'-a-ry*, *en'-er-gy*, *in'-fa-my*, *bot'-a-ny*, *hus'-band*, *sym'-bol*.

The Italian sound of *a* is designated by two points over the letter; as in *bār*, *māst*, *fā-ther*.

The broad sound of *a* is designated by two points under the vowel; as in *ball*, *broād*. The short sound of broad *a* is designated by a single mark under it; as in *what*, *quad-rant*.

The letter *e*, having the sound of *a* long, has a horizontal mark under the letter; as in *prey*, *in-veigh*.

The letter *i*, when it has the sound of *u* short, has a curving mark over it; as in *bird*, *stir*.

When the letter *i* has the sound of *e* long, it has two points over it; as in *fa-tigue*, *ma-rine*.

The letter *o*, when it has the sound of *u* short, has a curving mark over it; as in *dōve*, *sōn*.

The vowel *o*, when it has the sound of *oo*, has two dots over it; thus, *mōve*, *lōse*.

The two letters *oo*, without points, have the sound of the French *ou*; as in *fool*, *room*.

The sound of *oo*, when shortened, is indicated by two points under the letters; thus, *book*, *look*.

The short sound of *oo* is also indicated by two points under the letter *u*; as in *full*, *pull*.

The digraphs, *ee*, *ea*, *ei*, *ie*, when neither vowel is pointed, have the sound of *e* long; *ai* and *ay*, the sound of *a* long; *oa*, that of *o* long.

In all cases when one vowel of a digraph is marked, that vowel has the sound designated by the mark, and the other is quiescent; thus, *up-brāid*, *ap-pēar*, *vein*, *broād*.

By marking the vowel *o* in the digraphs *ou* and *ow*, the digraph is distinguished from the diphthong; thus, in *source*, *ou* are a digraph; but in *sour* they are a diphthong; and *bōw*, a weapon, is distinguished from *bow*, to bend.

The letter *c*, when it has the sound of *k*, is marked as in *can*.

The soft sound of *g* is distinguished thus: as in *gem*, from the hard sound, as in *go*.

The letter *s*, when it has the vocal sound, is marked thus: as in *praise*, to distinguish it from the merely sibilant sound, as in *sign*.

The letters *ch*, when they have the sound of *k*, are marked as in *character*.

The letters *ch*, in words from the French, are pronounced as *sh*, and marked thus, *chaise*: pronounced *shays*.

The vocal sound of *th*, is distinguished thus: as in *thou*, from the aspirated sound of *th*, as in *think*.

Syllables having the secondary accent, when the stress falls upon the vowel, sometimes have the quality of sound indicated by a mark; as in *ab'-di-cāte*, *mul'-ti-fy*.

In a full and perfect alphabet of a language, for each simple single sound, incapable of being represented by a combination of letters, there must be a simple single sign; no sound must have more than one sign to express it; and no sign must express more than one sound. As the English language, being both deficient and redundant, does not answer these conditions, the mode of ascertaining the proper pronunciation, by marks and slight alterations of the present characters, seems to be the only one which can be reduced to practice. This mode, resembling the use of points in the Hebrew, has been adopted by some of the nations on the Continent; and is in this work pursued so far as to facilitate, and not so far as to embarrass the learner. With this scheme, which is so simple that it may be learned in a few moments, the visible characters of the language will present to the eye of the reader the true sounds of words.

A considerable number of words, also, are re-spelled; and when use or authorities are divided, two modes of pronunciation are sometimes given. When two modes of spelling or of pronunciation are given, the leading one is generally entitled to the preference; in some cases, it is difficult to say which should be preferred.

The letter *a*, when final, has the Italian sound; as in *Da'-tä*, *A-mer-i-cä*.

In English words and syllables ending in *e*, after a single consonant, the first vowel is long, and the final *e* is silent; as in *fäte*, *mäte*, *nöte*, *rite*, *for-ti-tüde*, *pros-e-ljite*.

The vowel *i*, in the termination *ive*, is always short, except when pointed; as *mo-tive*, *rel-a-tive*: pronounced *mo'-tiv*, *rel'-a-tiv*.

The letter *a*, coming before the letter *r*, has a peculiar sound; such as is heard in the correct pronunciation of the words *pre-pare*, *fair*, *pray-er*. This sound differs somewhat from the sound of long *a*, and approaches that of the Italian *a*.

The letters *ce*, *ci*, and *ti*, before a vowel, often blend into the sound of *sh*; thus, *o-cean*, *pho-cion*, *mo-tion*, are pronounced *o'-shun*, *pho'-shun*, *mo'-shun*.

The termination *sion*, after a consonant, is pronounced *shun*; *con-ces-sion* is pronounced *con-cesh-un*; but after a vowel, it is pronounced *zhun*; *dif-fu-sion* is pronounced *dif-fu'-zhun*.

The termination *tion*, in most words, is pronounced *shun*, after a vowel or consonant; *na-tion*, *af-fec-tion*, are pronounced *na'-shun*, *af-fec'-shun*.

In a few words, *tion*, are pronounced *chun*; as in *Chris-tian*, *bas-tion*; *E-gyp-tian* is an exception: pronounced *E-gyp'-shun*.

Sier are pronounced *zher*, or *zhur*, in *bra'-sier*, *o'-sier*.

The letters *gh*, in most English words, are quiescent. In the following, they are pronounced like *f*: *cough*, *chough*, *clough*, *enough*, *laugh*, *rough*, *slough*, *tough*, *trough*.

H, after *r*, is mute; as in *rhetoric*.

G and *k*, before *n*, are mute; as in *gnaw*, *knave*.

W, before *r*, is mute; as in *wrest*, *wrong*.

In a few words, *h* after *w* is pronounced before it; as in *what*, *which*, as if written *hwat*, *hwich*.

In the termination *en*, *e* is usually mute; as in *broken*, pronounced *brokn*. The final *e* is mute after *l*, in the following syllables: *ble*, *cle*, *dle*, *fle*, *gle*, *kle*, *ple*, *tle*, *zle*.

B, after *m*, is mute; as in *dumb*.

L is mute before *k*, as in *walk*; before *m*, as in *calm*; and before *f*, as in *half*, *calf*.

N is mute after *m*, as in *hymn*.

Ch has the sound of *tch*, as in *chance*; of *sh*, as in *chaise*; and of *k*, as in *character*.

Ph are always pronounced like *f*, as in *philosophy*; but they are silent in *phthisic*: pronounced *tizzic*.

P is mute before *s*, as in *psalms*; and before *t*, as in *ptyalism*, *Ptolemy*.

In the terminating syllable of adjectives, *ous*, the letter *o* is always silent.

The unaccented *y*, at the end of words, is short, like *i*, in *pin*, *pit*; as in *glory*, *probity*. In the plural of such words, *ies* are pronounced *iz*, as *glories*, pronounced *gloriz*. But *y*, in monosyllables, has its first sound; as in *dry*, *my*; and in verbs, the same sounds occur in the inflections; as in *fly*, *flies*; *try*, *tries*: pronounced *flize*, *trize*. In the termination *fy*, the *y* has its first sound; as in *fortify*. So also *i*, in the last syllable of *fortifies*.

S has its proper sound after *f*, *p*, *k*, *t*, and *th*, aspirate; as in *chiefs*, *caps*, *franks*, *pits*, *deaths*.

S has also the sound of *z*, after *b, d, g, gh, l, m, n, r, s*, and *ss, z, v, aw, ay, ew, ey, ow, oy, sh, ng, th* vocal, *ch, oe, ie*, and after *c* followed by *e* final; as in *robs, robes, races, rods, rides, rags, rages, toils, dreams, sighs, rains, bars, waves, roses, passes, mazes, laws, days, news, preys, vows, joys, brushes, sings, breathes, churches, foes, flies*. *S*, before *m*, has the sound of *z*; as in *spasm, baptism*.

In many cases, a word, the better to express the pronunciation, is printed a second time, in letters most proper for the purpose. In this case, the pronunciation of the radical word is to be observed in the derivatives, unless otherwise noted: thus, *bright* is printed *brite*, to show the pronunciation; and this pronunciation is to be observed in its derivatives; as *brightness, brightly*.

The letter *u*, it should be remarked, has the sound of *yu* in many words in which this letter forms a syllable by itself; as in *u-nit, u-nanimous, u-biquity, u-surp*; and in some monosyllables; as in *use*, pronounced *yuse*.

The present practice is to give *u* the sound of *yu*, in such words as *nature, feature, rapture*, which are pronounced *nat'-yur, feat'-yur, rapt'-yur*. This practice seems to have been adopted to avoid the common corruption of a change of *t* into *sh*, as in *natshur*, a pronunciation condemned by some of the latest orthoepists. But in words of more syllables than two, this pronunciation of *u*, as *yu*, in the last syllables, as in *caricature, literaturz, judicature*, is not to be commended.

The termination *ed*, in the past tense and participles of verbs, retains the vowel *e* in the vocabulary, for showing the proper orthography; but in the customary pronunciation, this vowel is omitted, except after *d* and *t*: thus, *abandoned, delivered, charmed*, are pronounced *abandon'd, deliver'd, charm'd*; and in this work, the silent letter is italicized. This rule extends to all cases, except to some formal uses, or to occasional uses of some words in verse.

Some words of this class, however, when used as adjectives, are pronounced in two syllables, though when used as preterits or participles, they are pronounced in one: thus, a *learned man, a blessed day*, preserve the *ed* in sound.

After *d* and *t*, this termination *ed* is, from necessity, pronounced as a distinct syllable; as in *abraded, hated*.

Accent is the more forcible utterance of a particular syllable of a word, by which it is distinguished from others. The accented syllable of a word serves, therefore, as a kind of resting place or support of the voice, which passes over the unaccented syllables with more rapidity and a less distinct utterance.

Accent is of two kinds, or rather of two degrees of force, *primary* and *secondary*. Words of one syllable can have no accent. Words of two syllables have the primary accent only. Words of three and four syllables may have the primary and secondary accent; but many of them have no secondary accent that deserves notice; such are *dignity, enemy, fidelity*. In words of four, five, and more syllables, a secondary accent is often essential to a clear, distinct articulation of the several syllables. Thus, *heterogeneous* can not be well uttered without two accented syllables; the fourth syllable receiving the principal stress of the voice, and the first clearly distinguished by more forcible utterance than the second, third, fifth, and sixth.

The accent of most English words has been long established; and, evidently, it has been determined by the natural ease of speaking, without the aid of rules or instruction.

No general rule can be given for the accentuation of words of two syllables. It is, however, worth observing, that when the same word is both a noun or an adjective, and a verb, it happens, in many instances, that the noun or adjective has the accent on the first syllable, and the verb on the last; instances of which we have in *ab'-sent, to absent'*; *con'-cert, to concert'*. In a few instances, the word has a different accent, when a noun, from that which it has when an adjective; as *an'-gust, august'*; *gal'-lant, gallant'*.

Words often have a secondary accent, or what approaches a secondary accent, when used as verbs, which they do not have when used as adjectives: thus, *moderate* and *deliberate*, when used as verbs, have a secondary accent on the last syllable, but not when used as adjectives. When these words are used as verbs, the *a* in the last syllable has the first or long sound.

Words of three syllables, derived from dissyllables, usually retain the accent of their primitives; thus, *po'-et, po'-etess*; *pleas'-ant, pleas'-antly*; *polite', poli'-test*.

In like manner, words of four syllables, formed from dissyllables, generally retain the accent of the primitives; as in *collect'ible* from *collect'*, *ser'-viceable* from *ser'-vice*.

In all cases, the preterit and participles of verbs retain the accent of the verbs.

Words ending in *tion*, *sion*, *tian*, *cions*, *tious*, *cial*, *cian*, *tial*, *tiate*, *tiens*, *cient*, have the accent on the syllable preceding that termination; as *mo'-tion*, *Chris'-tian*, *crudi'-tion*, *pa'-tient*.

Words of more than two syllables, ending in *ty*, have, for the most part, the accent on the antepenult; as *gratu'-ity*, *propri'-ety*, *prosper'-ity*.

Trisyllables, ending in *ment*, for the most part, have the accent on the first syllable; as *com'-pliment*, *del'-riment*; but to this rule there are many exceptions, and particularly nouns formed from verbs; as *amend'-ment*, *command'-ment*.

Words with the following terminations have the accent on the last syllable, except two: *fluens*, as *super'-fluens*; *ferous*, as *vocif'-erous*; *fluent*, as *circum'-fluent*; *cracy*, as *demo'-racy*; *gonal*, as *diag'-onal*; *gony*, as *cosmog'-ony*; *mochy*, as *logom'-ochy*; *loquy*, as *ob'-loquy*; *mathy*, as *polym'-athy*; *meter*, as *barom'-eter*; *nomy*, as *econ'-omy*; *ogy*, as *philol'-ogy*; *pathy*, as *ap'-athy*; *phony*, as *eu'-phony*; *parous*, as *ovip'-arous*; *scopy*, as *deuterost'-copy*; *strophe*, as *apos'-trophe*; *vomous*, as *igniv'-omous*; *vorous*, as *carniv'-orous*; *tomy*, as *anat'-omy*; *raphy*, as *geog'-raphy*.

Compound words, as *book-case*, *ink-stand*, *pen-knife*, *note-book*, usually have a slight accent, that is, one syllable is distinguished by some stress of voice; but as the other syllable is significant by itself, it is uttered with more distinctness than the syllables of other words which are wholly unaccented.

The rules for marking the letters with points are applicable only to English words in the vocabulary. The foreign words, printed in Italics, are not pointed.

The accented syllable is distinguished by this mark ['] at the end; as in *ta'-bor*, *ten'-or*, *del'-ri-ment*.

When two accents occur after *e* and *i*, and before *ci* and *ti*, they indicate that the preceding syllable ends with the pronunciation of *sh*: thus, *pre''-cious*, *vi''-tiate* are pronounced *presh'-ous*, *vish'-ate*, the *ci* and *ti* blending into the sound of *sh*.

In such words as *pronunciation*, *initiation*, euphony seems to require that *cia* and *tia* should be uttered in two syllables, *pro-nun-ci-a'-tion*, *in-i-ti-a'-tion*, to prevent the repetition of the sound of *sh*.

Two accents between *n* and *g*, or after *g*, indicate that *ng* are pronounced with a close articulation; as in *fin''-ger*, *lon''-ger*.

As Dr. Ash remarks, the different vowels in *unaccented* syllables are pronounced alike, or nearly so. Thus, in the words *altar*, *alter*, *manner*, *manor*, *murmur*, all the vowels of the last syllables have the same sound. Hence, it is generally useless to mark the unaccented vowels, their sounds being too obscure and indistinct to be defined, or to be accurately distinguished by marks. The nice distinctions between them, if any exist, are to be acquired only by usage and good taste.

In general, the rules followed in this book are:

1. The usage of respectable people in England and the United States, when identical in the two countries, settled and undisputed.

2. When usage is unsettled or uncertain, the pronunciation is adjusted to the regular and established analogies of the language, as far as these can be definitely ascertained; having, however, in accentuation, some regard to euphony, or the prosaic melody, which proceeds from a due succession of accented and unaccented syllables.

Though there are great differences in orthography in the English language, certain classes of words can conveniently be reduced to uniformity, as in the following examples:

1. *Favor*, *candor*, *ardor*, *labor*, *color*, *clamor*, *parlor*, *error*, *tenor*, *honor*, *splendor*, *rigor*, *armor*, *vigor*, *vapor*, *valor*, *inferior*, *superior*, &c.; and the derivatives in the same

manner without *u*, that the pupil need not be troubled with the *u* in *labour*, and the omission of it in *laborious*; *u* in *inferiour*, and not in *inferiority*, &c.

2. *Music, public, cubic*, and all similar words from the Greek and Latin, and some formed in analogy with them, without *k*. Most of these admit the terminations *al* and *ally*; as *musical, musically*; and it is inconvenient to add *k* to the primitive word, *music*, and be obliged to omit it in *musical*. Besides, the mark used on *c*, when it has the use of *k*, supersedes the necessity of *k*.

Exceptions.—Words which may be used as verbs, retain *k*, on account of the past tense and participles; as *traffick, trafficked; frolick, frolicking*.

Words of Teutonic and Gothic origin, having never lost *k*, and not admitting an additional syllable, retain *k*; as *hemlock, fetlock, wedlock*. Monosyllables are also excepted; as *sick, lick, lock*; most of which may be used as verbs.

3. *Defense, expense, offense, pretense, recompense*, with *s*; not solely because the Latin originals have *s*, but because the derivatives *defensive, expensive, offensive, pretension, recompensing*, must be written with *s*.

4. *Blamable, abatable, debatable, movable, ratable, salable, reconcilable*, and all similar words without *e*, except after *c* and *g*; as *noticeable, changeable*.

5. *Befall, miscall, install, recall, forestall, inthrall*, retain the *ll*; for if one *l* is omitted in the primitive word, it must be restored in the participles *befalling*, &c.; and it is a general rule in the language, that *a* before *ll*, has its broad sound; (*mall* and *shall* excepted.) Hence, if written *befal, miscal*, the pronunciation may be easily mistaken. For this reason, *ll* should be retained in the nouns *installment, inthrallment*.

6. *Foretell, distill, instill, fulfill*, retain *ll* in the primitive, for it must be retained in the participles and other derivatives; as *fortelling, distiller*, &c. In this case, the pupil has only to learn that the spelling of the original words *tell, still, fill*, is retained in all the derivatives.

7. *Connection, deflection, inflection, reflection*, follow the spelling of the verbs *connect, deflect, inflect, reflect*. *Complex* and *reflex* are considered as the primitives of a different analogy, and the common spelling is retained.

8. All verbs, formed from the Latin and Greek *izo*, and others formed in analogy with them, are written with the termination *ize*; as *generalize, legalize, moralize*. This termination, and *ism*, never change the accent of the original word. Words directly from the French *prisr*, and others from the French, generally retain the letter *s*; as *surprise, enterprise, comprise, devise, revise, merchandise*.

9. Monosyllabic verbs, ending in a single consonant, not preceded by a long vowel, and other verbs, ending in a single accented consonant, and of course not preceded by a long vowel, double the final consonant in all the derivatives, which are formed by a termination beginning with a vowel: thus, *fit, blot, bar*, when they take the terminations *ed, eth, ing*, are written *fitted, fitteth, fitting; blotted, blotteth, blotting; barred, barreth, barring*. The reason of this rule is, that without this duplication of the last consonant, the vowel of the primitive word would, in the derivative, be naturally pronounced wrong; that is, with its long sound, *fited, bloting, bared*. Hence, we see the reason why verbs having the long sound of a vowel, do not double the last consonant; as *feared, repealed, repeated*.

10. When verbs of two or more syllables end in a single unaccented consonant, preceded by a single vowel, the final consonant is not doubled in the derivatives. Thus, we should write *appareled, canceled, caviling, caviler, duelist, libeled, libelous, equaled, rivaled, traveler, traveling, quarreling*, &c. This rule, always admitted to be just, has been violated, probably from mere heedlessness; there being no more

propriety in doubling the consonant in *caviling*, *libeling*, than in *limiting*, *pardoning*, *delivering*.

11. In the formation of the plural number of nouns ending in *ance*, *ancy*; *ence*, *ency*, the general rules are to be observed. When the letter *e* terminates a word, the letter *s* only is to be added; as in *compliance*, *compliances*; but if the letter *y* terminates a word, this letter is omitted, and *ies* are added: as in *discrepancy*, *discrepancies*. In some cases, the same word is sometimes written with *e* and sometimes with *y*; in which cases, the word admits of either form of the plural termination.

Dull, *skill*, *will*, *full*, &c., retain *ll* in all their derivatives, to prevent the inconvenience of exceptions to a rule. There is no reason for omitting one *l* in *dullness*, *fullness*, *skillful*, *willful*, which would not require the omission of one *s* in *blissful*, *distressful*.

The orthography of *dispatch*, *instructor*, *visitor*, which Johnson altered without any good reason, not only in opposition to the practice of all that cluster of distinguished authors who adorned the beginning of the last century, but in contradiction of his own practice, in some of his writings, has been restored.

In many words, which belong to no class, and which are differently written in our books, the orthography which is most simple, or most agreeable to the etymology or to the pronunciation, is adopted.

POINTED LETTERS.

Ā, ā,	long, as in <i>fate</i> .
Ā, ā,	Italian, as in <i>father</i> .
Ȁ, ȁ,	broad, as in <i>fall</i> .
Ȃ, ȃ,	as in <i>what</i> .
Ē, ē,	long, as in <i>mete</i> .
Ē, ē,	long <i>a</i> , as in <i>prey</i> .
Ī, ī,	long, as in <i>pine</i> .
Ī, ī,	long <i>e</i> , as in <i>marine</i> .
Ĭ, ĭ,	short <i>u</i> , as in <i>bird</i> .
Ō, ō,	long <i>o</i> , as in <i>note</i> .
Ŏ, ǒ,	short <i>u</i> , as in <i>dove</i> .

Ö, ö,	like <i>oo</i> , as in <i>move</i> .
Œ, œ,	short, as in <i>book</i> .
Ū, ū,	long, as in <i>tune</i> .
Ū, ū,	as in <i>pull</i> .
Ū, ū,	as in <i>use</i> .
Ȳ, ȳ,	long, as in <i>dry</i> .
Ɔ, ɔ,	like <i>k</i> , as in <i>cap</i> .
ĈH, ĉh,	like <i>sh</i> , as in <i>chaise</i> .
Ĝ, ĝ,	like <i>j</i> , as in <i>gem</i> .
TH, th,	vocal, as in <i>thou</i> .
Š, š,	like <i>z</i> , as in <i>muse</i> .

In an accented syllable the vowel, when not pointed, is short; as in *mat, met, pin, not, but, cyst*.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a</i>	stands	for adjective.
<i>ad.</i>	“	“ adverb.
<i>con.</i>	“	“ connective, or conjunction.
<i>ex.</i>	“	“ exclamation, or interjection.
<i>n.</i>	“	“ name, or noun.
<i>obs.</i>	“	“ obsolete.
<i>prep.</i>	“	“ preposition.
<i>pp.</i>	“	“ participle passive, and perfect.
<i>ppr.</i>	“	“ participle of the present tense.
<i>pret.</i>	“	“ preterit.
<i>pron.</i>	“	“ pronoun.
<i>v. i.</i>	“	“ verb intransitive.
<i>v. t.</i>	“	“ verb transitive.
<i>Ar.</i>	“	“ Arabic.
<i>Arm.</i>	“	“ Armoric.
<i>A. S.</i>	“	“ Anglo Saxon.
<i>Corn.</i>	“	“ Cornish.
<i>Dan.</i>	“	“ Danish.

<i>D.</i>	stands	for Dutch.
<i>Eng.</i>	“	“ English, or England.
<i>Eth.</i>	“	“ Ethiopic.
<i>Fr.</i>	“	“ French.
<i>G.</i>	“	“ German.
<i>Gr.</i>	“	“ Greek.
<i>Goth.</i>	“	“ Gothic.
<i>Heb.</i>	“	“ Hebrew.
<i>Ice.</i>	“	“ Icelandic.
<i>Ir.</i>	“	“ Irish.
<i>It.</i>	“	“ Italian.
<i>L.</i>	“	“ Latin.
<i>Per.</i>	“	“ Persian.
<i>Port.</i>	“	“ Portuguese.
<i>Russ.</i>	“	“ Russian.
<i>Sans.</i>	“	“ Sanscrit.
<i>Sp.</i>	“	“ Spanish.
<i>Sw.</i>	“	“ Swedish.
<i>W.</i>	“	“ Welsh.



DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ABA

A, is the first letter of the alphabet in most of the known languages of the earth. It represents the first sound naturally made by the human organs. **A**, called the indefinite article, is a contraction of the Anglo-Saxon *an*, *one*, and is used before words beginning with a consonant; like *one*, it has been called an adjective. **A**, as a prefix to many English words, is equivalent to the prepositions *in*, or *on*, as *asleep*, *afoot*; and also when used before participles, as, *a-hunting*, *a-begging*.

AB, a prefix to words of Latin origin denoting separation.

AB'-A-CIST, *n.* One who casts accounts.

A-BACK, *ad.* Back, backward, behind.

AB'-A-COT, *n.* The cap of state formerly worn by English kings.

AB-AC'-TOR, *n.* One who steals a herd of cattle.

AB'-A-CUS, *n.* An arithmetical table.

A-BÄFT', *ad.* Toward the stern of a ship.

AB-ÄL'-IEN-ÄTE, (ab-äl'-yen-äte,) *v. t.* To transfer the title of property.

AB-ÄL'-IEN-Ä'-TION, (ab-äl-yen-ä'-shun,) *n.* The transferring the title to property.

A-BAN'-DON, *v. t.* [Fr. *abandonner*.] To forsake wholly; to desert.

A-BAN'-DON-ED, (a-ban'-dud,) *pp.* Forsaken, deserted, very wicked.

A-BAN'-DON-ING, *ppr.* Forsaking, renouncing.

A-BAN'-DON-MENT, *n.* Entire desertion.

A-BÄSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *abaissier*; L. *basis*; W. *bais*.] To bring low, humble, cast down.

A-BÄS'-ED, *pp.* Brought low, humbled, disgraced.

A-BÄSE'-MENT, *n.* The act of humbling, low state.

A-BÄSH', *v. t.* To put to the blush, to confound.

A BÄSH'-ED, *pp.* Put out of countenance.

A-BÄSH'-ING, *ppr.* Putting to shame or confusion.

A-BÄSH'-MENT, *n.* Astonishment, confusion.

A-BÄS'-ING, *ppr.* Humbling, depressing, bringing low.

A-BÄT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be abated, defeated, remitted.

A-BÄTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *abatire*, to beat down; Sp. *abatir*.] To decrease, lessen, pull down, fail, as a writ; remit, as a tax; deduct, annul.

A-BÄT'-ED, *pp.* Lessened, lowered, taken off.

A-BÄTE'-MENT, *n.* A sum abated, an allowance, decrease; a remitting, as of a tax; failure, as of a writ; the removing of a nuisance.

A-BÄT'-ING, *ppr.* Pulling down, defeating, remitting.

AB'-ÄT-TIS, *n.* Branches of trees sharpened for defense.

ABE

AB'-A-TÜRE, *n.* Grass trampled down by a stag.

ABB, *n.* Yarn for the warp.

AB'-BÄ, *n.* A Syriac name for father.

AB'-BA-CY, *n.* The possessions of an abbot.

AB-BAT'-IC-ÄL, *a.* Pertaining to an abbey.

AB'-BE, (ab'-by,) *n.* [Fr.] In a monastic sense the same as abbot. In papal countries, often a title without office.

AB'-BESS, *n.* The governess of a nunnery.

AB'-BEY, *n.* The residence of an abbot, or monks.

AB'-BOT, *n.* The head of a society of monks.

AB'-BOT-SHIP, *n.* The state of an abbot.

AB-BRE'-VI-ÄTE, *v. t.* To shorten, abridge, cut off.

AB-BRE'-VI-Ä-TED, *pp.* Shortened, reduced in length.

AB-BRE'-VI-Ä-TING, *ppr.* Shortening, abridging.

AB-BRE'-VI-Ä'-TION, (ab-bré-vi-ä'-shun,) *n.* The act or art of shortening.

AB-BRE'-VI-Ä'-TOR, or **AB-BRE-VI-Ä'-TOR**, *n.* One who shortens or abridges.

AB-BRE'-VI-Ä-TÜRE, *n.* Abridgment.

AB'-DI-CÄNT, *a.* Abdicating, renouncing.

AB'-DI-CÄTE, *v. t.* [L. *abdico*.] 1. To relinquish, renounce or abandon. 2. To abandon an office or trust without formal resignation.

AB'-DI-CÄ-TED, *ppr.* Renounced, abandoned.

AB'-DI-CÄ-TING, *ppr.* Relinquishing without a formal resignation.

AB-DI-CÄ'-TION, *n.* The deserting of a public trust.

AB'-DI-CÄ-TIVE, or **AB-DIC'-Ä-TIVE**, *a.* Causing or implying abdication.

AB'-DI-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of hiding.

AB-DÖ'-MEN, or **AB'-DÖ-MEN**, *n.* The lower part of the belly.

AB-DÖM'-I-NÄL, } *a.* Pertaining to the abdo-

AB-DÖM'-I-NOUS, } *men.*

AB-DÜCE', *v. t.* [L. *abduco*.] To separate draw away.

AB-DÜ'-CENT, *a.* Drawing or pulling away.

AB-DUC'-TION, *n.* The act of drawing away.

AB-DUC'-TOR, *n.* The muscle which pulls back.

A-BE-CE-DA'-RI-ÄN, *n.* One who teaches or is learning the alphabet.

A-BED', *ad.* In bed, on the bed.

AB'-ER-DA-VINE, *n.* The siskin, a song-bird.

AB-ER'-RANCE, *n.* A wandering, deviation.

AB-ER'-RING, } *a.* Going astray.

AB-ER'-RANT, } *a.*

AB-ER-RÄ'-TION, (ab-er-rä'-shun,) *n.* Act of wandering, deviation.

A-BET', *v. t.* [A. S. *betan*, *gebetan*.] 1. To encour-

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BAR; MÈTE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NÔTE, DÔVE, MÖVE
 BÖÖK; TÖNE, PÜLL, ÜSE. € like K; CH like SH; G like J; S like Z; TH as in thou

age by aid; but now used chiefly in a bad sense.
2. In law, to encourage or assist in a criminal act.
A-BET'-MENT, *n.* Encouragement, support.
A-BET'-TED, *pp.* Aided, encouraged to a crime.
A-BET'-TING, *ppr.* Aiding or encouraging to a crime.
A-BET'-TOR, *n.* One who aids or encourages.
A-BEY'-ANCE, (a-bā'-yans, *n.*) [*Norm. abbaiaunce.*] A waiting or expectation in law.
AB'-GRE-GATE, *v. t.* To separate from a herd.
AB-HOR', *v. t.* To detest, hate, dislike much.
AB-HOR'-RED, *pp.* Detested, hated very much.
AB-HOR'-RENCE, *n.* Detestation, great hatred.
AB-HOR'-RENT, *a.* Inconsistent with, detesting.
AB-HOR'-RENT-LY, *ad.* With abhorrence.
AB-HOR'-RER, *n.* One who abhors, a hater.
AB-HOR'-RING, *ppr.* Having great aversion.
Ā'-BIB, *n.* The first month of the Jewish year.
A-BIDE', *v. i. or v. t. pret. and pp.* abode. [*A. S. bīdan, abidan; W. bod, Sw. bīda.*] **1.** To wait for, to be prepared for, to bear or support. **2.** To stay or dwell in a place.
A-BID'-ER, *n.* One who dwells or continues.
Ā-BID'-ING, *ppr.* Continuing; *n.* continuance.
Ā-BID'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to continue.
A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. habilité; It. abilità.*] **1.** Physical power, bodily or mental. **2.** Moral power depending on the will. **3.** Civil or regal power. **4.** Means.
ĀB-ĪV'-TIO, [*L.*] From the beginning.
AB'-JECT, *a.* Mean, worthless, sunk very low.
AB'-JECT, *n.* A person in the lowest condition.
AB-JEC'-TION, } *n.* A mean or low state.
AB'-JECT-NESS, }
AB'-JECT-LY, *ad.* Meanly, wretchedly, basely.
AB-JU-RA'-TION, *n.* The act of abjuring, forswearing.
AB-JU'-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing abjuration.
AB-JURE', *v. t.* To reject upon oath, to quit.
AB-JÜR'-ED, *pp.* Renounced upon oath.
AB-JÜR'-ER, *n.* One who abjures.
AB-JÜR'-ING, *ppr.* Renouncing on oath.
AB-LA-C'-TATE, *v. t.* To wean from the breast.
AB-LA-C'-TA'-TION, *n.* [*L. ab and lac, milk.*] **1.** A weaning of a child from the breast. **2.** A method of grafting by approach, or inarching.
AB-LAQ-UE-Ā'-TION, *n.* Opening the ground about the roots of trees.
AB-LĀ'-TION, (ab-lā'-shun, *n.*) The act of taking away, removal.
AB-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* Denoting what takes away.
Ā'-BLE, (ā'-bl, *n.*) [*Norm. ablez; habile, from L. habilis.*] Having power, capable of doing.
Ā'-BLE-BOD-I-ED, *a.* Strong of body, robust.
Ā'-BLE-NESS, *n.* Power, strength, sufficiency.
Ā'-BLER, *a.* Having more power or learning.
AB'-LU-ENT, *a.* Washing off, or away, cleansing.
AB-LŪ'-TION, (ab-lū'-shun, *n.*) The act of cleansing or washing.
Ā'-BLY, *ad.* In an able manner.
AB'-NE-GATE, *v. t.* To deny, disown, refuse.
AB-NE-GĀ'-TION, *n.* A positive denial, a renunciation.
AB'-NE-GĀ-TOR, or **AB-NE-GĀ'-TOR**, *n.* One who denies or renounces any thing.
AB'-NO-DATE, *v. t.* To cut knots from trees.
AB-NO-DĀ'-TION, *n.* The act of cutting away knots from trees.
AB-NOR'-MAL, } *a.* [*L. abnormis.*] Irregular, de-
AB-NOR'-MOUS, } formed.
A-BOARD', *ad.* In a ship, vessel, or boat.
A-BODE', *pret. and pp.* of abide.
A-BODE', *v. t.* To foretoken, to foreshow.
A-BODE', *n.* A habitation, stay, continuance.
A-BODE'-MENT, *n.* Anticipation of something future.
A-BŌD'-ING, *n.* Presentiment, prognostication.
A-BOL'-ISH, *v. t.* [*Fr. aboler; L. aboleo.*] To destroy, repeal, make void.

A-BOL'-ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be destroyed.
A-BOL'-ISH-ĒD, *pp.* Annulled, repealed, destroyed.
A-BOL'-ISH-ER, *n.* One who abolishes.
A-BOL'-ISH-ING, *ppr.* Making void, annulling.
A-BOL'-ISH-MENT, *n.* The act of annulling.
AB-O-LI'-TION, (ab-o-līsh'-un, *n.*) The act of abolishing.
AB-O-LI'-TION-ISM, *n.* The principles of an abolitionist.
AB-O-LI'-TION-IST, (ab-o-līsh'-un-ist, *n.*) One who favors abolition; especially the abolition of slavery.
A-BOM'-IN-A-BLE, *a.* Detestable, hateful.
A-BOM'-IN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Extreme odiousness.
A-BOM'-IN-ATE, *v. t.* To hate, loathe, abhor.
A-BOM'-IN-A-TED, *pp.* Hated, utterly detested.
A-BOM'-IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Abhorring.
A-BOM'-IN-A-TION, *n.* An object of hatred.
AB-O-RIG'-IN-AL, *a.* First, or primitive.
AB-O-RIG'-IN-ALS, *n. pl.* Primitive inhabitants.
AB-O-RIG'-IN-ES, *n. plu.* The original inhabitants of a country.
A-BOR'-TION, *n.* A miscarriage in women.
A-BOR'-TIVE, *a.* Untimely, unsuccessful.
Ā-BOR'-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an untimely manner.
A-BOR'-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being abortive.
A-BOUND', *v. i.* To have, or be in plenty.
A-BOUND'-ING, *ppr. a.* Plentiful, increasing.
A-BOU'T, *prep.* Near to, concerning.
A-BOU'T, *ad.* Around, every way.
A-BOVE', (a-buv'-) *ppr.* Higher, more.
A-BOVE, *ad.* Overhead, in a higher place.
AB-RA-CA-DAB'-RĀ, *n.* A deity worshipped by the Assyrians.
AB-RĀDE', *v. t.* To scrape off, to grate.
AB-RĀD'-ED, *pp.* Rubbed, or worn off, worn, scraped.
AB-RĀD'-ING, *ppr.* Rubbing off, wearing.
A-BRA-HAM'-IE, *a.* Pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch.
AB-RĀ'-SION, (ab-rā'-zhu, *n.*) A rubbing, or scraping off.
A-BREĀST', (a-brest') *ad.* Side by side, on a line.
Ā-BREU'-VOIR, (a-broo'-voar, *n.*) [*Fr.*] A watering place.
A-BRIDGE', (a-bridj', *v. t.*) [*Fr. abrégér.*] To contract, shorten, deprive.
A-BRIDGE'-ED, *pp.* Shortened, deprived of.
A-BRIDGE'-ER, *n.* One who abridges or contracts.
A-BRIDGE'-ING, *ppr.* Shortening, lessening.
A-BRIDGE'-MENT, *n.* A work abridged.
A-BRŌACH', *ad.* Being tapped.
A-BROAD', (a-braud', *ad.*) Out, out of doors, in another country, widely spread.
AB'-RO-GATE, *v. t.* To repeal, annul, abolish.
AB'-RO-GA-TED, *pp.* Repealed, annulled.
AB'-RO-GA-TING, *ppr.* Repealing by authority.
AB-RO-GĀ'-TION, *n.* The act of repealing.
AB-RUPT', *a.* Sudden, broken, unconnected.
AB-RUP'-TION, (ab-rup'-shun, *n.*) A violent separation.
AB-RUPT'-LY, *ad.* Suddenly, unseasonably.
AB-RUPT'-NESS, *n.* Great haste, suddenness.
AB'-SCISS, *n.* A swelling containing matter.
AB-SCIND', *v. t.* To cut off, pare off.
AB-SCIS'-SION, (ab-sizh'-un, *n.*) The act of cutting off.
AB-SCOND', *v. t.* To hide one's self, disappear.
AB-SCOND'-ER, *n.* One who absconds.
AB-SCOND'-ING, *ppr.* Withdrawing from view.
AB'-SENCE, *n.* [*L. absum abesse.*] A being absent, inattention.
AB'-SENT, *a.* Not present, lost in thought.
AB-SENT', *v. t.* To keep away, withdraw.
AB-SEN-TEE', } *n.* One who absents himself.
AB-SEN-TER, }
AB-SEN-TEE'-ISM, *n.* Absence from duty or station.

AB-SENT'-MENT, *n.* A state of being absent.
AB-SIN'-THI-AN, *a.* Of the nature of wormwood.
AB'-SO-LÛTE, *a.* 1. Independent of anything extraneous. 2. Complete in itself. 3. Unconditional, as an absolute promise. 4. Not relative, as absolute space.
AB'-SO-LÛTE, *a.* Not limited, arbitrary, complete.
AB'-SO-LÛTE-LY, *ad.* Positively, arbitrarily.
AB'-SO-LÛTE-NESS, *n.* Arbitrary power.
AB-SO-LÛ'-TION, *n.* Forgiveness, a pardoning.
AB'-SO-LÛT-ISM, *n.* The principles of absolute government.
AB'-SO-LU-TO-RY, or **AB-SOL'-U-TO-RY**, *a.* Absolving, that absolves.
AB-SOL'-VA-TO-RY, *a.* Having power to absolve.
AB-SOLVE', *v. t.* To pardon, forgive, to set free from an engagement or promise; to pronounce a sin remitted.
AB-SOLV'-ED, *pp.* Pardoned, forgiven, acquitted.
AB-SOLV'-ER, *n.* One who absolves.
AB-SOLV'-ING, *ppr.* Acquitting, remitting.
AB'-SO-NANT, *a.* Contrary to reason.
AB'-SO-NOUS, *a.* Unmusical, or untunable.
AB-SORB', *v. t.* [*L. ab* and *sorbeo*, to drink.] To suck up, swallow up, waste.
AB-SORB-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being absorbed.
AB-SORB'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be imbibed.
AB-SORB'-ED, *pp.* Imbibed, swallowed.
AB-SORPT', *pp.* Imbibed, swallowed.
AB-SORB'-ENT, *a.* Sucking up, imbibing.
AB-SORB'-ENT, *n.* A vessel or substance which absorbs.
AB-SORB'-ING, *ppr.* Imbibing, engrossing, wasting.
AB-SORP'-TION, (*ab-sorp'-shun*) *n.* The act of swallowing up.
AB-SORP'-TIVE, *a.* Having power to imbibe.
AB-STAIN', *v. i.* To forbear, to refrain from.
AB-STE'-MI-OUS, *a.* Temperate in diet.
AB-STE'-MI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Temperately, soberly.
AB-STE'-MI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Temperance in diet.
AB-STEN'-TION, (*ab-sten'-shun*) *n.* The act of holding off.
AB-STERGE', *v. t.* To cleanse, to wipe off.
AB-STERG'-ENT, *a.* Cleansing, scouring.
AB-STER'-SIVE, *a.* Cleansing, scouring.
AB-STER'-SION, (*ab-ster'-shun*) *n.* The act of cleansing or wiping.
AB-STI-NENCE, *n.* A refraining from, temperance.
AB-STI-NENT, *a.* Refraining from, temperate.
AB-STI-NENT-LY, *ad.* With abstinence.
AB-STI-NENTS, *n.* A sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century, who opposed marriage, condemned the use of flesh meats, and placed the Holy Spirit in the class of created beings.
AB-TRACT', *v. t.* To separate, remove, shorten.
AB'-TRACT, *n.* An abridgment, a summary.
AB'-TRACT, *a.* Abstracted, separated, pure.
AB-TRACT'-ED, *pp.* Separated, abstruse.
AB-TRACT'-ED-LY, *ad.* By itself.
AB'-TRACT-LY, *ad.* By itself.
AB-TRACT'-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being abstracted.
AB-TRACT'-ER, *n.* One who makes an abstract.
AB-TRACT'-ING, *ppr.* Separating, making a summary.
AB-TRACT'-TION, (*ab-strac'-shun*) *n.* 1. The act of separation, or the state of being separated. 2. The operation of the mind, when occupied by abstract ideas. 3. A separation from worldly objects.
AB-TRACT'-IVE, *a.* Having the power of abstracting.
AB'-TRACT-NESS, *n.* A state of being abstract.
AB-STRÛSE', *a.* Difficult to be understood.
AB-STRÛSE-LY, *ad.* Obscurely, not plainly, darkly.

AB-STRÛSE'-NESS, *n.* Obscurity of meaning.
AB-SURD', *a.* Contrary to reason, inconsistent.
AB-SURD'-I-TY, *n.* Inconsistency.
AB-SURD'-LY, *ad.* Unreasonably, inconsistently.
AB-SURD'-NESS, *n.* Absurdity, inconsistency.
A-BUND'-ANCE, *n.* Great plenty, exuberance.
A-BUND'-ANT, *a.* Plentiful, abounding.
A-BUND'-ANT-LY, *ad.* Plentifully, amply.
A-BÛSE', (*a-bûze'*) *v. t.* To treat ill, impose on.
A-BÛSE', *n.* The ill use of any thing, injury.
A-BÛS'-ED, *pp.* Used ill, treated roughly.
A-BÛS'-ER, *n.* One who uses another ill.
A-BÛS'-ING, *ppr.* Using ill, deceiving.
A-BÛS'-IVE, *a.* Conveying abuse, offensive, rude.
A-BÛS'-IVE-LY, *ad.* In an abusive manner, rudely.
A-BÛS'-IVE-NESS, *n.* Ill usage, rudeness.
A-BUT', *v. i.* [*Fr. abouter*, from *bout*, an end.] To border upon, join, terminate.
A-BUT'-MENT, *n.* That which joins to another, the solid part of a bridge next the land.
A-BUT'-TAL, *n.* A boundary, limit.
A-BYSS', *n.* A deep pit, a gulf.
A-BYSS', *n.* A deep pit, a gulf.
A-CÁ'-CIA, *n.* The Egyptian thorn, a plant.
AC-A-DE'-MI-AL, *n.* Pertaining to an academy.
AC-A-DE'-MI-AN, *n.* A student, or member of an academy.
AC-A-DEM'-IC, *n.* A student, or member of an academy.
AC-A-DE-MI'-CIAN, *n.* A student, or member of an academy.
A-CAD'-E-MIST, *n.* A student, or member of an academy.
AC-A-DEM'-IC, *n.* A student, or member of an academy.
AC-A-DEM'-IC-AL, *n.* Pertaining to an academy.
AC-A-DEM'-IC, *n.* A Platonic philosopher.
AC-A-DEM'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an academical manner.
A-CAD'-E-MY, *n.* A school of arts and sciences.
AC-A-NA'-CE-OUS, *a.* Armed with prickles.
A-CAN'-THINE, *a.* Pertaining to the plant acanthus.
A-CAT-E-LEG'-TIC, *n.* A verse which has a complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.
A-CAT'-A-LEP-SY, *n.* Incomprehensibility.
A-CAU'-LINE, *a.* Having no stem, but flowers.
A-CAU'-LOUS, *a.* resting on the ground.
AC-CEDE', *v. i.* To come near, to join, agree.
AC-CED'-ED, *pp.* of *ACCEDE*.
AC-CED'-ING, *ppr.* Agreeing, assenting.
AC-CEL'-E-RATE, *v. t.* To hasten motion.
AC-CEL'-E-RA-TED, *pp.* Increased in motion.
AC-CEL'-E-RA-TING, *ppr.* Hastening, increasing velocity or progression.
AC-CEL-E-RÁ'-TION, *n.* A hastening or quickening.
AC-CEL'-E-RA-TIVE, *a.* Adding to velocity.
AC-CEL'-E-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Accelerating, quickening motion.
AC-CEND-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being kindled.
AC-CEND'-I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being inflamed.
AC-CEN'-SION, *n.* The act of kindling, inflammation.
AC'-CENT, *n.* [*L. accentus*, from *ad* and *cano*, *cantum*, to sing; *W. canu*; *Cor. kána.*] 1. Modulation of the voice in reading or speaking. 2. A stress upon certain syllables. 3. A mark used in writing to direct the stress of the voice.
AC'-CENT, *n.* A mark, modulation of voice.
AC-CENT', *v. t.* To note the accent.
AC-CENT'-ED, *pp.* Uttered with accent.
AC-CENT'-ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing or marking with accent.
AC-CENT'-U-AL, (*ak-sent'-yu-al*) *a.* Relating to accent.
AC-CENT'-U-ATE, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with an accent.
AC-CENT'-U-A'-TION, *n.* The placing of accent on a particular syllable.

AC-CEPT', *v. t.* [L. *accepto*; Fr. *accepter*; Sp. *acceptar*.] To take, receive favorably, to regard with partiality; in commerce, to agree, or promise to pay, as a bill of exchange.
AC-CEPT'-A-BLE, *a.* Agreeable, pleasing.
AC-CEPT'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being acceptable.
AC-CEPT'-A-BLY, *ad.* Pleasingly, agreeably.
AC-CEPT'-ANCE, *n.* Approbation, the receiving of a bill of exchange so as to bind the acceptor.
AC-CEPT'-TION, *n.* Acceptance, the meaning of a word.
AC-CEPT'-ED, *pp.* Kindly received, agreed to, regarded.
AC-CEPT'-ER, *n.* One who accepts.
AC-CEPT'-ING, *ppr.* Receiving favorably, agreeing to.
AC-CESS', or **AC'-CESS**, *n.* Admission, approach, addition.
AC'-CESS-A-RILY, *ad.* See **ACCESSORILY**.
AC'-CESS-A-RY, *n.* See **ACCESSORY**.
AC'-CESS-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being approachable.
AC'-CESS'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be approached.
AC'-CES'-SION, (ak-sesh'-un), *n.* The arriving at, an addition.
AC'-CES'-SION-AL, *a.* Additional.
AC'-CES-SO'-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory.
AC'-CES-SO-RI-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an accessory.
AC'-CES-SO-RY, *n.* One who aids or gives countenance to a crime.
AC'-CES-SO-RY, *a.* Aceding, contributing, aiding.
AC'-CI-DENCE, *n.* A book of rudiments.
AC'-CI-DENT, *n.* A property of a thing, that which comes to pass without being foreseen.
AC'-CI-DENT'-AL, *a.* Casual, happening by chance.
AC'-CI-DENT'-AL-LY, *ad.* By chance, unexpectedly.
AC'-CIP'-I-ENT, *n.* One who receives.
AC'-CLAIM',
AC'-CLA-MA'-TION, } *n.* A shout of applause.
AC'-CLAM'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing joy or praise.
AC'-CLI-MATE, *v. t.* To habituate the body to a climate not native.
AC'-CLI-MA-TED, *a.* Inured to a climate.
AC'-CLIV'-I-TY, *n.* The ascent of a hill.
AC'-CLI-VŌUS, *a.* Rising with a slope, as a hill.
AC'-CO-LADE', *n.* A ceremony used in conferring knighthood, either by an embrace or a blow.
AC'-COM'-MO-DA-BLE, *a.* That may be fitted.
AC'-COM'-MO-DATE, *v. t.* To suit, reconcile.
AC'-COM'-MO-DA-TED, *pp.* Suited, supplied.
AC'-COM'-MO-DA-TING, *ppr.* Adapting, reconciling.
AC'-COM'-MO-DA-TING, *a.* Disposed to oblige.
AC'-COM-MO-DA'-TION, *n.* An adjusting.
AC'-COM-MO-DA'-TIONS, *n. plu.* Conveniences.
AC'-COM'-MO-DA-TOR, *n.* One that accommodates.
AC'-COM-PA-NI-ED, *pp.* Attended by.
AC'-COM-PA-NI-MENT, *n.* An addition by way of ornament, the act of accompanying.
AC'-COM-PA-NIST, *n.* The performer in music who takes the accompanying part.
AC'-COM-PA-NY, (ac-cum'-pa-ny), *v. t.* To join with, go along with.
AC'-COM-PA-NY-ING, *ppr.* Attending, going with.
AC'-COM-PLICE, *n.* An associate in a crime.
AC'-COM-PLISH, *v. t.* To finish, effect, fulfill.
AC'-COM-PLISH-ED, *pp.* Completed, elegant.
AC'-COM-PLISH-ER, *n.* One who completes.
AC'-COM-PLISH-ING, *ppr.* Finishing, completing.
AC'-COM-PLISH-MENT, *n.* A completion, an acquirement which adds ornament.
AC'-CORD, *n.* Agreement, consent, harmony.
AC'-CORD', *v. t.* To make agree, to grant.

AC'-CORD', *v. i.* To suit with, unite, agree, grant.
AC'-CORD'-A-BLE, *a.* Agreeable, consonant.
AC'-CORD'-ANCE, *n.* Agreement, harmony, union.
AC'-CORD'-ANT, *a.* Willing, agreeable, consenting.
AC'-COR'-DANT-LY, *ad.* In an accordant manner.
AC'-CORD'-ED, *pp.* Made to agree, adjusted.
AC'-CORD'-ER, *n.* One that aids, or favors.
AC'-CORD'-ING, *ppr.* Agreeable, in compliance.
AC'-CORD'-ING-LY, *ad.* Consequently.
AC'-CORD'-I-ON, *n.* A small musical wind instrument.
AC'-COST', *v. t.* To address, speak first to, salute.
AC'-COST'-A-BLE, *a.* Easy of access, free.
AC'-COST'-ED, *pp.* Addressed, first spoken to.
AC'-COST'-ING, *ppr.* Addressing, by first speaking to.
AC-COUCHE'-MENT, (ae-coosh'-mong), *n.* [Fr.] Delivery in child birth.
AC-COUCHE'-EUR, (ae-coosh'-are), *n.* [Fr.] A man who assists women in child birth.
AC'-COUNT', *v. t.* To reckon, compute, esteem.
AC'-COUNT', *n.* Regard, rank, value, explanation.
AC'-COUNT'-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Liability to give account.
AC'-COUNT'-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to account.
AC'-COUNT'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* A being subject to answer or account for.
AC'-COUNT'-ANT, *n.* One who keeps, or is skilled in accounts.
AC'-COUNT'-ED, *pp.* Reckoned, valued, esteemed.
AC'-COUNT'-ING, *ppr.* Deeming, esteeming, reckoning.
AC'-COUNT'-ING, *n.* The act of adjusting accounts.
AC'-COU-PLÉ', (ae-eup'-l), *v. t.* To couple, link together.
AC'-COUT'-ER, } (ae-coot'-ter), *v. t.* To equip, to
AC'-COUT'-TRE, } furnish.
AC'-COUT'-ER-ED, *pp.* Dressed in arms, equipped.
AC'-COUT'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Equipping with military habiliments.
AC'-COUT'-ER-MENTS, } (ae-coot'-ur-ments), *n.*
AC'-COUT'-TRE-MENTS, } *pl.* Equipage, trappings.
AC'-CRED'-IT, *v. t.* To give credit, authority, or reputation to.
AC'-CRED'-IT-ED, *pp.* Authorized, allowed.
AC'-CRED'-IT-ING, *ppr.* Giving authority or reputation to.
AC'-CRES'-CENT, *a.* Increasing.
AC'-CRE'-TION, *n.* A growing to, an increase.
AC'-CRE'-TIVE, *a.* Increasing by growth.
AC'-CRŪE, (ae-er-ū') *v. i.* [Fr. *accroître*; L. *accresco*.] To arise, come, be added.
AC'-CRŪ'-ING, *ppr.* Growing to, being added.
AC'-CRŪ'-MENT, *n.* Addition, increase.
AC'-CU-BA'-TION, *n.* A reclining, as on a couch.
AC'-CUM'-BEN-CY, *n.* State of being accumulated or reclining.
AC'-CUM'-BENT, *a.* Lying, reclining.
AC'-CUM-MO-LATE, [L. *ad* and *cumulo*] *v. i.* To grow to great size, number, or quantity.
AC'-CŪ-MU-LATE, *v. t.* To heap together, pile up.
AC'-CŪ-MU-LATE, *a.* Collected into a mass, or quantity.
AC'-CŪ-MU-LA-TED, (ac-cu-cum'-pa-ny), *pp.* Collected into a heap, or great quantity.
AC'-CŪ-MU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Heaping up.
AC'-CŪ-MU-LA'-TION, *n.* The act of accumulating.
AC'-CŪ-MU-LA-TIVE, *a.* That accumulates.
AC'-CŪ-MU-LA-TOR, *n.* One that accumulates.
AC'-CU-RA-CY,
AC'-CU-RATE-NESS, } *n.* Exactness, care.
AC'-CU-RATE, *a.* Exact, nice, done with care.
AC'-CU-RATE-LY, *ad.* Exactly, nicely.

AC-CURSE, *v. t.* To doom to misery, to curse.
 AC-CURS-ED, *pp. a.* Cursed, excommunicated.
 AC-CU-SA-BLE, *a.* That may be accused.
 AC-CU-SANT, *n.* One that accuses.
 AC-CU-SA-TION, *n.* A complaint, charge of a crime.
 AC-CU-SA-TIVE, *a.* Noting a case in grammar.
 AC-CU-SA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an accusative manner.
 AC-CU-SA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a charge, blaming.
 AC-CUSE', *v. t.* To censure, charge, impeach.
 AC-CÛS'-ED, *pp.* Charged with a crime, censured.
 AC-CÛS'-ER, *n.* One who brings a charge.
 AC-CÛS'-ING, *ppr.* Charging with a crime.
 AC-CUS'-TOM, *v. t.* To make familiar by use.
 AC-CUS'-TOM-ED, *pp.* Usual, used, frequented.
 AC-CUS'-TOM-ING, *ppr.* Making familiar by practice, inuring.
 ACE, *n.* A unit on cards or dice, a trifle.
 A-CEL'-DA-MÁ, *n.* In scripture a field of blood.
 A-CEPH'-A-LI, *n. plu.* A sect of levelers who acknowledge no head.
 A-CEPH'-A-LOUS, *a.* Without a head, headless.
 ACE'-POINT, *n.* The side of a die which has but one spot.
 A-CERB', *a.* Sour, bitter, harsh to the taste.
 A-CERB'-ATE, *n.* To make sour, or bitter.
 A-CERB'-I-TY, *n.* Roughness, sourness.
 A-CER'-RÁ, *n.* A vessel in which incense has been burnt.
 A-CES'-CEN-CY, *n.* A tendency to sourness.
 A-CES'-CENT, *a.* Tending to sourness, sharp.
 AC'-E-TA-RY, *n.* A pulpy substance in fruits.
 AC'-E-TATE, *n.* A neutral salt formed by the acetic acid with a base.
 AC'-E-TA-TED, *a.* Combined with acetic acid.
 A-CE'-TIC, *a.* Noting the acid of radical vinegar.
 A-CE-TI-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* The act of making sour, or the operation of making vinegar.
 A-CET'-I-FY, *v. t.* To convert into acid or vinegar.
 AC'-E-TITE, *n.* A neutral salt formed by the acetic acid, with a salifiable base.
 AC-E-TOM'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar.
 A-CE'-TOUS, *a.* Partially acidified, sour.
 A-CHE, (*ake*), *v. i. 1.* To suffer pain, as the head ache. *2.* To suffer grief, as the heart ache.
 A-CHE, *n.* A continued pain.
 ACH'-E-RON, *n.* [Gr. *αχος*, pain, and *ποος*, a river.] The fabled river of Hell.
 A-CHIEV'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be performed.
 A-CHIEV'-AN-CY, *n.* Performance.
 A-CHIEVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *achever*, to finish, *chef*, the head.] *1.* To perform or execute, to do. *2.* To gain or obtain, to act.
 A-CHIEV'-ED, *pp.* Done, performed, completed.
 A-CHIEV'-EMENT, *n.* The performance of an action.
 A-CHIEV'-ER, *n.* One who accomplishes a purpose.
 A-CHIEV'-ING, *ppr.* Performing, executing.
 A'-CHING, *ppr.* Being in pain, suffering distress.
 A'-CHING, *n.* Pain, continued pain or distress.
 A'-CHOR, *n.* A cutaneous disease on the head.
 A-CHRO-MAT'-IC, *a.* Destitute of color.
 A-CI'-U-LAR, *a.* In the form of needles.
 AC'-ID, *a.* [L. *acidus*, from the root *acies*.] Sour, sharp, like vinegar.
 AC'-ID, *n.* A substance by which salts are formed.
 AC-ID-IF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Containing acids, or an acid.
 A-CID'-I-FY, *v. t.* To make or become acid.
 A-CID-I-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* The act of acidifying.
 A-CID-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Made acid, converted into an acid.
 A-CID'-I-FY-ER, *n.* That which forms an acid.
 A-CID'-I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be acidified.
 A-CID'-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making acid.

AC-ID-IM'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acid.
 A-CID'-I-TY, *n.* Sharpness, sourness.
 AC'-ID-NESS, *n.* Sharpness, sourness.
 A-CID'-U-LATE, *v. t.* To tinge with acids.
 A-CID'-U-LA-TED, *pp.* Tinged with an acid.
 A-CID'-U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Tinging with an acid.
 A-CID'-U-LOUS, *a.* Slightly sour.
 A-CIN'-A'-CES, *n.* The name of a Persian cutlas.
 A-CIN-AC'-I-FORM, *a.* Formed like a cineter.
 A-CIN'-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of grapes.
 AC-KNOWL'-EDGE, (*ak-nol'-edge*), *v. t.* To confess, own.
 AC-KNOWL'-EDGE-ED, *pp.* Owned, believed.
 AC-KNOWL'-EDGE-ING, *ppr.* Confessing, grateful.
 AC-KNOWL'-EDGE-MENT, *n.* Confession, thanks.
 AC'-ME, *n.* The height or top of a thing, crisis.
 AC'-O-LIN, *n.* A bird of the partridge kind.
 A-COL'-O-THIST, *n.* In the ancient church, one
 AC'-O-LYTE, *n.* } of the subordinate officers
 } who lighted the lamp, and prepared the elements
 } of the sacraments, and attended the Bishop.
 AC'-O-NITE, *n.* The herb wolf's bane.
 A'-CORN, *n.* [A. S. *æcern*, *acc* or *ac*, oak, and
corn, a grain.] The seed or fruit of an oak.
 A'-CORN-ED, *a.* Furnished with acorns.
 A-CO-TYL'-E-DON, *n.* A plant whose seeds have no side lobes.
 A-CO-TYL-ED'-ON-OUS, *a.* Having no side lobes.
 A-COUS'-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the ears.
 A-COUS'-TICS, *n.* The science of sounds.
 AC-QUAINT', *v. t.* To inform, make known, declare.
 AC-QUAINT'-ANCE, *n.* Familiar knowledge, one well known.
 AC-QUAINT'-ED, *pp.* Informed, familiar, versed.
 AC-QUAINT'-ING, *ppr.* Making known to.
 AC-QUEST', *n.* Acquisition, the thing gained.
 AC-QUI-ESCE', (*æ-kwe-ess'*), *v. i.* [L. *acquiesco*.]
 To submit to what is not most agreeable, to yield assent to.
 AC-QUI-ES'-CED, *pp.* of *Acquiesce*.
 AC-QUI-ES'-CENCE, *n.* Consent, compliance.
 AC-QUI-ES'-CENT, *a.* Submitting, disposed to submit.
 AC-QUI-ES'-CING, *ppr.* Quietly submitting.
 AC-QUI-RABLE, *a.* That may be acquired.
 AC-QUIRE', *v. t.* To gain something permanent.
 AC-QUIR'-ED, *pp.* Gained, obtained.
 AC-QUIRE'-MENT, *n.* Attainment, gain.
 AC-QUIR'-ER, *n.* One who acquires or gains.
 AC-QUIR'-ING, *ppr.* Gaining by labor or other means.
 AC-QUI-SY'-TION, *n.* The act of gaining, an acquirement.
 AC-QUIS'-I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Desire of possession.
 AC-QUIS'-I-TIVE, *a.* That is acquired.
 AC-QUIT', *v. t.* [Fr. *acquitter*.] To set free; to release or discharge from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure or suspicion. It is followed by *of* before the object.
 AC-QUIT'-MENT, *n.* The act of acquitting.
 AC-QUIT'-TAL, *n.* A deliverance, discharge.
 AC-QUIT'-TANCE, *n.* A receipt in full for debt.
 AC-QUIT'-TED, *pp.* Set free, released from a debt, duty, obligation, or suspicion of guilt.
 AC-QUIT'-TING, *ppr.* Setting free from accusation.
 A'-CRE, (*ä'-ker*), *n.* [A. S. *acer*; Ger. *acher*; D. *akker*; Sw. *acker*; Dan. *ager*; W. *eg*; Ir. *acra*; Ice. *akr*; Per. *akkar*; Gr. *αγρος*; Lat. *ager*.] In these languages, the word retains its primitive sense, an open, ploughed field. In English it retained its original signification, until it was limited to a definite quantity by statute. A piece of land containing one hundred and sixty square rods or perches, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards.

AC'-RID, *a.* Of a biting taste, sharp, pungent.
 AC'-RID-NESS, *n.* A bitter quality, pungency.
 AC-RI-MÓ'-NI-OUS, *a.* Sharp, corrosive, austere.
 AC-RI-MÓ'-NI-OUS-LY, *ad.* With sharpness or bitterness.
 AC'-RI-MO-NY, *n.* Sharpness, tartness, ill nature.
 AC-RI-TUDE, *n.* An acrid taste, austerity.
 A-CRO-AT'-IC, *a.* Abstruse, and pertaining to deep learning.
 A-ERON'-IC-AL, *a.* The rising of a star at sunset, or its setting at sun-rise.
 AC'-RO-SPIRE, *n.* A shoot, or sprout of a seed.
 A-CROSS', *ad.* or *prep.* Crosswise, athwart, over.
 A-CROSS'-TIC, *n.* A kind of poem whose initial letters form the name of some person.
 A-CROSS'-TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an acrostic.
 A-CRO-TE'-RIA, *n.* Small pedestals.
 AET, *v. t.* [Gr. *ayo*; L. *ago*; Fr. *agir*; It. *agire*.] 1. To perform. 2. To feign or counterfeit. 3. To put in motion; to play.
 ACT, *v. i.* To conduct or behave.
 AET, *n.* A deed, exploit, decree, division of a play.
 AET-ED, *pp.* Done, performed, represented.
 AET-ING, *ppr.* Doing, performing, behaving.
 AET-ING, *n.* Action, act of performing.
 AET'-TION, (æ'-shun) *n.* A thing done, deed, battle, suit at law, gesture, exercise, operation.
 AET'-TION-A-BLE, *a.* For which a suit will lie.
 AET'-TIONS, *n. plu.* Behavior, deeds.
 AET'-IVE, *a.* That acts, quick, nimble, lively.
 AET'-IVE-LY, *ad.* Nimble, in a nimble manner.
 AET'-IVE-NESS, } *n.* Nimbleness.
 AET-IV'-I-TY, }
 AET'-OR, *n.* A man that acts on a stage, doer.
 AET-RESS, *n.* A female who acts or plays.
 AET'-U-AL, *a.* Really in act, real, certain, positive.
 AET'-U-AL'-I-TY, *n.* Reality.
 AET'-U-AL-LY, *ad.* Really, verily, truly, certainly.
 AET'-U-A-RY, *n.* A register or clerk.
 AET'-U-ATE, *v. t.* To put into action, to excite.
 AET'-U-A-TED, *pp.* Moved, driven on, excited.
 AET'-U-A-TING, *ppr.* Putting in action.
 AET'-U-ATE, *v. t.* To sharpen.
 A-CU'-LE-ATE, *a.* Prickly, having a sting, or point.
 A-CU'-MEN, *n.* [L. *acumen*, from *acus*, a needle.] Sharpness, quickness of intellect.
 A-CU'-MIN-ATE, *a.* Sharp pointed.
 A-CU'-MIN-A-TED, *pp.* Sharpened to a point.
 A-CU-MIN-Á'-TION, *n.* A sharpening, termination in a sharp point.
 A-CU-PUN'-TURE, *n.* The pricking of a part for the cure of a disease.
 A-CUTE, *a.* Sharp, keen, subtle.
 A-CUTE-LY, *ad.* Sharply, shrewdly, keenly.
 AD', *a.* A Latin preposition signifying to, changed sometimes to ac.
 AD'-AGE, (ad'-aj) *n.* A proverb, an old saying.
 AD-Á'-GLO, *n.* A mark or sign of slow time.
 AD-A-MANT, *n.* A very hard stone, lodestone.
 AD-A-MANT-E'-AN, *a.* Extremely hard.
 AD-A-MANT'-INE, *a.* Made of, or like adamant.
 AD-AM'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to Adam.
 AD-AM-ITES, *n.* In church history, a sect of visionaries.
 AD-AMS-AP'-PLE, *n.* The prominent part of the throat.
 A-DAPT', *v. t.* To suit, make fit, adjust, apply.
 A-DAPT'-ABLE, *a.* That may be adapted.
 A-DAPT-Á'-TION, *n.* The act of fitting or suiting.
 A-DAPT'-ED, *pp.* Suited, made suitable, fitted.
 A-DAPT-ING, *ppr.* Suiting, making fit.
 AD AR-BIT'-RI-UM, [L.] At pleasure or will.
 AD CAP-TAN'-DUM VUL-GUS, [L.] To captivate the vulgar.
 ADD, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *do*.] To join or put to, increase.
 AD-DEC'-I-MATE, *v. t.* To take or ascertain tithes.

ADD'-ED, *pp.* Joined, united, put together.
 AD'-DER, (A. S. *ætter*; D. *adder*; Goth. *nadr*; G. *natter*; W. *neider*.) *n.* A venomous serpent, a viper.
 AD-DEN'-DUM, *plu.* ADDENDA, [L.] Things to be added.
 AD'-DER'S-GRASS, *n.* A plant whose seeds are produced on spikes resembling an adder's tongue.
 AD-DI-BLE-I-TY, *n.* The possibility of being added.
 AD-DI-BLE, *a.* That may be added or joined.
 AD-DICT', *v. t.* To devote, dedicate, apply.
 AD-DICT'-ED, *pp.* Given up, devoted fond of.
 AD-DICT'-ED-NESS, } *n.* Devotedness.
 AD-DICT'-TION, }
 AD-DICT-ING, *ppr.* Devoting time and attention.
 ADD'-ING, *ppr.* Joining putting together, increasing.
 AD-DIT'-A-MENT, *n.* A thing added.
 AD-DI'-TION, (ad-dish'-un) *n.* An adding to, act of adding, increase.
 AD-DI'-TION-AL, *a.* That is or may be added.
 AD-DI'-TION-AL-LY, *ad.* By way of addition.
 ADD'-I-TIVE, *a.* That may be added.
 ADD'-I-TO-RY, *a.* That adds, or may add.
 AD'-DLE, *a.* Bad, barren, empty.
 AD'-DLED, *a.* Morbid, corrupt, putrid, or barren.
 AD'-DLE-PA-TED, *n.* Having empty brains.
 AD-DRESS', *v. t.* To speak or write to, pray, direct to, make love, consign by letter.
 AD-DRESS', *n.* A speech, prayer, dexterity, direction.
 AD-DRESS'-ED, *pp.* Spoken or applied to, directed.
 AD-DRESS'-ER, *n.* One who addresses or petitions.
 AD-DRESS'-ES, *n. plu.* Attentions of a lover.
 AD-DRESS'-ING, *ppr.* Speaking to, directing, courting.
 AD-DUCE', *v. t.* To draw to, bring in, alledge.
 AD-DUC'-ED, *pp.* Brought forward, alledged in argument.
 AD-DUC'-ENT, *a.* Bringing forward or together.
 AD-DU'-CI-BLE, *a.* That may be adduced.
 AD-DUC'-ING, *ppr.* Bringing forward, citing.
 AD-DUC'-TION, *n.* The act of bringing forward.
 AD-DU'-CTIVE, *a.* That brings forward.
 AD'-EL-ING, *n.* A title of honor among the Anglo-Saxons.
 AD-EMP'-TION, *n.* In the civil law, the taking away of a grant.
 AD-EPT', *n.* A person well skilled, an artist.
 AD-EPT', *a.* Well skilled, skillful.
 AD'-E-QUA-CY, *n.* The quality of being sufficient.
 AD'-E-QUATE, *a.* Sufficient, equal, even, just.
 AD'-E-QUATE-LY, *ad.* In proportion, justly, fitly.
 AD'-E-QUATE-NESS, *n.* Fitness, proportion.
 AD-E-QUÁ'-TION, *n.* Adequateness.
 AD FÍ'-NEM, [L.] To the end.
 AD-HÉRE', *v. i.* To stick close, to take part with.
 AD-HER'-ED, *pp.* of ADHERE.
 AD-HE'-RENCE, *n.* The quality or state of adhering.
 AD-HE'-REN-CY, *n.* Adherence.
 AD-HE'-RENT, *a.* United with, or to, sticking.
 AD-HE'-RENT, } *n.* A follower.
 AD-HE'-RER, }
 AD-HE'-RENT-LY, *ad.* In an adherent manner.
 AD-HE'-SION, (ad-he'-zhun,) *n.* The act of sticking, or cleaving.
 AD-HE'-SIVE, *a.* Sticking to, tenacious, clammy.
 AD-HE'-SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an adhesive manner.
 AD-HE'-SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of sticking.
 AD HOM'-I-NEM, [L.] To the man.
 AD-HORT'-A-TION, *n.* Advice.
 AD-HORT'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing counsel or warning.
 A-DI-PII'-O-ROUS, *a.* Indifferent, neutral.
 A-DIEU', (a-dü') *n.* and *ad.* [Fr. *à dieu*, to God.] An elliptical form of speech for, I commend you to God; farewell.
 AD IN-FÍ-NI'-TUM, [L.] To endless extent.
 AD IN-QUÍ-REN'-DUM, [L.] For inquiry.

AD IN'-TE-RIM, [L.] In the mean while.
 AD-I-POSE, }
 AD-I-POUS, } *a.* Fat, greasy, unctuous, oily.
 AD-IT, *n.* An entrance into a pit or mine, access.
 AD-JA'-CEN-CY, *n.* State of bordering upon.
 AD-JA'-CENT, *a.* Lying close to, bordering upon.
 AD-JEET', *v. t.* [L. *adjicio.*] To put one thing to another.
 AD-JECT-IVE, *n.* That is added, a word added to a noun to describe it, or denote some property of it; an attributive.
 AD-JECT-IVE-LY, *ad.* In the manner of an adjective.
 AD-JOIN', *v. i.* To join to, bear or lie near, add to.
 AD-JOIN'-ING, *ppr.* Joining to, adjacent, contiguous.
 AD-JOURN', *v. t.* (ad-jurn') To put off, postpone, defer.
 AD-JOURN', *v. i.* To suspend business for a time; to close the session of a public body, as the court adjourned without day.
 AD-JOURN'-ED, *pp.* Put off, delayed, or deferred for a limited time.
 AD-JOURN'-ING, *ppr.* Deferring, closing a session.
 AD-JOURN'-MENT, *n.* The act of adjourning; the putting off till another day or time specified, or without day; the interval during which a public body defers business; as during an adjournment.
 AD-JUDGE', *v. t.* To judge, pass sentence.
 AD-JUDGE'-ED, *pp.* Determined, sentenced.
 AD-JUDGE'-ING, *ppr.* Determining by judicial opinion, sentencing.
 AD-JŪ-DI-CATE, *v. t.* To determine by law.
 AD-JŪ-DI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Adjudged, tried, decided.
 AD-JŪ-DI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Trying and determining.
 AD-JŪ-DI-CĀ-TION, *n.* Judicial trial or sentence.
 AD-JUNCT, *n.* Something joined to another; in metaphysics a quality of the body or the mind, whether natural or acquired; in grammar, words added to illustrate or amplify the force of other words.
 AD-JUNCT, *a.* Added to, or united with.
 AD-JUNCT-ION, *n.* The act of joining.
 AD-JUNĒ-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of adjoining.
 AD-JUNĒ-TIVE, *n.* That which is joined.
 AD-JUNĒ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In an adjunctive manner.
 AD-JUNCT'-LY, *ad.* In connection with, consequently.
 AD-JU-RĀ'-TION, *n.* A solemn charging, on oath.
 AD-JŪ-RĒ', *v. t.* To charge on oath, or in God's name, to command, enjoin.
 AD-JŪ-R'-ED, *pp.* Charged on oath.
 AD-JUR'-ER, *n.* One that adjures, one that exacts on oath.
 AD-JUR'-ING, *ppr.* charging on oath.
 AD-JUST', *v. t.* To fit, adapt, settle, set right.
 AD-JUST'-ED, *pp.* Made exact, or conformable.
 AD-JUST'-ER, *n.* A person who adjusts.
 AD-JUST'-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to due forms, fitting.
 AD-JUST'-ING, } *n.* A regulation, a setting in
 AD-JUST'-MENT, } order, disposition, settlement.
 AD-JUST'-IVE, *a.* Capable of being set right.
 AD-JU-TAN-CY, *n.* The office of an adjutant.
 AD-JU-TANT, *n.* A military officer who aids in the execution of orders, places guards, &c.
 AD-JŪ-TOR, *n.* A helper, assistant, promoter.
 AD-JŪ-VANT, *a.* Helping, assisting.
 AD LIB'-I-TUM, [L.] At pleasure.
 AD-MEAS'-URE, (ad-mezh'-ur,) *v. t.* To take the dimensions.
 AD-MEAS'-UR-ED, *pp.* Measured, apportioned.
 AD-MEAS'-URE-MENT, *n.* A taking of dimensions.
 AD-MEAS'-UR-ER, *n.* One that admeasures.
 AD-MEAS'-UR-ING, *ppr.* Measuring, apportioning.
 AD-MEN-SU-RĀ'-TION, *n.* The act of measuring.
 AD-MIN'-IS-TER, *v. t.* To give, conduce, supply, execute, dispense, settle an intestate estate.

AD-MIN'-IS-TER-ED, *pp.* Executed, afforded, given.
 AD-MIN-IS-TE'-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to administration.
 AD-MIN'-IS-TER-ING, *ppr.* Executing, giving.
 AD-MIN-IS-TRĀ'-TION, *n.* 1. The act of administering. 2. The executive part of the government. 3. Dispensation. 4. The management of the estate of an intestate person. 5. The power or office of administration.
 AD-MIN'-IS-TRA-TIVE, *a.* That which administers.
 AD-MIN-IS-TRĀ'-TOR, *n.* A man that manages an intestate estate.
 AD-MIN-IS-TRĀ'-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of administrator.
 AD-MIN-IS-TRĀ'-TRIX, *n.* A woman that administers.
 AD'-MI-RA-BLE, *a.* To be admired, rare, wonderful.
 AD'-MI-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* A quality raising admiration.
 AD'-MI-RA-BLY, *ad.* Wonderfully, excellently, very.
 AD'-MI-RAL, *n.* The principal officer of a fleet.
 AD'-MI-RAL-SHIP, *n.* The office of an admiral.
 AD'-MI-RAL-TY, *n.* The supreme naval office, or court.
 AD-MI-RĀ'-TION, *n.* Astonishment, wonder, esteem.
 AD-MIRE', *v. t.* To regard with wonder or surprise mingled with approbation; to regard with affection.
 AD-MIR'-ED, *pp.* Regarded, esteemed, valued.
 AD-MIR'-ER, *n.* One that admires, a lover.
 AD-MIR'-ING, *ppr.* Regarding with wonder, or esteem.
 AD-MIR'-ING-LY, *ad.* With admiration.
 AD-MIS-SI-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being admissible.
 AD-MIS'-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be admitted.
 AD-MIS'-SION, *n.* Leave to enter, access.
 AD-MIT', *v. t.* To allow, suffer, grant, let in.
 AD-MIT'-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be admitted.
 AD-MIT'-TANCE, *n.* The act or power of entering.
 AD-MIT'-TED, *pp.* Allowed, granted, let in.
 AD-MIT'-TER, *n.* One who admits.
 AD-MIT'-TING, *ppr.* Allowing, permitting to enter.
 AD-MIX', *v. t.* To mingle with something else.
 AD-MIX'-TION, (ad-mix'-chun,) *n.* A mingling of bodies.
 AD-MIX'-TURE, (ad-mixt'-yur,) *n.* A mixing, what is mixed.
 AD-MON'-ISH, *v. t.* (L. *admoneo*, to warn.) 1. To warn or notify of a fault. 2. To counsel against wrong practice. 3. To instruct or direct.
 AD-MON'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Warned, reproved, advised.
 AD-MON'-ISH-ER, *n.* A reprover, an adviser.
 AD-MON'-ISH-ING, *ppr.* Reproving, warning, counselling.
 AD-MON'-ISH-MENT, *n.* Admonition, warning.
 AD-MO-NĪ'-TION, *n.* Gentle reproof, counsel, advice.
 AD-MON'-I-TIVE, *a.* Containing admonition.
 AD-MON'-I-TOR, *n.* One who admonishes.
 AD-MON'-I-TOR-Y, *a.* That admonishes, warning.
 AD-MOR-TI-ZĀ'-TION, *n.* Reducing lands or tenements to mortmain.
 AD-NAS'-CENT, *a.* Growing on something else
 AD-NOUN, *n.* An adjective.
 A-DŪ', *n.* Trouble, difficulty, bustle, stir.
 AD-O-LES'-CENCE, } *n.* The state of a person
 AD-O-LES'-CEN-CY, } growing.
 AD-O-LES'-CENT, *a.* Growing, advancing from childhood to manhood.
 A-DON'-IC, *a.* *Adonic verse.* A short verse in which the death of Adonis was bewailed.
 A-DO'-NIS, *n.* A charmer, a small gold colored fish.
 A-DOPT', *v. t.* 1. To take a stranger into one's family as son and heir. 2. To take as one's own what is another's, to copy, select, embrace.

A-DOPT'-ED, *pp.* Taken as one's own.
 A-DOPT'-ED-LY, *ad.* In the manner of something adopted.
 A-DOPT'-ING, *ppr.* Taking a stranger as a child.
 A-DOP'-TION, *n.* The act of adopting.
 A-DOPT'-IVE, *a.* Adopted, adopting another.
 A-DÔ'-RA-BLE, *a.* Worthy of adoration.
 A-DÔ'-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* A quality exciting adoration.
 A-DÔ'-RA-BLY, *ad.* With adoration or worship.
 AD-O-RA'-TION, *n.* Divine worship, homage.
 A-DÔRE', *v. t.* [*L. adoro.*] 1. To worship with profound reverence. 2. To love in the highest degree.
 A-DÔR'-ED, *pp.* Worshipped, highly esteemed.
 A-DÔR'-ER, *n.* A worshiper, a lover.
 A-DÔR'-ING, *ppr.* Honoring or addressing as divine.
 A-DORN', *v. t.* To deck, dress, embellish.
 A-DORN'-ED, *pp.* Decked, decorated, embellished.
 A-DORN'-ING, *ppr.* Ornamenting, decorating.
 A-DORN'-ING, } *n.* Ornament, embellishment.
 A-DORN'-MENT, }
 AD-OS-CU-LA'-TION, *n.* The impregnation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistil; it is also a species of budding or grafting.
 A-DOWN', *ad.* Down, toward the ground.
 AD RE-FER-EN'-DUM, [*L.*] For further consideration.
 A-DRI-AT'-IC, *a.* Belonging to the gulf of Venice.
 A-DRI-AT'-IC, *n.* The Venetian gulf.
 A-DRIFT', *ad.* [*A. S. adrifan,* to drive.] Floating at random, at large.
 A-DROIT', *a.* [*Fr. from droit,* right; *It. dritto.*] Active, skillful, dextrous.
 A-DROIT'-LY, *ad.* Nimbly, ingeniously, skillfully.
 A-DROIT'-NESS, *n.* Quickness, dexterity.
 A-DRY', *a.* Thirsty, in want of drink.
 AD-SCI-TY'-TIOUS, (*ad-sci-tish'-us*) *a.* Assumed, borrowed, added.
 AD-STRIC'-TION, *n.* A binding fast.
 AD-U-LA'-TION, (*ad-yu-lä-tion*) *n.* Excessive flattery, praise.
 AD-U-LÄ'-TOR, *n.* A fawning person, a flatterer.
 AD-U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Flattering, complimentary.
 AD-U-LA-TRESS, *n.* A female that flatters with servility.
 A-DULT', *n.* A person grown to maturity.
 A-DULT', *a.* Grown up, past the age of infancy.
 A-DUL'-TER-ANT, *n.* The person or thing that adulterates.
 A-DUL'-TER-ATE, *v. t.* To debase, corrupt by mixture.
 A-DUL'-TER-ATE, *a.* Debased, polluted.
 A-DUL'-TER-ATED, *pp.* Debased, corrupted, mixed, counterfeited, false.
 A-DUL'-TER-ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being debased or counterfeited.
 A-DUL'-TER-Ä-TING, *ppr.* Debasing, corrupting.
 A-DUL'-TER-Ä-TION, *n.* The act of adulterating.
 A-DUL'-TER-ER, *n.* A man who is guilty of adultery.
 A-DUL'-TER-ESS, *n.* A woman that commits adultery.
 A-DUL'-TER-INE, *a.* Proceeding from adultery.
 A-DUL'-TER-Y, *n.* A violation of the marriage bed.
 A-DUL'-TER-OUS, *a.* Guilty of adultery, idolatrous.
 A-DULT'-NESS, *n.* The state of being an adult.
 AD-UM-BRANT', *a.* Giving a faint shadow.
 AD-UM-BRATE', *v. t.* To shadow out, typify.
 AD-UM-BRA'-TION, *n.* The act of making a shadow or faint resemblance.
 AD-UN'-CLY, *n.* Crookedness, a bend inward.
 AD-UN-C'-OUS, *a.* Hooked, bent in the form of a hook.
 A-DUST', } *a.* Burnt or scorched.
 A-DUST'-ED, }
 A-DUST'-ION, *n.* The act of burning up.
 AD VAL-O'-REM, [*L.*] According to value.

AD-VANCE', *n.* Progression, promotion, profit, fit offer or hint, payment beforehand.
 AD-VANCE', (*ad-vans'*) *v. t.* [*Fr. avancer;* *S. avanzar.*] 1. To bring forward. 2. To promote. 3. To improve and make better. 4. To offer or propose. 5. To supply on credit.
 AD-VANCE', *v. i.* To move forward, to improve, to rise in rank.
 AD-VANC'-ED, *pp.* Preferred, improved, moved forward, old.
 AD-VANCE'-MENT, *n.* Promotion, improvement.
 AD-VANC'-ER, *n.* A promoter.
 AD-VANC'-ING, *ppr.* Moving forward, proceeding.
 AD-VAN'-CIVE, *a.* Tending to promote.
 AD-VAN'-TAGE, *n.* Superiority, benefit, gain.
 AD-VAN'-TAGE, *v. t.* To benefit, promote.
 AD-VAN'-TAGE-A-BLE, *a.* Profitable, gainful.
 AD-VAN'-TAGE-ED, *pp.* Benefited, promoted.
 AD-VAN'-TAGE-GROUND, *n.* Ground that gives advantage.
 AD-VAN-TAGE'-OUS, (*ad-van-täj'-us*) *a.* Profitable, convenient.
 AD-VAN-TAGE'-OUS-LY, *ad.* Profitably.
 AD-VAN-TAGE'-OUS-NESS, *n.* Usefulness.
 AD-VAN'-TAGE-ING, *ppr.* Profiting, benefiting.
 AD'-VENT, *n.* A coming; one of the holy seasons in commemoration of the coming of the Savior. In the calendar, it includes four Sabbaths before Christmas.
 AD-VENT'-TIOUS, (*adven-tish'-us*) *a.* Accidental, not natural.
 AD-VENT'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Accidentally.
 AD-VENT'-IVE, *n.* The thing or person that comes from without.
 AD-VENT'-TURE, (*ad-vent'-yur*) *n.* Accident, chance, enterprise.
 AD-VENT'-TURE, *v. i.* To try the chance, to dare.
 AD-VENT'-TUR-ED, *pp.* Put to hazard, risked.
 AD-VENT'-TUR-ER, *n.* One that hazards or tries.
 AD-VENT'-TUR-ING, *ppr.* Putting to risk.
 AD-VENT'-TUR-OUS, } *a.* Hazardous, daring,
 AD-VENT'-TURE-SOME, } enterprising.
 AD-VENT'-TUR-OUS-LY, } *ad.* Boldly, daringly.
 AD'-VERB, *n.* A word which modifies the action of a verb, or the quality of other words.
 AD-VERB'-I-AL, *a.* Relating to or like an adverb.
 AD-VERB'-I-AL-LY, *ad.* In manner of an adverb.
 AD-VER-SA'-RY, [*L.*] A common place book.
 AD-VER-SA-RY, *n.* An opponent, antagonist.
 AD-VER-SA-RY, *a.* Having an opposing party.
 AD-VER-S-A-TIVE, *a.* Denoting opposition.
 AD'-VERSE, (*ad'-vers*) *a.* Contrary, calamitous, unfortunate.
 AD'-VERSE-LY, *ad.* Unfortunately, oppositely.
 AD'-VERSE-NESS, *n.* Opposition, unprosperousness.
 AD-VERS'-ITY, *n.* Affliction, calamity, misery.
 AD-VERT', *v. t.* To turn, attend, regard, observe.
 AD-VERT'-ED, *pp.* Attended to, regarded, (with *to*).
 AD-VERT'-ENCE, } *n.* Attention.
 AD-VERT'-EN-CY, }
 AD-VERT'-ENT, *a.* Attentive, heedful.
 AD-VERT'-ING, *ppr.* Attending to, regarding.
 AD-VER-TISE', *v. t.* To inform, tell, publish.
 AD-VER-TIS'-ED, *pp.* Published in a newspaper.
 AD-VER'-TISE-MENT, or AD-VER-TISE'-MENT, *n.* A public notice.
 AD-VER-TIS'-ER, *n.* One who gives information.
 AD-VER-TIS'-ING, *ppr.* Giving notice, informing.
 AD-VICE'-N, *n.* Instruction, information, notice.
 AD-VICE'-BOAT, *n.* A boat employed to convey dispatches.
 AD-VIS'-A-BLE, *a.* Prudent, fit to be done, proper.
 AD-VIS'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness, meetness, propriety.
 AD-VISE', *v. t.* [*Fr. aviser.*] 1. To give counsel to; to offer an opinion as worthy to be followed. 2. To

give information, to communicate notice. 3. To deliberate, consider or consult.

AD-VIS'-ED, *pp.* Counseled, informed, prudent.

AD-VIS'-ED-LY, *ad.* Prudently, wisely, purposely.

AD-VIS'-ED-NESS, *n.* Deliberate consideration.

AD-VISE'-MENT, *n.* Counsel, caution, advice.

AD-VIS'-ER, *n.* One who gives advice.

AD-VIS'-ING, *pp.* Giving counsel.

AD-VIS'-O-RY, *a.* Containing advice.

AD-VO-CA-CY, *n.* Intercession, plea.

AD-VO-CATE, *n.* One who pleads for another.

AD-VO-CATE, *v. t.* To defend, plead in favor of.

AD-VO-CA-TED, *pp.* Defended by argument, vindicated.

AD-VO-CA-TESS, *n.* A female advocate.

AD-VO-CA-TING, *pp.* Supporting by reasons, defending.

AD-VO-CÁ'-TION, *n.* The office of pleading, a plea.

AD-VOW-EE', *n.* He that has the right of presenting a priest to a benefice.

AD-VOW'-SON, *n.* The right of presenting a priest to a benefice.

A-DY'-TUM, *n.* [L.] A secret apartment. In ancient temples a secret place from whence oracles were given.

ADZ, *n.* A cutting tool with an arching edge.

Æ'-DILE, *n.* An officer in ancient Rome, who had the care of the public buildings.

Æ-O'-LI-AN HARP, *n.* A stringed instrument acted on by the wind.

Æ'-GIS, *n.* A shield or defensive armor.

Æ'-RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to the air or atmosphere.

Æ'-R-IE, (æ'-ry, or æ'-ry,) *n.* The nest of a fowl, as of an eagle or hawk.

Æ-ER-I-FI-CÁ'-TION, *n.* The act of combining air with.

Æ'-ER-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Having air infused or combined with.

Æ'-ER-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of air, as gas.

Æ'-ER-I-FY, *v. t.* To infuse air into.

Æ'-ER-O-LITE, *n.* A stone falling from the air.

Æ-ER-OL'-O-GÏST, *n.* One who is versed in aerology.

Æ-ER-OL'-O-GÏY, *n.* A description of the air.

Æ'-RO-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by means of the air and wind.

Æ-ER-OM'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument for weighing air.

Æ-ER-OM'-E-TRY, *n.* The science of ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

Æ'-ER-O-NAUT, *n.* An aerial navigator.

Æ-ER-O-NAUT'-IC, *a.* Sailing or floating in the air.

Æ-ER-O-NAUT'-ICS, *n.* The doctrine, science, or art of sailing in the air, by means of a balloon.

Æ'-ER-O-NAUT-ISM, *n.* The practice of ascending and floating in the atmosphere in balloons.

Æ-ER-OS'-EO-PY, *n.* The observation of the air.

Æ'-ER-OS-TAT, *n.* A machine sustaining weights in the air.

Æ-ER-OS-TAT'-IC, *a.* Suspending in air.

Æ-ER-OS-TÁ'-TION, *n.* Aerial navigation.

ÆS-THET'-ICS, } *n.* [Gr.] In the fine arts, that

ES-THET'-ICS, } science which derives the first

principles in all arts from the effects which certain combinations have on the mind, in producing the emotions of beauty.

ÆS-THET'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the perception of the beautiful.

A-FAR', *ad.* At a great distance, remote.

A-FEARD', *a.* Afraid, affected with fear.

AF-FA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Civility, readiness to converse.

AF'-FA-BLE, *a.* Civil, easy of conversation.

AF'-FA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Civility, a readiness to converse.

AF'-FA-BLY, *ad.* In an affable manner, civilly.

AF-FAIR', *n.* A business, matter, concern.

AF-FECT', *v. t.* To move the passions, aim, try.

AF-FECT'-Á-TION, *n.* Conceit, formality, pretense.

AF-FECT'-ED, *pp.* Impressed, moved or touched.

AF-FECT'-ED-LY, *ad.* Hypocritically, conceitedly.

AF-FECT'-ED-NESS, *n.* Affectation, conceit, vanity.

AF-FECT'-ING, *pp.* Moving, aiming at, imitating.

AF-FECT'-ING-LY, *ad.* In an affecting manner.

AF-FEC'-TION, *n.* Love, fondness, zeal, quality.

AF-FEC'-TION-ATE, *a.* Fond, tender, kind, good.

AF-FEC'-TION-ATE-LY, *ad.* Lovingly, tenderly.

AF-FEC'-TION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Fondness, tender affection.

AF-FEC'-TION-ED, *a.* Inclined, disposed, affected.

AF-FECT'-IVE, *a.* That affects or excites emotion.

AF-FECT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* In an affective manner.

AF FECT'-OR, } *n.* One that affects, one that prac

AF-FECT'-ER, } ties affection.

AF-FEER', *v. t.* To reduce a penalty to a certain sum.

AF-FEER'-ED, *pp.* Moderated in sum, assessed.

AF-FET'-U-O'-SO, [It.] A direction in music to render the notes soft and affecting.

AF-FY-ANCE, *n.* Confidence, trust, a contract.

AF-FY-ANCE, *v. t.* To trust in, betroth, contract.

AF-FY-ANC-ED, *pp.* Pledged in marriage, betrothed.

AF-FY-ANC-ER, *n.* One who makes a contract of marriage between parties.

AF-FY-ANC-ING, *pp.* Pledging in marriage.

AF-FI-DA'-VIT, *n.* A declaration upon oath.

AF-FY-ED, (af-fid') *a.* Joined by contract.

AF-FIL'-I-ATE, *v. t.* To adopt, to receive into society as a member.

AF-FIL'-I-Á-TED, *pp.* Associated, as in a family.

AF-FIL'-I-Á'-TION, *n.* The adoption of a son.

AF-FIN'-I-TY, *n.* Relation by marriage, likeness.

AF-FIRM', (af-ferm') *v. t.* To declare, confirm.

AF-FIRM', *v. i.* To declare solemnly.

AF-FIRM'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be affirmed, certain.

AF-FIRM'-A-BLY, *ad.* In a way capable of affirmation.

AF-FIRM'-ANCE, *n.* Confirmation, an establishing.

AF-FIRM'-ANT, *n.* One who affirms.

AF-FIRM'-Á'-TION, (af-ferm'-á'-shun,) *n.* That which is asserted; a solemn declaration.

AF-FIRM'-A-TIVE, *n.* That side of a question which affirms in opposition to the negative.

AF-FIRM'-A-TIVE, *a.* That affirms or declares.

AF-FIRM'-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Positively, absolutely.

AF-FIRM'-ED, *pp.* Positively declared, confirmed.

AF-FIRM'-ER, *n.* One who affirms or declares.

AF-FIRM'-ING, *pp.* Asserting, declaring positively.

AF'-FIX, *v. t.* To subjoin, add, fasten to the end.

AF'-FIX, *n.* A particle joined to a word.

AF-FIX'-ED, *pp.* Joined to, added, set after.

AF-FIX'-ING, *pp.* Uniting at the end, subjoining.

AF-FIX'-TURE, *n.* That which is affixed.

AF-FLÁ'-TION, (af-flá'-shun,) *n.* The act of breathing upon, inspiration.

AF-FLÁ'-TUS, *n.* A breath, or blast of wind.

AF-FLICT', *v. t.* [L. *affligo*, hence English *flog*; Goth. *flekan*; Ger. *flegel*.] To give pain, trouble, vex, affect.

AF-FLICT'-ED, *pp.* Troubled, distressed, grieved.

AF-FLICT'-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being afflicted.

AF-FLICT'-ER, *n.* One who afflicts.

AF-FLICT'-ING, *pp.* Causing continued pain, grieving.

AF-FLIC'-TION, *n.* The state of being afflicted.

AF-FLICT'-IVE, *a.* Giving pain, painful, distressing.

AF-FLICT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* In a manner to give pain.

AF'-FLU-ENCE, *n.* Plenty, wealth, riches.

AF'-FLU-ENT, *a.* Wealthy, plentiful, abundant.

AF'-FLU-ENT-LY, *ad.* In abundance, abundantly.

AF-FLUX, } *n.* The act of flowing.

AF-FLUX'-ION, }

AF-FOR'-AGE, *n.* In France, a duty paid to the lord of a district for permission to sell wine.

AF-FORD', *v. t.* To set a price, to yield or grant, to be able to sell, or exchange, or expend.

AF-FÖRD'-ED, *pp.* Yielded as fruit, produce or result.
 AF-FÖRD'-ING, *ppr.* Yielding, producing, selling without loss.
 AF-FÖR'-EST, *v. t.* To turn into forest or wood.
 AF-FRAN'-CHISE, *v. t.* To make free.
 AF-FRAY', *n.* A quarrel with violence and blows.
 AF-FREIGHT', (af-fräte') *v. t.* To hire a ship for the transportation of goods or freight.
 AF-FREIGHT'-ED, *pp.* Hired for transporting goods.
 AF-FREIGHT'-ER, *n.* The person who hires or charters a vessel to convey goods.
 AF-FRIGHT', (af-frite') *v. t.* To fright, terrify, alarm.
 AF-FRIGHT', *n.* Sudden or great fear, terror.
 AF-FRIGHT'-ED, *pp.* Suddenly alarmed with fear, terrified.
 AF-FRIGHT'-ING, *ppr.* Impressing sudden fear, terrifying.
 AF-FRÖNT', (af-frunt') *n.* An insult, wrong.
 AF-FRÖNT', *v. t.* (*Fr. affronter.*) To offer abuse to the face; to provoke, insult, offend.
 AF-FRÖNT'-ED, *pp.* Offended, insulted, used ill.
 AF-FRÖNT'-ER, *n.* One that affronts.
 AF-FRÖNT'-ING, *ppr.* Opposing face to face, abusing.
 AF-FRÖNT'-IVE, *a.* Giving offense, abusive.
 AF-FÜSE', (af-fuze') *v. t.* To pour on.
 AF-FÜS'-ED, *pp.* Sprinkled with a liquid, sprinkled on.
 AF-FÜ'-SING, *ppr.* Pouring upon, or sprinkling.
 AF-FÜ'-SION, (af-füz'-yun.) *n.* A pouring upon.
 A-FIELD', *ad.* To the field.
 A-FIRE', *a. or ad.* On fire.
 A-Fÿ', *v. t.* To betroth, in order to marriage.
 A-Fÿ' *v. i.* To put confidence in.
 A-FLÖAT', *ad.* Unfixed, swimming, moving.
 A-FOOT', *ad.* On foot, borne by the feet.
 A-FÖRE', *ad. and prep.* Before, in front, in time past.
 A-FÖRE'-GO-ING, *a.* Going before.
 A-FÖRE'-HAND, *ad.* Beforehand, before.
 A-FÖRE'-MEN-TION-ED, *a.* Mentioned before.
 A-FÖRE'-NA-MED, } *a.* Named before.
 A-FÖRE'-SAID, }
 A-FÖRE'-TIME, *ad.* In time past, formerly, of old.
 A-FÖR-TI-O'-RI, [L.] With stronger reason.
 A-FOUL', *a. or ad.* Not free, entangled.
 A-FRAID', (a-fräde'), *a.* Fearful, in fear, apprehensive.
 A-FRESH', *ad.* Anew, again, over again.
 A-FRÿE, } *a.* Pertaining to Africa.
 A-FRÿE-AN, }
 A-FRÿE-AN, *n.* A native of Africa.
 AFT, *ad. or a.* The stern, or toward the stern.
 AFT'-ER, *prep.* Later in time, behind, according to.
 AFT'-ER, *a.* Later, latter, belonging to the stern.
 AFT'-ER-AGES, *n.* Later ages, succeeding times.
 AFT'-ER-BIRTH, *n.* The membrane inclosing the young.
 AFT'-ER-CLAP, *n.* An unexpected demand afterward.
 AFT'-ER-MATH, } *n.* The second crop.
 AFT'-ER-CROP, }
 AFT'-ER-MOST, *a.* Nearest the stern.
 AFT'-ER-NOON', *n.* Time from noon to evening.
 AFT'-ER-PIECE, *n.* A piece performed after a play.
 AFT'-ER-THOUGHT, (äft'-er-thaut,) *n.* Reflections after an act.
 AFT'-ER-WARD, *ad.* In time subsequent.
 AFT'-ER-WIT, *n.* Subsequent wit, wisdom that comes too late.
 A-GÄ, *n.* A Turkish commander or chief officer.
 A-GAIN', (a-gen') *ad.* A second time, once more, besides.
 A-GAINST', (a-genst') *prep.* In opposition to, contrary in place, in provision for.
 AG-Ä-PE, (ag'-a-py.) *n.* A love feast among the primitive Christians.
 A-GÄST', See AGHÄST.

A-GÄPE', *ad.* With staring eagerness, with surprise.
 AG'-ATE, *n.* A class of gems of many varieties.
 AG'-A-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to agate.
 AG'-A-TIZ-ED, *a.* Having the colored lines and figures of agate.
 AG'-A-TY, *a.* Of the nature of agate.
 AG'-Ä-VE, *n.* The American aloe.
 ÄGE, *n.* (*Fr. äge.*) 1. The whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetable, or other kind. 2. That part of the duration of a being which is between its beginning and any given time. 3. The latter part of life. 4. A certain period of human life, marked by difference of state. 5. The period when a person may act for himself; a generation; a century. 6. A particular period of time as distinguished from others, as the *golden age*.
 Ä'-GED, (ä'-jed,) *a.* Advanced in age, or years, old, ancient.
 Ä'-GED, *n.* Old persons.
 Ä'-GEN-CY, *n.* Business performed by an agent, action, operation, instrumentality.
 Ä'-GEN'-DÄ, *n. plu.* [L.] Things to be done.
 Ä'-GENT, (ä'-jent,) *n.* A substitute or deputy, any active cause or power.
 ÄG-GE-LÄ'-TION, *n.* A concretion of ice.
 ÄG-GER-Ä'-TION, *n.* A heaping, accumulation.
 AG-GLOM'-E-RATE, *v. t.* To gather into a ball.
 AG-GLOM'-E-RA-TED, *pp.* Collected into a ball.
 AG-GLOM'-E-RA-TING, *ppr.* Winding into a ball.
 AG-GLOM-E-RÄ'-TION, *n.* Act of winding into a ball.
 AG-GLÜ'-TI-NANT, *a.* Uniting as glue.
 AG-GLÜ'-TI-NÄTE, *v. t.* To unite or cause to adhere.
 AG-GLÜ'-TI-NÄ-TED, *pp.* Glued together.
 AG-GLÜ'-TI-NÄ-TING, *ppr.* Uniting by causing adhesion.
 AG-GLÜ-TI-NÄ'-TION, *n.* The act of uniting by glue.
 AG-GLÜ'-TI-NÄ-TIVE, *a.* That tends to unite.
 AG'-GRAND-IZE, *v. t.* To make great, exalt, dignify.
 AG'-GRAND-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made great, preferred, exalted.
 AG'-GRAND-IZE-MENT, or AG'-GRAND-IZE-MENT, *n.* The act of aggrandizing.
 AG'-GRAND-IZ-ER, *n.* One who aggrandizes.
 AG'-GRAND-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making great, exalting.
 AG'-GRA-VÄTE, *v. t.* To make worse, or more severe; to exaggerate; to give coloring in description; to make enormous, or less excusable; as, to aggravate a crime.
 AG'-GRA-VÄ-TED, *pp.* Made worse, increased.
 AG-GRA-VÄ'-TION, *n.* A making worse.
 AG'-GRE-GATE, *v. t.* To collect or heap together.
 AG'-GRE-GATE, *a.* In assemblage, total.
 AG'-GRE-GATE, *n.* The whole of several particulars.
 AG'-GRE-GÄ-TED, *pp.* Collected into a sum.
 AG'-GRE-GÄTE-LY, *ad.* In a mass.
 AG'-GRE-GÄ-TING, *ppr.* Collecting into a sum or mass.
 AG-GRE-GÄ'-TION, *n.* The act of gathering into a mass, whole mass, union of like bodies.
 AG'-GRE-GÄ-TIVE, *a.* Taken together, collective.
 AG'-GRE-GÄ-TOR, *n.* He that collects into a mass.
 AG-GRESS', *v. i.* To begin violence, set upon, attack.
 AG-GRESS'-ING, *ppr.* Commencing hostility first.
 AG-GRES'-SION, (ag-gresh'-un,) *n.* The first attack, or act of hostility.
 AG-GRESS'-IVE, *a.* Making the first attack.
 AG-GRESS'-OR, *n.* An assaulter, first invader.
 AG-GREIV'-ANCE, (ag-grev'-ans,) *n.* Oppression, hardship, injury.
 AG-GRIEVE', (ag-grève') *v. t.* To give pain or afflict.
 AG-GRIEV'-ED, *pp.* Pained, afflicted.
 AG-GRIEV'-ING, *ppr.* Afflicting, imposing hardships on.
 AG-GROUP', (ag-groop') *v. t.* To bring into one figure.

AG-GRŪP'ED, *pp.* Collected into a group or assemblage.

A-GHAST', } *a.* or *ad.* Amazed, struck with terror

A-GAST', } or astonishment.

AG'ILE, *a.* Active, nimble, light, quick, brisk.

AG'ILE-NESS, *n.* Nimbleness, activity.

A-GIL'I-TY, *n.* Activity, nimbleness, speed.

AG-I-O, *n.* The difference between bank notes and current coin.

A-GIST', *v. t.* In law, to take the cattle of others to graze at a certain sum.

A-GIST'-MENT, *n.* The taking and feeding of other men's cattle in the king's forest.

A-GIST'-OR, *n.* An officer in the king's forest who has the care of cattle agisted.

AG'-I-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be agitated or discussed.

AG'-I-TATE, *v. t.* To move, shake, debate.

AG'-I-TA-TED, *pp.* Shaken, disturbed, debated.

AG'-I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Shaking, moving with violence.

AG-I-TA'-TION, *n.* A motion, disturbance.

AG'-I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Having power to agitate.

AG'-I-TA-TOR, *n.* A disturber of the peace.

AIG'-LET, *n.* A tag, or point curved, a pendant.

AG'-MI-NAL, *a.* Belonging to a troop.

AG'-NAIL, *n.* A disease of the nail.

AG'-NATE, *a.* Related, or akin by the father's side.

AG-NA'-TI, *plu. n.* [L.] Relations by the father's side.

AG-NA'-TION, *n.* Relation by the father's side.

AG-NI'-TION, *n.* An acknowledgment.

AG-NO'-MEN, *n.* [L.] An additional name given on account of some exploit, as Scipio *Africanus*.

AG-NOM-IN-A'-TION, *n.* An additional name or title.

AG'-NUS CAS'-TUS, *n.* [L.] The chaste tree, so called from its imaginary power in preserving chastity.

AG'-NUS DE'-I, *n.* [L.] In the Romish church, a cake of wax bearing the figure of a lamb.

A-GŌ', *ad.* Past, gone.

A-GOG', *ad.* In a state of desire.

A-GŌ'-ING, *ppr.* In action, going, ready to go.

A-GONE', (*a-gawn'*) *ad.* Ago, past, since.

AG'-O-NISM, *n.* Contention for a prize.

AG'-O-NIST, *n.* One who contends for the prize in public games.

AG-O-NIST'-IC, } *a.* Relating to prize fighting.

AG-O-NIST'-IC-AL, } *a.* Relating to prize fighting.

AG-O-NIST'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an agonistic manner.

AG-O-NIZE, *v. i.* To writhe with extreme pain, to suffer violent anguish.

AG-O-NIZE, *v. t.* To distress with extreme pain, to torture.

AG'-O-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Suffering severe pain.

AG'-O-NIZ-ING-LY, *ad.* With extreme anguish.

AG-O-NY, *n.* Pain that causes struggles, anguish.

A-GRAM'-MA-TIST, *n.* An illiterate person.

A-GRĀ'-RI-AN, *a.* Relating to equal division of lands.

A-GRĀ'-RI-AN-ISM, *n.* An equal division of land or property, or the principles of those who favor such a division.

A-GREE', *v. t.* To be of one mind, to be consistent, to consent, strike a bargain, reconcile.

A-GREE'-A-BLE, *a.* Suitable, pleasing, according to.

A-GREE'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Pleasantness, conformity.

A-GREE'-A-BLY, *ad.* Consistently, pleasingly.

A-GREED', *pp.* Settled by consent, fixed.

A-GREE'-ING, *ppr.* Living in concord, assenting.

A-GREE'-MENT, *n.* Love, harmony, bargain.

A-GRES'-TIC', } *a.* Rural, unpolished, rustic.

A-GRES'-TIC-AL, } *a.* Rural, unpolished, rustic.

AG-RI-CUL-TOR, *n.* A husbandman, farmer.

AG-RI-CUL-TU-RAL, *a.* Relating to agriculture.

AG-RI-CUL-TURE, (*ag'-ri-cult-yur*) *n.* Husbandry, tillage of the earth.

AG-RI-CUL-TU-RIST, *n.* A husbandman, farmer.

AG-RI-MO-NY, *n.* The plant liverwort.

A-GROUND', *ad.* On the ground, stranded, stopt.

Ā'-GUE, (*ā'-gu*) *n.* A chilly fit, an intermitting fever.

Ā'-GU-ISH, *a.* Like an ague, shivering, cold.

Ā'-GU-ISH-NESS, *n.* A shivering, as with cold.

ĀH, *ex.* Expressive of surprise, pity, dislike, joy.

Ā-HĀ', *ex.* Denoting pleasure, triumph, surprise.

A-HEĀD', (*a-hed'*) *ad.* Rashly, before, further on.

AID, *v. t.* To help, assist, succor, support, relieve.

AID, } (*āde'-anse*) *n.* Help, support, sub-

AID'-ANCE, } *sidy*.

AID'-DE-CAMP, *n.* (The French pronunciation is *aid'-e-cong*.) An officer attendant on a general, to convey his orders.

AID'-ED, *pp.* Assisted, supported.

AID'-ER, *n.* One who helps, an assistant, ally.

AID'-ING, *ppr.* Helping, assisting.

AID'-LESS, *a.* Helpless, unsupported, friendless.

AI'-GU-LET, *n.* See **AIQLET**. A tag, as at the end of fringes.

AI'-GRET, } *n.* A name of the small white

AI'-GRETE, } heron.

AII, *n.* Disorder, indisposition, pain.

AII, *v. t.* To trouble, to affect with uneasiness.

AII'-ING, *ppr.* Sickly, unhealthy, disordered.

AII'-MENT, *n.* Illness, disease, disorder.

AIM, *n.* Endeavor, direction, design.

ĀIM, *v.* To take sight, level, direct, design.

AIM'-ED, *pp.* Pointed, directed, designed.

AIM'-ING, *ppr.* Pointing a weapon at an object.

AIM'-LESS, *a.* Without aim.

AIR, *n.* [Fr. *air*; L. *aer*; Gr. *ano*; It. *aria*; Sp. *ayre*; Ir. *aer*; W. *awyr*.] The fluid which we breathe, a tune, a gesture, appearance, affected manner.

AIR, *v. t.* To give or take air, warm a little, dry.

AIRS, *n. plu.* Lofty or disdainful carriage.

AIR'-BLAD-DER, *n.* A vesicle or cuticle filled with air.

AIR'-BUILT, *a.* Erected in the air, fanciful.

AIR'-DRAWN, *a.* Drawn in air; visionary.

AIR'-ED, *pp.* Exposed to air, cleansed by air, ventilated.

AIR'-GUN, *n.* A gun to be discharged by air.

AIR'-HOLE, *n.* An opening to admit or discharge air.

AIR'-ILY, *ad.* Gayly, merrily, sprightly.

AIR'-INESS, *n.* Gayety, exposure to the air.

AIR'-ING, *n.* An excursion, a warning.

AIR'-LESS, *a.* Void of air, close, confined, warm.

AIR'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe used to draw foul air from a ship's hold.

AIR'-PLANT, *n.* A plant deriving nutriment from the air.

AIR'-PUMP, *n.* A machine for exhausting the air of a vessel.

AIR'-SACS, *n.* Air bags in birds.

AIR'-SHAFT, *n.* A passage for air into a mine.

AIR'-VES-SEL, *n.* A vessel in plants for air.

AIR'-Y, *a.* Light as air, open to the air, gay.

AISLE, (*Ie*) *n.* A walk in a church, wing of a choir.

AISL'-ED, *a.* Furnished with aisles.

A-JAR', *ad.* Half-opened.

A-JU'-TAGE, *n.* [Fr.] A tube to waterworks at a fountain.

A-KIN', *a.* Related, allied by blood, like.

AI'-A-BAS-TER, *n.* A soft white marble, *a.* very white.

A-LACK', *ex.* Expressive of sorrow.

A-LACK'-A-DAY, *int.* An exclamation expressive of regret.

A-LAC'-RI-TY, *n.* Cheerfulness, liveliness, readiness.

A-LA-MŌDE', *ad.* In the fashion; a thin black silk.

A-LÄRM', *n.* [Dan. *larm*; F. *alarme*; W. *alarm*.] Notice of danger, summons to arms, sudden surprise with fear, terror.
 A-LÄRM', *v. t.* To give notice of danger, surprise.
 A-LÄRM'-BELL, *n.* A bell that gives notice of danger.
 A-LÄRM'-ED, *pp.* Notified of sudden danger.
 A-LÄRM'-ING, *ppr.* Giving notice of approaching danger.
 A-LÄRM-ING-LY, *ad.* So as to alarm.
 A-LÄRM'-IST, *n.* One who excites alarm.
 A-LÄRM'-POST, *n.* A place to which troops are to repair in case of alarm.
 A-LÄRM'-WATCH, *n.* A watch that strikes the hour by a regulated movement.
 A-LÄS', *ex.* Expressive of sorrow, grief, or pity.
 A-LÄT'-ED, *a.* Winged, having dilatations like wings.
 ALB, *n.* A surplice or vestment of white linen.
 AL-BA-TROSS, *n.* A fowl of the size of a goose.
 AL BE-IT, *ad.* Although, be it so, notwithstanding.
 ÄL-BË'-NO, *n.* A white descendant of black parents.
 ÄL-BU-GIN'-E-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to the white of the eye.
 ÄL-BÜ'-GO, *n.* A white spot in the eye.
 ÄL'-BUM, *n.* A white table or register, a blank book.
 ÄL-BÜ'-MEN, *n.* The white of an egg.
 ÄL'-BURN, } *n.* The white and softer part of
 ÄL'-BURN-UM, } wood next to the bark.
 ÄL-CAID', *n.* A governor among the Spaniards and Moors.
 ÄL-CA-HEST, *n.* The universal solvent.
 ÄL-CHEM'-IC-AL, *a.* Relating to alchemy.
 ÄL-CHEM'-IC-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of alchemy.
 ÄL-CHEM-IST, *n.* One who practices alchemy.
 ÄL-CHEM-IST'-IC-AL, *a.* Practicing alchemy.
 ÄL-CHE-MY, *n.* Sublime chemistry. The proposed, but imaginary art of the transmutation of base metals into gold, finding the grand catholicon, and the universal solvent.
 ÄL-CO-HOL, *n.* Pure or highly rectified spirit.
 ÄL-CO-HOL'-IC, *a.* Relating to alcohol.
 ÄL-CO-RAN, *n.* See KORAN and ALKORAN.
 ÄL-CÖVE', or ÄL-CÖVE', *n.* An apartment for books, a recess for repose.
 ÄL'-DER, *n.* A tree of several varieties.
 ÄL'-DER-MAN, *n.* A city magistrate.
 ÄL'-DER-MAN-LY, *a.* Becoming an alderman.
 ÄLE, *n.* A liquor made by infusing malt and hops in boiling water, and then fermenting them.
 ÄLE'-HOOF, *n.* A kind of root, ground ivy.
 ÄLE'-HOUSE, *n.* A place where ale is sold.
 ÄL-LEM'-BIC, *n.* A chemical vessel, used in distillation.
 ÄL'-E-RE FLAM-MAM, (L.) "To feed the flame"; to increase the tendency.
 ÄLE'-WIFE, *n.* A woman who keeps an ale house.
 ÄL-ERT', *a.* Quick, nimble, brisk, lively.
 ÄL-ERT'-LY, *ad.* Quickly, nimbly, briskly.
 ÄL-ERT'-NESS, *n.* Briskness, activity.
 ÄL-EX-AN'-DRINE, *n.* A verse of twelve syllables.
 Ä-LEX-I-PHAR'-MIC, } *n.* What expels poison.
 Ä-LEX-I-TER'-IC, }
 ÄL'-GE-BRÄ, *n.* The science of quantity in general, or universal arithmetic.
 ÄL-GE-BRÄ'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Algebra.
 ÄL-GE-BRÄ'-IC-ÄL, }
 ÄL-GE-BRÄ'-IC-ÄL-LY, *ad.* By means of algebra.
 ÄL-GE-BRÄ'-IST, *n.* One who is skilled in algebra.
 ÄL-GE-RINE', *a.* Belonging to Algiers.
 ÄL'-GA, *n.* [L.] Sea-weed.
 ÄL-GO-RITHM, } *n.* An Arabic term signifying
 ÄL-GO-RISM, } numerical computation.
 ÄL'-I-BI, *n.* [L.] Elsewhere, another place.

Ä'-LI-AS, *ad.* Otherwise; *n.* a second writ.
 Ä'-LIEN, (äl'-yen,) *a.* Foreign; *n.* A foreigner, a stranger.
 Ä-LIEN-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being alienated.
 Ä'-LIEN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be transferred.
 Ä'-LIEN-ATE, (äl'-yen-ate,) *v. t.* To estrange, sell, transfer.
 Ä'-LIEN-A-TED, *pp.* Estranged, transferred.
 Ä-LIEN-Ä'-TION, *n.* A making over, a selling.
 Ä'-LIEN-A-TOR, *n.* One that transfers property.
 Ä-LIENE', *v. t.* To estrange, sell, transfer property.
 Ä-LIEN-EE', *n.* One to whom a thing is sold.
 ÄL'-IEN-ISM, (äl'-yen-izm,) *n.* The state of being an alien.
 ÄL'-I-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of a wing.
 Ä-LIG'-ER-OUS, *a.* Having wings.
 Ä-LIGHT', *v. i.* To fall upon, descend, get off.
 Ä-LIKE', *ad.* In the same manner or form.
 ÄL'-I-MENT, *n.* Food, nourishment, support.
 ÄL'-I-MENT'-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to food.
 ÄL'-I-MENT'-Ä-RY, }
 ÄL'-I-MENT-Ä'-TION, *n.* The act or power of affording nutriment.
 ÄL'-I-MO-NY, *n.* A separate maintenance.
 ÄL'-I-OTH, *n.* A star in the tail of the great bear much used in finding latitude at sea.
 ÄL'-I-PED, *a.* Wing-footed.
 ÄL'-I-PED, *n.* An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane which serves as wings.
 ÄL'-I-QUANT, *a.* That does not divide exactly.
 ÄL'-I-QUOT, *a.* That measures exactly.
 Ä'-LISH, *a.* Like ale, tasting like ale.
 Ä-LIVE', *a.* Not dead, active, susceptible, in force
 ÄL'-KA-HEST, *n.* See ALCAHEST.
 ÄL'-KA-LES'-CEN-CY, *n.* A tendency to become alkaline.
 ÄL'-KA-LES'-CENT, *a.* Tending to an alkali.
 ÄL'-KA-LI, *n.*; *plu.* ALKALIES. A substance of a caustic taste, of three kinds, vegetable fixed alkali, as potash; mineral fixed alkali, as soda; and volatile alkali, as ammonia.
 ÄL'-KA-LI-FY', *v. i.* To become an alkali.
 ÄL'-KA-LINE, *a.* Having the qualities of alkali.
 ÄL'-KA-LIN'-I-TY, *n.* The quality which constitutes an alkali.
 ÄL'-KA-LIZE, *v. t.* To make alkaline.
 ÄL'-KA-NET, *n.* A plant, the plant bugloss.
 ÄL'-KO-RAN, *n.* The Turkish Bible. See KORAN
 ÄLL, [A. S. *æl*; Dan. *æl*; Ger. *all*; Sw. *all*; W. *oll*, or *holl*; Arm. *oll*; Gr. *oλos*.] *a.* Every one; *n.* the whole; *ad.* wholly.
 ÄL-A-BAN'-DON-ED, *a.* Abandoned by all.
 ÄL-AB-HOR'-RED, *a.* Detested by all.
 ÄL-Ä-C-OM-PLISH-ED, *a.* Fully accomplished.
 ÄL-AD-MIR'-ING, *a.* Wholly admiring.
 ÄL-AD-VIS'-ED, *a.* Advised by all.
 ÄL-AP-PROV'-ED, *a.* Approved by all.
 ÄL-A-TÖN'-ING, *a.* Atoning for all.
 ÄL-BEAR'-ING, *a.* Producing every thing.
 ÄL BE-ÄU'-TE-OUS, *a.* Perfectly beautiful.
 ÄL-BE-HOLD'-ING, *a.* Beholding all things.
 ÄL-BLAST'-ING, *a.* Blasting all.
 ÄL-BOUN'-TE-OUS, } *a.* Perfectly bountiful; of
 ÄL-BOUN'-TI-FUL, } infinite bounty.
 ÄL-CHANG'-ING, *a.* Perpetually changing.
 ÄL-CHEER'-ING, *a.* that cheers all.
 ÄL-COM-MÄND'-ING, *a.* Having command over all.
 ÄL-COM-PLY'-ING, *a.* Complying in every respect.
 ÄL-COM-POS'-ING, *a.* That makes all tranquil.
 ÄL-COM-PRE-HEN'-SIVE, *a.* Comprehending all things.
 ÄL-CON-CEAL'-ING, *a.* Hiding or concealing all.
 ÄL-CON'-QUER-ING, *a.* That subdues all.

ALL-CON-SCIOUS, *a.* Conscious of all.
ALL-CON-STRAIN-ING, *a.* Constraining all.
ALL-CON-SUM-ING, *a.* That consumes all.
ALL-DAR-ING, *a.* Daring to attempt every thing.
ALL-DE-STROY-ING, *a.* Destroying every thing.
ALL-DEV-AS-TA-TING, *a.* Wasting every thing.
ALL-DE-VOUR-ING, *a.* Eating or consuming all.
ALL-DIM-MING, *a.* Obscuring every thing.
ALL-DIS-COV-ER-ING, *a.* Discovering every thing.
ALL-DIS-GRAC-ED, *a.* Completely disgraced.
ALL-DIS-PENS-ING, *a.* Dispensing all things.
ALL-DI-VINE, *a.* Supremely excellent.
ALL-DI-VIN-ING, *a.* Foretelling all things.
ALL-DRE-AD-ED, (all-dred'-ed.) *a.* Dreaded by all.
ALL-EF-FI-CIENT, *a.* Of unlimited efficacy.
ALL-EL-O-QUENT, *a.* Eloquent in the highest degree.
ALL-EM-BRÄ-CING, *a.* Embracing all things.
ALL-END-ING, *a.* Putting an end to all things.
ALL-EN-LIGHT-EN-ING, *a.* Enlightening all things.
ALL-EN-RÄ-GED, *a.* Highly enraged, or exasperated.
ALL-FLÄ-MING, *a.* Flaming in all directions.
ALL-FOOLS'-DAY, *n.* The first of April, when all make as many fools as they can.
ALL-FOR-GIV-ING, *a.* Forgiving all.
ALL-FOURS', *n.* A game at cards.
ALL-GIV-ER, *n.* The giver of all things.
ALL-GOOD, *a.* Completely good.
ALL-GRÄ-CIOUS, *a.* Perfectly gracious.
ALL-GUID-ING, *a.* Guiding or conducting all.
ALL-HAL-LOW, } *n.* All saint's day, the first of
ALL-HAL-LOWS, } November.
ALL-HAL'-LOW-TIDE, *n.* The time near all saints.
ALL-HAP-PY, *a.* Completely happy.
ALL-HEAL, *n.* The popular name of several plants.
ALL-HEAL-ING, *a.* Healing all things.
ALL-HELP-ING, *a.* Assisting all.
ALL-HID-ING, *a.* Concealing all things.
ALL-HON'-OR-ED, *a.* Honored by all.
ALL-HURT-ING, *a.* Hurting all things.
ALL-Y-DOL-I-ZING, *a.* Worshipping every thing.
ALL-IM-I-TA-TING, *a.* Imitating every thing.
ALL-IN-FORM-ING, *a.* Actuating all by vital powers.
ALL-IN-TER-EST-ING, *a.* Interesting in the highest degree.
ALL-IN-TER'-PRET-ING, *a.* Explaining all things.
ALL-JUDG-ING, *a.* Judging all.
ALL-JUST, *a.* Perfectly just.
ALL-KIND, *a.* Perfectly kind.
ALL-KNOW-ING, *a.* Having all knowledge.
ALL-LY-CEN-SED, *a.* Licensed to every thing.
ALL-LOV-ING, *a.* Of infinite love.
ALL-MAK-ING, *a.* Making or creating all.
ALL-MA-TÜR-ING, *a.* Maturing all things.
ALL-MER-CI-FUL, *a.* Of perfect mercy.
ALL-MUR-DER-ING, *a.* Destroying every thing.
ALL-O-BE-DI-ENT, *a.* Entirely obedient.
ALL-O-BEY-ING, *a.* Receiving obedience from all.
ALL-OB-LIV-I-OUS, *a.* Causing total oblivion.
ALL-OB-SCUR-ING, *a.* Obscuring every thing.
ALL-PA-TIENT, *a.* Enduring all without murmurs.
ALL-PEN-E-TRA-TING, *a.* Penetrating every thing.
ALL-PER-FECT, *a.* Having all perfection.
ALL-PER-FECT-NESS, *n.* Entire perfection.
ALL-PIER-ING, (all-përs-ing, or all-pers'-ing.) *a.* Piercing every thing.
ALL-POW-ER-FUL, *a.* Almighty, omnipotent.
ALL-PRAIS-ED, *a.* Praised by all.
ALL-RÜL-ING, *a.* Governing all things.
ALL-SA-GÄ-CIOUS, *a.* Having all sagacity.
ALL-SAINTS'-DAY, *n.* The first day of November; a feast in honor of all the saints.
ALL-SAN-E-TI-FY-ING, *a.* Sanctifying the whole.

ALL-SAV-ING, *a.* Saving all.
ALL-SEARCH-ING, (all-serch'-ing.) *a.* Pervading and searching every thing.
ALL-SEE-ING, *a.* Seeing every thing.
ALL-SEER, *n.* One that sees every thing.
ALL-SHAK-ING, *a.* Shaking all things.
ALL-SHUN-NED, *a.* Shunned by all.
ALL-SOULS'-DAY, *n.* The second day of November.
ALL-SUF-FI-CIEN-CY, *n.* Infinite ability.
ALL-SUF-FI-CIENT, *a.* Sufficient to every thing.
ALL-SUF-FI-CIENT, *n.* The all-sufficient Being, God.
ALL-SUR-ROUND-ING, *a.* Encompassing the whole.
ALL-SUR-VEY-ING, *a.* Surveying every thing.
ALL-SUS-TAIN-ING, *a.* Upholding all things.
ALL-TELL-ING, *a.* Divulging every thing.
ALL-TRY-UMPH-ING, *a.* Triumphant every where, or over all.
ALL-WATCH-ED, *a.* Watched throughout.
ALL-WISE, *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom.
ALL-WIT-TED, *a.* Having all kinds of wit.
ALL-WÖR-SHIP-ED, *a.* Adored by all.
ALL-WÖR-THY, *a.* Of infinite worth.
AL-LÄH, *n.* The Arabic name of the Supreme Being.
AL-LÄY', *v. t.* To abate, pacify, make quiet.
AL-LÄY', *v. t.* [A. S. *alagan.*] To depress.
AL-LAY. See **ALLOY**.
AL-LÄY-ED, *pp.* Eased, abated, suppressed.
AL-LÄY-ER, *n.* He or that which allays.
AL-LÄY-ING, *ppr.* Quieting, reducing to tranquillity.
AL-LÄY-MENT, *n.* The act of quieting.
AL-LEDGE', *v. t.* See **ALLEGE**. The spelling *alledge* was once prevalent, and would be desirable still.
AL-LEDGE'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be alledged.
AL-LEDG-ED, *pp.* Affirmed, asserted.
AL-LEDGE-ER, *n.* One who affirms or declares.
AL-LE-GÄ-TION, *n.* Affirmation, plea.
AL-LEGE', *v. t.* To adduce; to cite.
AL-LE-GÄ-NE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the mountains called Allegany.
AL-LE-GÄ-NY, *n.* The chief ridge of the mountains in the middle and southern states of America.
AL-LE-GE-ANCE, *n.* The duty of a subject to his prince or government.
AL-LE-GE-ANT, *a.* Loyal, dutiful, obedient.
AL-LE-GOR-IC, } *a.* In the manner of alle-
AL-LE-GOR-IC-AL, } gory, figurative.
AL-LE-GOR-IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an allegorical manner.
AL-LE-GOR-IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being allegorical.
AL-LE-GO-RIZE, *v. t.* To form an allegory.
AL-LE-GO-RIZE, *v. i.* To use allegory.
AL-LE-GO-RIZ-ED, *pp.* Turned into allegory.
AL-LE-GO-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* Turning into allegory.
AL-LE-GO-RY, *n.* [Gr. *αλληγορία*, from *αλλος* another thing, and *γορευω*, I narrate.] A discourse made up of continued allusion, so that while professedly written on one subject, it has an observable resemblance to another; to which every part may be metaphorically applied; or it is a figure of speech in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its proportions and circumstances; a figurative manner of speech or description.
AL-LE-GRO, *n.* A sprightly movement in music; *a.* brisk.
AL-LE-LÜ'-IAH, (al-le-lü'-yah,) *n.* Give praise to Jehovah.
AL-LE-MAND', *n.* A slow air in common time, a figure in dancing.
AL-LE-MAN-NIC, *a.* Belonging to the ancient Germans.
AL-LE-VI-ATE, *v. t.* To ease, lessen, allay.

AL-LE'-VI-A-TED, *pp.* Made lighter, mitigated.
 AL-LE'-VI-A-TING, *ppr.* Making lighter or more tolerable.
 AL-LE-VI-A'-TION, *n.* The act of making more light.
 AL-LE'-VI-A-TIVE, *n.* That which mitigates.
 AL'-LEBY, *n.* A narrow passage, a narrow walk.
 ALL-HAIL', *ex.* All health be to you, be well.
 AL-LI-A'-CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to alium or garlic.
 AL-LI'-ANCE, *n.* A union by treaty or marriage.
 AL-LI'-CIEN-CY, (al-lish'-yen-cy), *n.* The power of attracting any thing, magnetism.
 AL-LY'-ED, *pp.* Connected by marriage, related, confederated.
 AL'-LI-GATE, *v. t.* To tie together, to unite.
 AL-LI-GA'-TION, *n.* A rule of arithmetic.
 AL'-LI-GA-TOR, *n.* The American crocodile.
 AL-LIGN'-MENT, *n.* A reducing to a line or to a square, a line, a row.
 AL-LIS'-ION, (al-lizh'-um), *n.* A striking against.
 AL-LIT-ER-A'-TION, *n.* The beginning of two or more words with the same letter.
 AL-LIT'-ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to alliteration.
 AL-LO-CA'-TUR, [L.] It is allowed; a certificate of an allowance of costs.
 AL-LO-CA'-TION, *n.* A putting to, or near; allowance.
 AL-LO-CU'-TION, *n.* The act or manner of speaking to.
 AL-LO'-DI-AL, *a.* Not held of a superior.
 AL-LO'-DI-UM, *n.* Land held by free tenure.
 AL-LONGE', (al-lunge'), *n.* A pass or thrust made at an enemy.
 AL-LO-PATH'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to allopathy.
 AL-LOP'-A-THIST, *n.* One that practices medicine according to the rules of allopathy.
 AL-LOP'-A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *allos* other, and *pathos*, morbid condition.] The doctrine or theory for curing diseases, by producing in the patient affections different from the disease.
 AL-LOT', *v. t.* To share out, distribute, assign.
 AL-LOT'-MENT, *n.* A part or share allotted.
 AL-LOT'-TED, *ppr.* Distributed by lot, granted.
 AL-LOT'-TING, *ppr.* Giving as portions, assigning.
 AL-LOW', *v. t.* To permit, grant, abate, approve.
 AL-LOW'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be allowed, lawful.
 AL-LOW'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Lawfulness, fitness.
 AL-LOW'-A-BLY, *ad.* In an allowable manner.
 AL-LOW'-ANCE, *n.* The act of allowing or admitting, approbation, abatement.
 AL-LOW'-ANCE, *v. t.* To put upon allowance.
 AL-LOW'-ED, *pp.* Granted, permitted, assented to.
 AL-LOW'-ING, *ppr.* Granting, permitting, indulging.
 AL-LOY', *v. t.* To reduce a fine metal by a baser, to abate by mixture.
 AL-LOY', *n.* A baser metal mixed with a finer, or the mixture of different metals.
 AL-LOY'-AGE, *n.* The act of reducing a metal.
 AL-LOY'-ED, *pp.* Mixed, reduced in purity.
 AL-LOY'-ING, *ppr.* Mixing a baser metal with a finer, to reduce its purity.
 ALL'-SPICE, *n.* The berry of the pimento.
 AL-LUDE', *v. i.* [L. *aludo*, to smile upon or make sport with.] To refer indirectly, hint at.
 AL-LUD'-ING, *ppr.* Having reference, hinting at.
 AL-LU'-MIN-OR, *n.* One who colors or paints upon paper or parchment, giving light and ornament to letters and figures, now *Limner*.
 AL-LURE', *v. t.* To tempt by the offer of goods; sometimes used in a bad sense, to *allure* to evil.
 AL-LUR'-ED, *pp.* Tempted, drawn, or enticed.
 AL-LURE'-MENT, *n.* That which allures or entices.
 AL-LUR'-ER, *n.* One who allures, entices, or tempts.
 AL-LUR'-ING, *ppr.* Engaging, pleasing, enticing.
 AL-LUR'-ING-LY, *ad.* In an alluring manner.
 AL-LUR'-ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of alluring or tempting by the prospect of some good.

AL-LU'-SION, (al-lū'-zhun), *n.* A hint, indirect reference; in *rhetoric*, is that figure by which some word or phrase in a sentence calls to mind a similar subject.
 AL-LU'-SIVE, *a.* Hinting at, referring to indirectly.
 AL-LU'-SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an illusive manner.
 AL-LU'-SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being allusive.
 AL-LU'-VI-AL, *a.* Washed to land, added by water.
 AL-LU'-VI-ON, } *n.* The washing of water against
 AL-LU'-VI-UM, } land, by which the bank is enlarged, the increase of land thus made.
 AL-LY', *v. t.* To unite by compact, marriage, &c.
 AL-LY', *n.* A friend, confederate, relation.
 AL-LY'-ING, *ppr.* Uniting by marriage or treaty.
 AL-MA-GEST', *n.* A book of problems in astronomy and geometry, drawn up by Ptolemy.
 AL'-MA MA'-TER, *n.* [L.] Fostering mother, a term applied to a college.
 AL-MA-NAC, *n.* A calendar of months, weeks, days.
 AL'-ME, } *n.* Dancing girls in Egypt.
 AL'-MA, }
 AL-MIGHT'-I-NESS, *n.* A power to do all things.
 AL-MIGHT'-Y, *a.* All powerful of unlimited power.
 AL-MIGHT'-Y, *n.* God, the Divine Being.
 AL-MOND, or AL'-MOND, *n.* The fruit of the almond tree.
 AL-MONDS, of the throat, *n. plu.* Two round glands.
 AL-MON-ER, *n.* A distributor of alms, an officer.
 AL-MON-RY, *n.* A place for distributing alms.
 AL-MOST', *ad.* Nearly, well nigh, near.
 ALMS, (ámz), *n.* [A. S. *almes*, Old Eng. *almesse*, Fr. *aumones*, Dan. *almisse*, Sw. *almosa*, G. *almosen*, L. *cicmosyna*, D. *aalmoes*, Gr. *ελεημοσνη*.] A gift to the poor, charity.
 ALMS'-BASK-ET, } *n.* A vessel appropriated to
 ALMS'-BOX, } receive alms.
 ALMS'-CHEST, }
 ALMS'-DEED, *n.* An act of charity, a gift.
 ALMS'-GIV-ER, *n.* One who gives to the poor.
 ALMS'-GIV-ING, *n.* The bestowment of charity.
 ALMS'-HOUSE, *n.* A house for the poor who subsist on charity.
 ALMS'-MAN, *n.* One who lives upon alms.
 AL'-OE, *n.* A kind of tree of several species.
 AL-OES, (al'-oz), *n.* The inspissated juice of the aloe.
 AL-O-ET'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to aloe or aloes,
 AL-O-ET'-IC-AL, } partaking of the qualities of aloes.
 A-LOFT', *ad.* On high, in the air above.
 A-LONE', *a.* Single, solitary, without company.
 A-LONG', *ad.* Onward, forward, lengthwise.
 A-LONG'-SIDE, *ad.* By the side of a ship.
 A-LOOF', *ad.* At a distance, unconnected.
 A-LOUD', *ad.* Loudly, with great noise.
 AL'-PHA, *n.* The first letter of the Greek alphabet.
 AL'-PHA-BET, *n.* The letters of a language arranged in the customary order.
 AL'-PHA-BET, *v. t.* To arrange in the order of an alphabet.
 AL-PHA-BET'-IC, } *a.* In the order of an al-
 AL-PHA-BET'-IC-AL, } phabet.
 AL-PHA-BET'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* According to the alphabet.
 AL'-PINE, *a.* Pertaining to the Alps, very high; sometimes pronounced al'-pin.
 AL-RE-AD'-Y, (al-red'-y), *ad.* Before this time, now.
 AL'-SO, *ad.* Likewise, in like manner.
 ALT, } [It.] A term applied to the high notes of
 AL'-TO, } the musical scale.
 AL-TA'-IC, *a.* Noting high mountains in Asia.
 AL-TAR, *n.* A place for divine offerings or communion.
 AL'-TAR-AGE, *n.* The profits arising to a priest for oblations or on account of the altar.
 AL-TAR-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to lay upon an altar in churches.

AL-TAR-PIECE, *n.* A painting placed over the altar.
 AL-TAR-WISE, *ad.* Placed in the manner of an altar.
 AL-TER, *v. t.* To make some change in.
 AL-TER, *v. i.* To become different, to vary.
 AL-TER-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of change.
 AL-TER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be changed.
 AL-TER-A-BLY, *ad.* In an alterable manner.
 AL-TER-ANT, *a.* Producing or causing a change.
 AL-TER-A-TION, *n.* A change, act of changing.
 AL-TER-A-TIVE, *a.* Causing alteration.
 AL-TER-A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that, without sensible operation, induces a change in the habit or constitution.
 AL-TER-CATE, *v. i.* To contend in words, to wrangle.
 AL-TER-CA-TION, *n.* A dispute with anger.
 AL-TER-ED, *pp.* Changed, varied, made different.
 AL-TER-ER, *n.* One who alters, one who changes.
 AL-TERN, *a.* Acting by turns, one succeeding another.
 AL-TERN-ATE, *a.* By turns, in succession.
 AL-TERN-ATE, *v. t.* To change or perform by turns.
 AL-TERN-ATE, *n.* That which happens by turns.
 AL-TER-NA-TED, *pp.* Changed in succession.
 AL-TERN-ATE-LY, *ad.* Mutually, by turns.
 AL-TERN-ATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being alternate.
 AL-TERN-A-TING, *pp.* Performing by turns.
 AL-TERN-A-TION, } *n.* The reciprocal succession
 AL-TERN-I-TY, } of things in time or place.
 AL-TERN-A-TIVE, *n.* Offering a choice of two things.
 AL-TERN-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In the manner of alternatives.
 AL-TERN-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being alternative.
 AL-THE-Ä, *n.* A species of Syrian mallow.
 AL-THOUGH', (all-tho'), *obs. verb, or used only in the imp.* Grant, allow, admit, be it so; usually used as a conjunction.
 AL-TIL'-O-QUENCE *n.* Lofty speech, pompous language.
 AL-TIM'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles.
 AL-TIM'-E-TRY, *n.* The art of ascertaining altitudes by means of a proper instrument.
 AL-TIS'-O-NANT, } *a.* High sounding, lofty or
 AL-TIS'-O-NOUS, } pompous, as language.
 AL-TI-TUDE, *n.* The height of a place.
 AL-TIV'-O-LANT, *a.* Flying high, soaring.
 AL-TO, *ad.* High.
 AL-TO RE-LIE'-VO, (al'-to-re-lé'-vo), [It.] High relief in sculpture.
 AL-TO-GETH'-ER, *ad.* Wholly, entirely, completely.
 AL-U-DEL, *n.* A chemical pot without a bottom.
 AL-UM, *n.* An astringent salt.
 AL-U-MINE, *n.* An earth, pure clay.
 AL-U'-MIN-IOUS, *a.* Containing, or like alum.
 AL-UM-ISH, *a.* Having the nature of alum.
 A-LUM-NUS, *n.*; *plu.* ALUMNI. [L. *alo*, to nourish.] A pupil, a graduate of a college.
 AL-VE-A-RY, *n.* The hollow of the ear.
 AL-VE-O-LAR, } *a.* Containing sockets, hollow
 AL-VE-O-LA-RY, } cells, or pits.
 AL-VE-O-LATE, *a.* Pitted, like a honey-comb.
 AL-VINE, *a.* Belonging to the belly or intestines.
 AL-WAY, } (al'-wäz,) *ad.* For ever, ever, continually.
 AL-WAYS, } ually.
 A. M. The initial letters of *Artium Magister*, master of arts.
 AM, The first person of the verb *to be*.
 AM-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Loveliness, a power of pleasing.
 A-MAIN', *ad.* With all power, violently.
 A-MAL'-GAM, *n.* A mixture of quicksilver with another metal.

A-MAL'-GAM-ATE, *v. t.* To mix metals with quicksilver, to mix intimately.
 A-MAL'-GA-MA-TED, *pp.* Mixed with quicksilver.
 A-MAL'-GA-MA-TING, *pp.* Mixing quicksilver with another metal, compounding.
 A-MAL'-GA-MA'-TION, *n.* The act or operation of mixing mercury with another metal.
 A-MAN-U-EN'-SIS, *n.*; *plu.* AMANUENSES. A writer of what another dictates.
 AM-A-RANTH, *n.* A plant, flower-gentle; so called, it is said, because when cropped, it does not soon wither. A flower that never fades.
 AM-A-RANTH'-INE, *a.* Belonging to amaranths.
 A-MAR'-I-TUDE, *n.* Bitterness, severity.
 AM-A-RYL'-LIS, *a.* In botany, lily-daffodil.
 AM-AU-RÖ'-SIS, *n.* Dimness of sight.
 A-MASS', *v. t.* To collect into a heap, to accumulate.
 A-MASS'-ED, *pp.* Collected in a heap, accumulated.
 A-MASS'-ING, *pp.* Collecting in a heap.
 A-MASS'-MENT, *n.* A heap, collection.
 AM-A-TEUR', (am-a-tür') *n.* A lover of the fine arts.
 AM-A-TÖ'-RI-AL, } *a.* Relating to, or induced by
 AM-A-TÖ'-RY, } love.
 AM-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* A propensity to love.
 A-MAZE', *v. t.* To confound with surprise.
 A-MAZ'-ED, *pp.* Surprised, confused, perplexed.
 A-MAZ'-ED-LY, *ad.* With amazement.
 A-MAZ'-ED-NESS, *n.* Astonishment, great wonder.
 A-MAZE-MENT, *n.* Astonishment.
 A-MAZ'-ING, *pp.* Astonishing, a wonderful.
 A-MAZ'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to astonish.
 AM-A-ZON, *n.* A virago, a masculine woman.
 AM-A-ZÖ'-NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Amazons.
 AMB and AM. About, around, used in composition.
 AM-BAS'-GES, *n.* [L.] Circumlocution.
 AM-BAS'-SA-DOR, *n.* See EMBASSADOR.
 AM-BAS'-SA-DRESS, *n.* See EMBASSADRESS.
 AM-BER, *n.* [Fr. *ambre*; Sp. *ambar*; It. *ambra*; Pers. *ambar*; Ar. *anbaron*.] A hard, semi-pellucid substance, white or yellow, found in the earth, or thrown on shore by the sea.
 AM-BER-GRIS, *n.* A hard, opaque, resinous substance, discharged by the spermaceti whale.
 AM-BI-DEX'-TER, *n.* One who uses both hands with equal facility, a double dealer.
 AM-BI-DEX'-TROUS, *a.* Double dealing, using both hands with equal ease.
 AM-BI-DEX-TER'-I-TY, } *n.* The power of
 AM-BI-DEX'-TROUS-NESS, } using both hands with equal ease.
 AM-BI-ENT, *a.* Compassing, surrounding.
 AM-BI-GU, *n.* An entertainment or feast consisting of a medley of dishes.
 AM-BI-GÜ'-I-TY, *n.* A double meaning.
 AM-BIG'-U-OUS, *a.* Doubtful, mysterious.
 AM-BIG'-U-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a doubtful manner.
 AM-BIG'-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Doubtfulness, obscurity.
 AM-BIL'-O-ÉY, *n.* Talk, or language of doubtful meaning.
 AM-BIL'-O-QUOUS, *a.* Using ambiguous expressions.
 AM-BIL'-O-QUY, *n.* Talk of ambiguous meaning.
 AM-BIT, *n.* A compass, a circumference.
 AM-BY'-TION, (am-bish'-un,) *n.* Desire of power or fame.
 AM-BY'-TIOUS, (am-bish'-us,) *a.* Desirous of fame, or excellence.
 AM-BY'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* In an ambitious manner.
 AM-BY'-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ambitious, ambition.
 AM'-BLE, *v. t.* To move with an amble.
 AM'-BLE, *n.* A peculiar pace of a horse.
 AM'-BLER, *n.* A horse which ambles.

AM-BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lifting the two legs on the same side at first going off, and then changing.
 AM-BLING-LY, *ad.* With an ambling gait.
 AM-BRÔ-SIA, (am-brô-zha,) *n.* A plant, the food of the gods.
 AM-BRÔ-SIAL, (am-brô-zhal,) *a.* Partaking of the nature of ambrosia, delicious, fragrant.
 AM-BRY, *n.* An almonry.
 AM-BU-LANT, *a.* Walking, moving from place to place.
 AM-BU-LATE, *v. n.* To walk, to move hither and thither.
 AM-BU-LA-TION, *n.* The act of walking.
 AM-BU-LA-TORY, *a.* Walking, moving.
 AM-BU-RY, } *n.* A swelling on a horse.
 AN-BU-RY, }
 AM-BUS-CADE, *n.* Literally, a lying in a wood, concealed for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise. A place of surprise; the troops concealed.
 AM-BUS-CADE, *v. t.* To lie in wait, to attack by surprise.
 AM-BUS-CAD-ED, *pp.* Having an ambush laid against, or attacked from a private station.
 AM-BUS-CAD-ING, *ppr.* Lying in wait for.
 AM-BUSH, *n.* A private station for troops to lie in wait in, the act of surprising.
 AM-BUSH, *v. t.* To lie in wait for, to surprise.
 AM-BUSH-ED, *pp.* Placed, or lying in ambush.
 AM-BUSH-ING, *ppr.* Lying in wait for.
 AM-BUSH-MENT, *n.* An ambush, *which see.*
 AME-LI-O-RATE, *v. t.* To make better, to improve.
 A-ME-LI-O-RATE, *v. i.* To grow better, to meliorate.
 A-ME-LI-O-RA-TION, *n.* A making better, improvement.
 A-MEN'. So be it, verily; *n.* truth.
 A-ME-NA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* A state of being amenable.
 A-ME-NA-BLE, *a.* Responsible, answerable.
 A-MEND', *v. t.* [Fr. *amender*; L. *emendo*.] To correct; to make better in a moral sense; as to amend our ways; to supply a defect; as to amend a bill.
 A-MEND', *v. i.* To grow better, by reformation.
 A-MEND-A-BLE, *a.* That may be amended.
 A-MEND-A-TORY, *a.* Containing an amendment.
 A-MEND-ED, *pp.* Corrected, rectified, reformed.
 A-MEND-ER, *n.* The person that amends.
 A-MENDE' HON'-OR-A-BLE, [Fr.] An ignominious punishment; a recantation.
 A-MEND-ING, *ppr.* Correcting, reforming.
 A-MEND-MENT', *n.* A change for the better.
 A-MENDS', *n. plu.* A recompense, satisfaction.
 A-MEN-I-TY, *n.* Pleasantness of situation.
 AM-ENT, *n.* A long chaffy receptacle of a plant.
 AM-EN-TA'-CE-ŌUS, *a.* Growing in an ament, resembling a thong.
 A-MERCE', (a-mers',) *v. t.* To punish with, or lay a fine.
 A-MER-CED, *pp.* Fined at the discretion of a court.
 A-MERCE-MENT, *n.* An arbitrary fine.
 A-MERC-ER, *n.* One who sets a fine at discretion.
 A-MERCE-A-BLE, } *a.* Liable to amercement.
 A-MERCE-A-BIL-I-TY, }
 A-MER-I-CA, *n.* A continent between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
 A-MER-I-CAN, *a.* Pertaining to America.
 A-MER-I-CAN, *n.* A native of America.
 A-MER-I-CAN-ISM, *n.* An American idiom.
 A-MER-I-CAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render American.
 AM-E-THYST, *n.* A precious stone of a violet blue color; supposed by the Greeks to have the power of preventing intoxication.
 AM-E-THYS-TINE, *a.* Like an amethyst.
 A'-MI-A-BLE, *a.* Lovely, worthy of love, pleasing.
 A'-MI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Loveliness, agreeableness.

A'-MI-A-BLY, *adv.* In an amiable manner.
 AM'-I-ANTH, } *n.* Earth flax or mountain flax.
 AM-I-AN'-THUS, } It is incombustible, and has sometimes been wrought into cloth and paper.
 AM'-I-CA-BLE, *a.* Friendly, obliging, peaceable.
 AM'-I-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Friendliness, kindness.
 AM'-I-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a friendly way, obligingly.
 AM'-ICE, (am'-is,) *n.* A square linen cloth worn by a Catholic priest.
 A-MID', }
 A-MIDST', } *pprcp.* In the middle, amongst.
 A-MID-SHIP, *n.* The middle of a ship as to her length and breadth.
 A-MISS', *a.* or *adv.* Wrong, improperly.
 AM'-I-TY, *n.* Friendship, agreement, harmony.
 AM'-MITE or HAM'-MITE, *n.* A kind of free stone
 AM'-MO-DYTE, *n.* The sand eel, a genus of fish.
 AM-MO'-NI-Ā, *n.* Volatile alkali, a substance which, in its purest form, exists in a state of gas.
 AM-MO'-NI-A-Ē, } *a.* Pertaining to Ammonia,
 AM-MO'-NI-A-Ē-AL, } or possessing its qualities.
 AM'-MO-NITE, *n.* Serpent stone.
 AM-MU-NI'-TION, *n.* Military stores, or provisions for attack or defense.
 AM'-NES-TY, *n.* A general pardon, act of oblivion.
 A-MONG', (a-mung',) } *prep.* [A. S. *onmang*.]
 A-MONGST', (a-mungst',) } Conjoined; in a mingled state; amidst.
 AM'-O-RIST', } *n.* Gallant, lover, admirer.
 AM-O-RÔ-SO, }
 AM-O-RÔ-SĀ, } *n.* A wanton.
 AM'-OR-ŌUS, *a.* Fond, loving, inclined to love.
 AM'-O-ROUS-LY, *adv.* Lovingly, fondly, very kindly.
 AM'-O-ROUS-NESS, *n.* Lovingness, love, fondness.
 A-MORPH'-ŌUS, *a.* Having no determinate form.
 A-MORT', *adv.* In the state of the dead.
 A-MOR-TI-ZĀ-TION, } *n.* The act or right of al-
 A-MOR-TIZE-MENT, } ienating lands to a corporation.
 A-MOR-TIZE, *v. t.* To alienate to a corporation.
 A-MOUNT', *v. i.* To rise in value, or effect.
 A-MOUNT', *n.* The sum total, whole, result.
 A-MOUNT-ING, *ppr.* Rising to by accumulation, increasing.
 A-MOUR', *n.* A love intrigue, gallantry.
 AM-PHIB'-I-ŌUS, *a.* Living in two different elements.
 AM-PHIB'-I-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* The faculty of living on land, or in water.
 AM-PHI-BOL'-O-GY, *n.* A phrase or discourse susceptible of two interpretations.
 AM-PHIB'-O-LOUS, *a.* Tossed from one to another
 AM-PHIB'-O-LY, *n.* Ambiguity of meaning.
 AM'-PHI-BRACH, *n.* A foot of three syllables; the middle one long, the first and last short.
 AM-PHI-E-TY-ON'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the august council of the Amphictyons in Greece.
 AM-PHIS'-CI-I, *n. plu.* [L.] People dwelling within the tropics, whose shadows fall sometimes north and sometimes south.
 AM-PHIM'-A-CER, *n.* In poetry a foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the other long, as *Cas-ti-tis*.
 AM-PHI-THE'-A-TER, } *n.* An edifice of a round
 AM-PHI-THE'-A-TRE, } or oval form, for public amusements.
 AM-PHI-THE'-A-TRAL, *a.* Resembling an amphitheater.
 AM-PHI-THE-AT'-RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an amphitheater.
 AM'-PHI-TRITE, *n.* A goddess of the seas.
 AM'-PHO-RĀ, *n.* A liquor measure among the Greeks.
 AM'-PLE, *a.* Large, extended, copious.
 AM'-PLE-NESS, *n.* Largeness, extent, liberality.
 AM-PLEX'-I-CAUL, *a.* Surrounding the stem.

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BAR; MÊTE, PRËY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NÔTE, DOVE, MÔVE,

AM-PLI-A'-TION, } *n.* A diffuse description
 AM-PLI-FI-CA'-TION, } or discourse.
 AM'-PLI-FI-ED, *pp.* Enlarged, treated copiously.
 AM'-PLI-FY'-ER, *n.* One who enlarges.
 AM'-PLI-FY', *v. t.* To enlarge, to exaggerate.
 AM'-PLI-FY'-ING, *ppr.* Enlarging, speaking diffusively.
 AM'-PLI-TUDE, *n.* Extent, an arch of the horizon.
 AM'-PLY, *adv.* Largely, liberally, fully.
 AM'-PU-TATE, *v. t.* To cut off a limb, to prune.
 AM'-PU-TA-TED, *pp.* Separated from the body.
 AM'-PU-TA-TING, *ppr.* Cutting off, pruning.
 AM-PU-TA'-TION, *n.* The act of cutting off a limb.
 AM'-U-LET, *n.* Something worn to prevent evil.
 A-MUSE', (a-müze'), *v. t.* To entertain agreeably, to divert.
 A-MUS'-ED, *pp.* Entertained agreeably.
 A-MUSE'-MENT, *n.* Entertainment, pastime.
 A-MUSE'-ER, *n.* One who amuses.
 A-MUS'-ING, *ppr.* Entertaining agreeably.
 A-MÜ'-SIVE, *a.* Entertaining, diverting, pleasing.
 A-MYG'-DA-LATE, *n.* An emulsion made of almonds.
 A-MYG'-DA-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to almonds.
 A-MYG'-DA-LOID, *n.* Toad stone.
 AM-Y-LA'-CE-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to starch.
 AN, *a.* One, denoting an individual.
 AN, called the indefinite article; in derivation an adjective. [A. S. *an*, one; L. *unus*; Fr. *un*; Ger. *ein*; Dan. *en*, denoting an individual.] It drops the *n* before a consonant, and becomes *a*, as a pen. *An*, in old authors, signifies *if*.
 ANA, as a termination, denotes a collection of remarkable sayings, as, *Johnsoniana*.
 AN-A-BAP'-TISM, *n.* The doctrine of the anabaptists.
 AN-A-BAP'-TIST, *n.* One who holds that infant baptism is not valid, and that immersion is scriptural.
 AN-A-CA-THAR'-TIC, *n.* A medicine which works upward.
 A-NACH'-RO-NISM, (an-ak'-kro-nizm,) *n.* An error in the account of events in time past.
 AN-A-CH'-O-RET, *n.* A hermit.
 AN'-A-COE-NO'-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure of rhetoric, by which the speaker appeals to his hearers for their opinions on the point in debate.
 AN-A-CON'-DA, *n.* A large serpent in the east.
 A-NAC-RE-ON'-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to Anacreon, a Greek poet.
 AN-A-DI-PLÖ'-SIS, *n.* A figure of rhetoric, consisting of the repetitions of the last word in a sentence in the beginning of the next.
 AN'-A-GLYPH, *n.* An ornament in sculpture.
 AN-A-GLYP'-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to engraving.
 AN'-A-GRAM, *n.* Transposition of the letters of a name. Thus, Galenus, becomes angelus.
 AN-A-GRAM-MAT'-IC, *a.* Making an anagram.
 AN-A-GRAM'-MA-TIST, *n.* A maker of anagrams.
 AN-A-LEC'-TIC, *a.* Collecting.
 AN-A-LOG'-IC-AL, *a.* According to analogy.
 AN-A-LOG'-IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of analogy.
 A-NAL'-O-GOUS, *a.* Having analogy, proportional.
 A-NAL'-O-GY, *n.* Likeness, relation, proportion.
 A-NAL'-Y-SIS, *n.*; *plu.* ANALYSES. Separation of a body, or of a subject, into its parts.
 AN'-A-LYST, *n.* One who analyzes any thing.
 AN-A-LYT'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to analysis; re-
 AN-A-LYT'-IC-AL, } solving into parts or first principles.
 AN-A-LYT'-IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of analysis.
 AN'-A-LYZE, *v. t.* To separate into parts, to resolve into first principles.
 AN'-A-LYZ-ED, *pp.* Resolved into constituent parts.
 AN'-A-LYZ-ER, *n.* One that analyzes.
 AN'-A-LYZ-ING, *ppr.* Resolving into constituent parts.

AN-A-MORPH'-OS-IS or AN-A-MOR-PHÖ'-SIS, *n.* In perspective drawing, a deformed figure at one point of view, and in another an exact representation of an object.
 AN'-A-PEST, *n.* In poetry, a foot of three syllables, the first two short, and the last long.
 AN-A-PEST'-IC, *a.* Consisting of anapests.
 A-NAPH'-O-RÄ, *n.* A figure in rhetoric in which the same word is repeated at the beginning of two or more successive sentences.
 AN'-ARCH, *n.* An author of confusion.
 AN-ARCH'-IC, } *a.* Being without govern-
 AN-ARCH'-IC-AL, } ment.
 AN'-ARCH-IST, *n.* One who promotes disorder.
 AN'-ARCH-Y, *n.* Want of government in society.
 AN-A-SARC'-OUS, *a.* Dropsical.
 AN-AS'-TRO-PHE,, *n.* Inversion of the natural order of words.
 A-NATH'-E-MA, *n.* Excommunication with curses.
 A-NATH-E-MAT'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anathema.
 A-NATH-E-MA-TIZ-A'-TION, *n.* Act of anathematizing.
 A-NATH'-E-MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To denounce or excommunicate.
 A-NATH-E-MA-TIZ'-ED, *pp.* Excommunicated with curses.
 A-NATH'-E-MA-TIZ-ER, *n.* One who anathematizes.
 A-NATH'-E-MA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing an anathema.
 AN-A-TOM'-IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to anatomy.
 AN-A-TOM'-IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of dissection.
 A-NAT'-O-MIST, *n.* One who anatomizes.
 A-NAT'-O-MIZE, *v. t.* To dissect an animal, lay open.
 A-NAT'-O-MIZ-ED, *pp.* Dissected as an animal.
 A-NAT'-O-MIZ-ING, *ppr.* Dissecting.
 A-NAT'-O-MY, *n.* The art of dissection, a skeleton.
 AN'-CES-TOR, *n.* One from whom we descend.
 AN-CES'-TRAL, *a.* Claimed from ancestors.
 AN'-CES-TRY, *n.* Pedigree, birth, descent, lineage.
 ANCH'-OR, *n.* [L. *anchora*; Gr. *αγκυρα*; It. and Por. *ancora*; Sp. *ancla*; Dan. *anker*; Sw. *anchare*; Ir. *ankair*; Cor. *ankar*; Per. *anghar*; Russ. *anchor*.] An iron instrument for holding ships at rest; any firm support.
 ANCH'-OR, *v. t. or i.* To cast an anchor, stop at, rest on.
 ANCH'-OR-AGE, *n.* Ground for anchoring.
 ANCH'-OR-ED, *pp.* Having come to anchor.
 ANCH'-OR-ESS, *n.* A female hermit.
 ANCH'-OR-ET, *n.* A hermit, a recluse.
 ANCH'-OR-ING, *ppr.* Coming to anchor; casting anchor.
 ANCH'-OR-SMITH, *n.* A man who makes anchors.
 AN-CHÖ'-VY, *n.* A small sea fish used for sauce.
 AN'CIENT, (än'-shent,) *a.* Old, belonging to former times.
 AN'-CIENT-LY, *ad.* In old times, formerly.
 AN'-CIENT-NESS, *n.* Great age, oldness, antiquity.
 AN'-CIENT-RY, *n.* Ancient lineage.
 AN'-CIENTS, *n. plu.* Those who lived in old times.
 AN'-CIL-LA-RY, *a.* Relating to a female servant.
 AN-CIP'-I-TAL, *a.* Doubtful, double formed.
 AN'-CONE, *n.* The corner of a wall, a cross beam.
 AN'-CO-NY, *n.* An iron bar, or b'omary.
 AND, *con.* A word that joins sentences.
 AN-DAN'-TE, *n.* In music a word directing to slow movement.
 AND'-I-RON, *n.* An iron utensil to hold wood.
 AN-DROG'-Y-NAL, } *a.* Having both sexes, her-
 AN-DROG'-Y-NOUS, } maphroditical.
 AN'-DROIDES, *n.* A machine in the human form.
 AN'-EÉ-DÖTE, *n.* In its original sense, secret history, or facts not generally known; a short story.
 AN-ÉÉ-DOT'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.

AN-E-MOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* A description of winds.
 AN-E-MOL'-O-GY. The doctrine of winds.
 AN-E-MOM'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument to ascertain the velocity of winds.
 A-NEM'-O-NE, *n.* The wind flower, a genus of plants, of many species.
 A-NEM'-O-SCOPE, *n.* An instrument that shows the course or velocity of the wind.
 A-NENT', *prep.* [Scottish.] About, concerning.
 AN'-EU-RISM, *n.* Dilatation or rupture of an artery.
 A-NEW', (a-nū'), *ad.* Afresh, over again, newly.
 AN-FRAC'-TU-OUS, *a.* Winding, turning.
 AN'-GEL, *n.* A divine messenger, beautiful person, old gold coin worth about 10s. sterling.
 AN'-GEL, *a.* Angelic.
 AN'-GEL'-IC, } *a.* Belonging to or resembling
 AN'-GEL'-IC-AL, } angels.
 AN'-GEL-WING'-ED, *a.* Winged like an angel.
 AN'-GEL'-I-CA, *n.* A plant bearing large umbels.
 AN'-GE-LOT, *n.* An instrument of music.
 AN'-GER, (ang'-ur), *n.* A passion excited by injury.
 AN'-GER, (ang'-ur), *v. t.* To provoke, vex, displease, fret.
 AN'-GER-ED, *pp.* Made angry, provoked.
 AN-G'-NÄ, *n.* Inflammation of the throat.
 AN-GI-OL'-O-GY, *n.* Doctrine of the vessels of the human body.
 AN-GI-O-SPERM, *n.* A plant whose seeds are inclosed in a pericarp or pod.
 AN-GI-O-SPERM'-OUS, *a.* Having seeds inclosed.
 AN-GI-OT'-O-MY, *n.* The opening of a blood vessel.
 AN'-GLE, (ang'-gl), *n.* A point where two lines meet, a corner.
 AN'-GLE, } *n.* A rod, line and hook for fish-
 AN'-GLE-ROD, } ing.
 AN'-GLE, *v. i.* To fish with a rod and hook.
 AN'-GLER, *n.* One who fishes with a hook.
 AN'-GLI-CAN, *n.* From *Angles*, English, one of the tribes that peopled England; pertaining to England.
 AN'-GLI-CE, *ad.* In English.
 AN'-GLI-CISM, *n.* An English idiom or expression.
 AN'-GLI-CIZE, *v. t.* To render English.
 AN'-GLING, *pp.* Fishing with a rod and line.
 AN'-GLING, *n.* A fishing with rod and line.
 AN'-GLO-A-MER'-I-CAN, *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of Englishmen in America.
 AN'-GLO-SAX'-ON, *a.* Pertaining to Saxons who settled in England.
 AN'-GLO-DÄN'-ISH, *a.* Relating to the English Danes.
 AN'-GLO-NOR'-MAN, *a.* Pertaining to the English Normans.
 AN'-GOR, *n.* Intense bodily pain.
 AN'-GRI-LY, *ad.* In an angry manner.
 AN'-GRY, *a.* Moved with anger, inflamed, vexed.
 AN'-GUIL-LI-FORM, *a.* Resembling an eel.
 AN'-GUISH, *n.* Excessive pain, very great grief.
 AN'-GUISH-ED, *pp.* Excessively pained.
 AN'-GU-LAR, } *a.* Having corners.
 AN'-GU-LOUS, }
 AN'-GU-LAR'-I-TY, *n.* The state of being angular.
 AN'-GU-LAR-LY, *ad.* In an angular form.
 AN'-GU-LÄ-TED, *a.* Formed with angles.
 AN-GUS-TÄ'-TION, *n.* The act of making narrow.
 AN-HE-LÄ'-TION, *n.* Shortness of breath.
 AN-HY'-DROUS, *a.* Destitute of water.
 A-NIGHTS', *ad.* At or in the night.
 AN'-IL, *n.* The shrub from whose leaves indigo is made.
 A-NIL'-I-TY, *n.* The old age of a woman.
 AN-I-MAD-VER'-SION, *n.* Censure, reproof, criticism.
 AN-I-MAD-VERT', *v. i.* To censure, criticise, attend.
 AN-I-MAD-VERT'-ER, *n.* A censurer, critic, judge.
 AN-I-MAD-VERT'-ING, *pp.* Considering, criticising.

AN'-I-MAL, *n.* A being with an organized body, endowed with life, sensation, and spontaneous motion.
 AN'-I-MAL, *a.* Pertaining to an animal, gross.
 AN-I-MAL'-CULE, *n.* A minutely small animal.
 AN'-I-MAL-FLOW-ER, *n.* The sea nettle, or sea anemony.
 AN-I-MAL-I-ZÄ'-TION, *n.* The act of giving animal life, or of converting into animal matter.
 AN'-I-MAL-IZE, *v. t.* To give animal life to, or to convert into animal matter.
 AN'-I-MAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Endowed with animal life.
 AN'-I-MAL-IZ-ING, *pp.* Giving animal life to.
 AN'-I-MAL-ISM, *n.* The state of mere animals.
 AN-I-MAL'-I-TY, *n.* The state of animal existence.
 AN'-I-MATE, *v. t.* To give life, incite, enliven.
 AN'-I-MATE, *a.* Alive, possessing animal life.
 AN'-I-MA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Enlivened, spirited, lively.
 AN'-I-MA-TING, *pp.* or *a.* Enlivening, giving life.
 AN-I-MÄ-TING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to excite animation.
 AN-I-MÄ'-TION, *n.* That which has the power of giving life.
 AN-I-MÄ'-TION, *n.* The act of animating, life, spirit.
 AN'-I-MA-TOR, *n.* One who gives life.
 AN'-I-MIST, *n.* One who maintains that the functions of plants and animals are dependent upon vitality, instead of mere mechanical and chemical powers.
 AN-I-MOS'-I-TY, *n.* Extreme hatred, aversion, rage.
 AN'-I-MUS-FU-RÄN'-DI, [L.] Intent to steal.
 AN'-ISE, *n.* A plant bearing aromatic seeds.
 ANK'-ER, *n.* A measure for liquids.
 AN'-KLE, *n.* The joint between the foot and leg.
 AN'-LACE, *n.* A short sword or dagger.
 AN'-NAL-IST, *n.* A writer of annals.
 AN'-NALS, *n. plu.* Histories digested under years.
 AN'-NATS, *n.* First fruits, masses for a year.
 AN'-NEAL', *v. t.* To temper glass, season, heat, bake.
 AN-NEAL'-ED, *pp.* Tempered by heat.
 AN-NEAL'-ING, *pp.* Tempering by heat.
 AN-NEX', *v. t.* To join or add, at the end.
 AN-NEX'-Ä'-TION, *n.* Addition, union.
 AN-NEX'-ED, *pp.* Joined, added, connected.
 AN-NEX'-ING, *pp.* Joining or adding at the end.
 AN-NI'-HI-LÄ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being annihilated.
 AN-NI'-HI-LATE, *v. t.* To reduce to nothing, to destroy the specific form of a thing.
 AN-NI'-HI-LÄ-TED, *pp.* Reduced to nothing, destroyed.
 AN-NI-HI-LÄ'-TION, *n.* A reducing to nothing, or the destruction of the form of a thing.
 AN-NI-VERS'-A-RY, *a.* Returning with the year.
 AN-NI-VERS'-A-RY, *n.* The annual day on which an event is celebrated.
 AN'-NO DOM'-I-NI, [L.] In the year of our Lord.
 AN'-NO MUN'-DI, [L.] In the year of the world.
 AN-NOM-I-NÄ'-TION, *n.* A pun, alliteration.
 AN-NÖ'-NÄ, *n.* A year's increase; provisions.
 AN-NO-TÄTE, *v. i.* To make comments or notes.
 AN-NO-TÄ'-TION, *n.* An explanatory note.
 AN-NO-TÄ-TOR, *n.* A writer of notes.
 AN-NOT'-TO, *n.* A hard dry paste, used to give an orange cast to a simple yellow.
 AN-NOUNCE', *v. t.* To publish, or give the first public notice of.
 AN-NOUNC'-ED, *pp.* Declared, made known.
 AN-NOUNC'-ER, *n.* One that announces.
 AN-NOUNC'-ING, *pp.* First publishing, proclaiming.
 AN-NOUNCE'-MENT, *n.* A first publishing or proclaiming.
 AN-NOY', *v. t.* [Norm. *annoyer*.] To incommode, to injure or molest by continued or repeated acts.
 AN-NOY'-ANCE, *n.* Injury, molestation.
 AN-NOY'-ED, *pp.* Incommoded, molested.
 AN-NOY'-ER, *n.* One who annoys, one who injures.

AN-NOY'-ING, *ppr.* Incommoding, molesting.
 AN'-NU-AL, *a.* Yearly, lasting only a year.
 AN'-NU-AL, *n.* A small book published yearly.
 AN'-NU-AL, *n.* A plant whose root dies yearly.
 AN'-NU-AL-LY, *ad.* Yearly, year by year.
 AN-NŪ'-I-TANT, *n.* A person who has an annuity.
 AN-NŪ'-I-TY, *n.* A yearly allowance or payment.
 AN-NUL', *v. t.* To make void, abolish, repeal.
 AN'-NU-LAR, } *a.* In form of, or like a ring,
 AN'-NU-LA-RY, } round.
 AN'-NU-LA-TED, *a.* Having rings or belts.
 AN'-NU-LET, *n.* A little ring, a mark in heraldry.
 AN-NUL'-LED, *pp.* Made void, abrogated.
 AN-NUL'-LING, *ppr.* Making void, abrogating.
 AN-NUL'-MENT, *n.* The act of annulling.
 AN-NŪ'-ME-RATE, *v. t.* To add to a number.
 AN-NU-ME-RĀ'-TION, *n.* Addition to a number.
 AN-NUN'-CIATE, *v. t.* To announce.
 AN-NUN'-CIĀ'-TION, *n.* The act of announcing.
 AN-NUN'-CIĀ'-TION-DAY, *n.* The day on which
 an angel appeared to the Virgin Mary, to declare
 our Savior's birth. The twenty-fifth day of March.
 AN-NUN'-CIĀ'-TOR, *n.* One who announces.
 AN'-O-DYNE, *n.* Medicine to assuage pain, and
 dispose to sleep.
 AN'-O-DYNE, *a.* Mitigating pain.
 A-NOINT', *v. t.* To rub with oil, consecrate.
 A-NOINT', *v. t.* [Fr. *oindre.*] 1. To pour oil upon.
 2. To consecrate by unction. 3. To prepare.
 A-NOINT'-ED, *pp.* Rubbed with oil, consecrated.
 A-NOINT'-ED, *n.* The Messiah, the Savior.
 A-NOINT'-ER, *n.* One who anoints.
 A-NOINT'-ING, *ppr.* Smearing with oil.
 A-NOINT'-ING, *n.* An unction, a consecration.
 A-NOINT'-MENT, *n.* The act of anointing.
 A-NOM'-A-LISM, *n.* A deviation from rule.
 A-NOM'-A-LIS'-TIC, *a.* Irregular.
 A-NOM'-A-LOUS, *a.* Irregular, out of rule.
 A-NOM'-A-LOUS-LY, *ad.* Irregularly, unequally.
 A-NOM'-A-LY, *n.* Irregularity, that which deviates
 from rule.
 A-NON', *ad.* Soon, quickly, in a short time.
 A-NON'-Y-MOUS, *a.* Wanting a name, nameless.
 A-NON'-Y-MOUS-LY, *ad.* Without a name.
 AN'-O-REX-Y, *n.* Want of appetite.
 A-NOTH'-ER, (a-nuth'-er), *a.* Some other, a second.
 AN'-SA-TED, *a.* Having a handle.
 AN'-SER-INE, *a.* Pertaining to the goose kind.
 AN'-SWER, (än'-ser), *v. i.* To reply, succeed, wit-
 ness for, be accountable.
 AN'-SWER, *v. t.* 1. To speak in return to a call or
 question. 2. To be equivalent to. 3. To comply
 with. 4. To act in return. 5. To bear a due pro-
 portion to.
 AN'-SWER, *n.* A reply, return, confutation.
 AN'-SWER-A-BLE, *a.* Suitable, accountable, like.
 AN'-SWER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being
 answerable.
 AN'-SWER-A-BLY, *ad.* Suitably, agreeably, fitly.
 AN'-SWER-ED, *pp.* Replied to, complied with.
 AN'-SWER-ER, *n.* One who answers or replies.
 AN'-SWER-ING, *ppr.* Replying, agreeing.
 ANT, *n.* A small industrious insect, a pismire.
 ANT-AC'-ID, *n.* A Remedy for sourness.
 ANT-AR-THRIT'-IC, *n.* A remedy against the gout.
 ANT'-BEAR } *n.* An animal that feeds upon
 AN'-EATER, } ants.
 ANT'-EGGS, *n.* Young ants in little balls.
 ANT'-HILL, *n.* A little hillock raised by ants.
 AN-TAG'-O-NISM, *n.* Opposition of action.
 AN-TAG'-O-NIST, *n.* An opponent, adversary.
 AN-TAG'-O-NIST'-IC, *n.* An opponent, acting in oppo-
 sition.
 AN-TAG'-O-NIZE, *v. i.* To act in opposition.
 AN-TAN-A-CLĀ'-SIS, *n.* A figure which consists
 in repeating the same word in a different sense.
 ANT-ARC'-TIC, *a.* Relating to the south pole.
 AN'-TE, in compound words signifies *before*.

AN'-TE, } *n.* A pilaster.
 AN'-TA, }
 AN'-TE-ACT, *n.* A preceding act.
 AN-TE-BE'-LUM [L.] Before the war.
 AN-TE-CE-DA'-NE-OUS, *a.* Preceding in time.
 AN-TE-CEDE', *v. t.* To precede, to go before in
 time.
 AN-TE-CE'-DENCE, *n.* The act or state of pre-
 ceding in time.
 AN-TE-CE'-DENT, *a.* Going before, foregoing,
 prior.
 AN-TE-CE'-DENT, *n.* What goes before as a noun.
 AN-TE-CE'-DENT-LY, *ad.* Before in time, pre-
 viously.
 AN-TE-CES'-SOR, *n.* One who goes before, a leader.
 AN'-TE-CHAM-BER, *n.* A room leading to another.
 AN-TE'-CIAN, *n.* One who lives under the same
 meridian, at the same distance from the equator,
 but on the opposite side of the globe.
 AN-TE-CO-LŪM'-BI-AN, *a.* Before Columbus, or
 his discoveries in America.
 AN-TE-CURS'-OR, *n.* A forerunner.
 AN'-TE-DATE, *v. t.* To date a thing before the
 true time.
 AN'-TE-DATE, *n.* A date before the true time.
 AN-TE-DI-LŪ'-VI-AL, } *a.* Being before the flood;
 AN-TE-DI-LŪ'-VI-AN, } in Noah's days.
 AN-TE-DI-LŪ'-VI-AN, *n.* One who lived before
 the flood.
 AN'-TE-LOPE, *n.* The gazell, a genus of animals
 between the goat and the deer.
 AN-TE-LŪ'-CAN, *a.* Being before light in the
 morning; a term applied to assemblies of Chris-
 tians, in ancient times of persecution, held before
 light in the morning.
 AN-TE-ME-RID'-I-AN, *a.* Being before noon.
 AN-TE-MUN'-DANE, *a.* Being before the crea-
 tion.
 AN-TE-NUP'-TIAL, (an-te-nup'-shal), *a.* Being be-
 fore marriage.
 AN-TE-PAS'-CHAL, (an-te-pas'-kal), *a.* Being be-
 fore Easter.
 AN'-TE-PAST, *n.* A foretaste.
 AN-TE-PE-NULT', *n.* The last syllable but two.
 AN-TE-PE-NULT'-I-MATE, *a.* Of the last syllable
 but two.
 AN-TE'-RI-OR, *a.* Going before, previous, prior.
 AN-TE-RI-OR'-I-TY, *n.* Priority in time.
 AN'-TE-ROOM, *n.* A room in front of another.
 AN-THEL-MEN'-TIC, *a.* Good against worms.
 AN'-THEM, *n.* A holy or divine song.
 AN'-THER, *n.* In botany, the summit of the stamen.
 AN-THER-IF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing anthers.
 AN-THOL'-O-GY, *n.* A collection of flowers, or of
 poems; a discourse on flowers.
 AN-THO-NY'S-FIRE, *n.* The erysipelas.
 AN'-THRA-CITE, *n.* Glance-coal, a sort of hard
 coal.
 AN'-THRAX, *n.* A carbuncle or malignant ulcer.
 AN-THRO-POP'-O-GY, *n.* A discourse on man, or
 the doctrine of the human body.
 AN-THRO-POP'-A-THY, *n.* The affections of
 man, or the application of human passions to the
 Supreme Being.
 AN-THRO-POPH'-A-GY, *n.* The feeding on human
 flesh.
 AN'-TI, in compound words, signifies *against*.
 AN-TI-AC'-ID, *a.* Opposing acidity, alkaline.
 AN-TI-A-MER'-I-CAN, *a.* Opposed to America.
 AN'-TIC, *a.* Odd, fanciful.
 AN'-TIC, *n.* A buffoon, or merry andrew.
 AN-TI-CHAP'-EL, *n.* The part of the chapel
 through which is the passage to the choir or body
 of it.
 AN'-TI-CHRIST, *n.* One who opposes Christ; the
 man of sin.
 AN-TI-CHRIS'-TIAN, *n.* An opposer of Chris-
 tianity.

BOOK; TŪNE, PULL, ŪSE. € like K; ĈH like SH; & like J; \$ like Z; TH as in thou.

AN-TI-CHRIS'-TIAN, *a.* Opposing christianity.
 AN-TI-CHRIS'-TIAN-ISM, *n.* Opposition to christianity.
 AN-TIC'-I-PATE, *v. t.* To take before, to prevent.
 AN-TIC'-I-PA-TED, *pp.* Taken before, prevented.
 AN-TIC'-I-PA-TING, *ppr.* Taking before.
 AN-TIC'-I-PA'-TION, *n.* A taking before, foretaste.
 AN-TIC'-I-PA-TOR, *n.* One who anticipates.
 AN-TIC'-I-PA-TO-RY, *a.* Taking before time.
 AN-TI-CLY'-MAX, *n.* A falling in a sentence.
 AN-TI-CLY'-MAX, *n.* A sentence in which the ideas become less striking at the close.
 AN-TI-EON'-STI-TU'-TION-AL, *a.* Opposed to the constitution.
 AN-TI-EON-TÁ'-GIOUS, *a.* Opposing contagion.
 AN-TI-COR, *n.* An inflammation in a horse's throat.
 AN-TI-EOS-MET'-IC, *a.* Injurious to beauty.
 AN-TI-COURT'-IER, *n.* One who opposes the court.
 AN-TI-DO-TAL, *a.* Expelling, efficacious, against.
 AN-TI-DOTE, *n.* A remedy for poison or evil.
 AN-TI-E-PISC'-O-PAL, *a.* Adverse to episcopacy.
 AN-TI-FE'-BRILE, *a.* Opposing fever.
 AN-TI-FE'-BRILE or AN-TI-FEB'-RILE, *n.* A medicine having a tendency to cure fever.
 AN-TIL'-O-GY, *n.* Contradiction between the words of an author.
 AN-TI-MÁ'-NI-AC, *a.* Counteracting madness.
 AN-TI-MÁSK, *n.* A lesser mask.
 AN-TI-MIN-IS-TE'-RI-AL, *a.* Opposed to the ministry.
 AN-TI-MO-NÁRCH'-I-CAL, *a.* Opposed to monarchy.
 AN-TI-MON'-AR-CHIST, *n.* One who opposes monarchy.
 AN-TI-MÓ'-NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to antimony.
 AN-TI-MÓ'-NI-AL, *n.* A preparation of antimony.
 AN-TI-MO-NY, *n.* A metallic ore, a blackish mineral; also a metal of a grayish white.
 AN-TI-NÓ'-MI-AN, *a.* Against the law, or good works.
 AN-TI-NÓ'-MI-AN, *n.* One who holds good works to be not necessary to salvation.
 AN-TI-NÓ' MI-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of Antinomians.
 AN-TI-NO-MY, *n.* Opposition of laws.
 AN-TI-PÁ'-PAL, *a.* Opposing popery.
 AN-TI-PA-PIST'-IC, *a.* Opposing papacy, or popery.
 AN-TI-PAR-A-LYT'-IC, *a.* Opposing palsy.
 AN-TI-PA-THE'T'-IC, *a.* Having a natural aversion.
 AN-TIP'-A-THY, *n.* Natural aversion.
 AN-TI-PAT-RI-OT'-IC, *a.* Not patriotic.
 AN-TI-PE-DO-BAP'-TIST, *n.* One who is opposed to the baptism of infants.
 AN-TI-PÉS-TI-LEN'-TIAL, *a.* Counteracting infection.
 AN-TI-PHLO-GÍS'-TIC, *a.* Counteracting a phlogistic tendency.
 AN-TIPH'-O-NY, *n.* The answer of one choir to another in singing.
 AN-TIP'-O-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes.
 AN-TIP'-TO-SIS or AN-TIP-TÓ'-SIS, *n.* In *grammar*, putting one case for another.
 AN-TI-PODE; *plu.* ANTIPODES, (an-ti-pōdz or an-tip'-o-dēz,) *n.* One living on the opposite side of the globe.
 AN-TI-POPE, *n.* One who usurps the popedom.
 AN-TI-PÓRT, *n.* An outer gate or door.
 AN-TI-PRE-LAT'-IC-AL, *a.* Adverse to prelacy.
 AN-TI-PRIEST, *n.* An opposer of priests or priesthood.
 AN-TI-PU'-RI-TAN, *n.* An opposer of puritans.
 AN-TI-QUÁ'-RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to antiquity.
 AN-TI-QUÁ'-RI-AN-ISM, *n.* Love of antiquity.
 AN-TI-QUA-RY, *n.* One versed in antiquities.

AN-TI-QUATE, *v. t.* To make obsolete, old or void.
 AN-TI-QUA-TED, *pp.* Grown old, or out of fashion.
 AN-TIQUE', (an-teek') *a.* Ancient, old.
 AN-TIQUE', (an-teek') *n.* A remnant of antiquity, relic.
 AN-TIQUE'-NESS, (an-teek'-ness,) *n.* Antiquity, old state.
 AN-TIQ'-UI-TY, *n.* Old times, great age.
 AN-TI-REV-O-LU'-TION-A-RY, *a.* Opposing revolution.
 AN-TI-REV-O-LU'-TION-IST, *n.* An opposer of a revolution.
 AN-TI-SCOR-BŪ'-TIC, *a.* Counteracting scurvy.
 AN-TI-SCRIP'-TUR-IST, *n.* One that denies revelation.
 AN-TIS'-CI-I, (an-tis'-e-i,) *n. plu.* [Gr.] People dwelling on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon fall in different directions.
 AN-TI-SEP'-TIC, *a.* Opposing putrefaction.
 AN-TI-SÓ'-CIAL, *a.* Adverse to society.
 AN-TI-SPAS-MOD'-IC, *a.* Opposing spasm.
 AN-TI-SPLEN'-ET-IC, *n.* A remedial in diseases of the spleen.
 AN-TI-TRO-PHE, *n.* Mutual conversion; part of a song or dance performed by turning contrary to the strophe.
 AN-TITH'-E-SIS, *n.*; *plu.* ANTITHESES. [Gr. ἄντιθεσις.] A figure in rhetoric which presents two subjects in opposition to each other; opposition of words or sentiments, contrast.
 AN-TI-THE'T'-IC, *a.* } *a.* Pertaining to antitana-
 AN-TI-THE'T'-IC-AL, } *esis.*
 AN-TI-TRIN-I-TÁ'-RI-AN, *a.* Opposing the doctrine of the trinity.
 AN-TI-TRIN-I-TÁ'-RI-AN-ISM, *n.* Opposition to the doctrine of the trinity.
 AN-TI-TY-PE, *n.* That which answers to a type. The paschal lamb was a type; Christ the anti-type.
 AN-TO-NO-MÁ'-SI-A, *n.* The use of the name of some office in dignity for the name of the person, as *his majesty* is used for the king.
 ANT'-LER, *n.* A branch of an animal's horn.
 ANT'-LER-ED, *a.* Furnished with horns.
 AN-VIL, *n.* An iron block for smith's work.
 ANX-I'-E-TY, (ang-zí'-e-ty,) *n.* Solitude, concern.
 ANX-I-OUS, (ank'shus,) *a.* Greatly solicitous.
 ANX-I-OUS-LY, *adv.* With solicitude.
 ANX-I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Solitude.
 Á'-NY, (en'-ny,) *a.* Every, whoever, whatever, either.
 A-Ó'-NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the muses, or to Aonia in Bœotia.
 Á'-O-RIST, *n.* A tense in Greek, expressing indeterminate time.
 A-OR'-TA, *n.* The great artery from the heart.
 A-PÁCE, *adv.* Quickly, hastily, speedily, fast.
 AP'-A-GO-GE, *n.* Abduction; a kind of argument; progress from one proposition to another.
 A-PÁRT', *ad.* Separately, distinctly, aside.
 A-PÁRT-MENT, *n.* A part of a house, a room.
 AP-A-THE'T'-IC, *a.* Void of feeling, insensible.
 AP'-A-THY, *n.* A want of passion or feeling.
 ÁPE, *n.* A kind of monkey, mimic, simoleon.
 ÁPE, *v. t.* To imitate as an ape, imitate, mimic.
 A-PEP'-SY, *n.* A want of regular digestion.
 A-PE'-RI-ENT, *a.* Opening, deobstruent.
 A-PER'-I-TIVE, *a.* That has the power of opening.
 A-PER'-TION, *n.* Act of opening.
 AP'-ER-TŪRE, *n.* An open place, opening, hole.
 A-PET'-A-LOUS, *a.* Having no petals.
 Á'-PEX, *n.*; *plu.* APICES, or APICES. The top or summit.
 A-PHE'-LI-ON, *n.* The point in a planet's orbit most distant from the sun.
 A-PHER'-E-SIS, (a-fer'-e-sis,) } The taking of a
 A-PHER'-E-SIS, (a-fer'-e-sis,) } letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

APH-I-DIV'-O-ROUS, *a.* Devouring the aphids.
 Ā-PHIS, *n.* The puceron, plant louse, or vine
 fretter.
 APH'-O-NY, *n.* A loss of voice.
 APH'-O-RISM, *n.* A maxim or precept in few
 words.
 APH'-O-RIST, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.
 APH'-O-RIST'-IC, } *a.* Having the form of an
 APH'-O-RIST'-IC-AL, } aphorism.
 APH'-O-RIST'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the form of
 aphorisms.
 APH'-THONG, *n.* A letter, or combination of let-
 ters, having no sound.
 APH'-YL-LOUS, *a.* Destitute of leaves, as the
 rush.
 Ā'-PI-A-RY, *n.* A place where bees are kept.
 A-PIECE', *ad.* To each one's share, for each.
 Ā'-PISH, *a.* Simple, silly, foppish, affected.
 Ā'-PISH-LY, *ad.* In an apish manner, foolishly.
 Ā'-PISH-NESS, *n.* Buffoonery, foolery, foppery.
 A-POC'-A-LYPSE, *n.* The book of Revelation.
 A-POC'-A-LYP'-TIC, *a.* Containing revelation.
 A-POC'-O-PĀTE, *v. t.* To cut off or omit the last
 letter or syllable of a word.
 A-POC'-O-PE, *n.* The omission of the last letter
 or syllable of a word.
 A-POC'-RY-PHA, *n.* Books of doubtful authority.
 A-POC'-RY-PHAL, *a.* Not canonical, uncertain.
 AP'-O-DAL, *a.* Having no feet.
 AP'-ODE, *n.* An animal that has no feet.
 AP'-OD'-O-SIS, *n.* The application of a similitude.
 AP'-O-GEE, *n.* The point in a planet's orbit most
 distant from the earth.
 A-POL'-O-GET'-IC, *a.* Defending, excusing, lessen-
 ing.
 A-POL'-O-GIST, *n.* One who makes an apology.
 A-POL'-O-GIZE, *v. i.* To plead for, defend, excuse.
 A-POL'-O-GIZ-ED, *pp.* of APOLOGIZE.
 AP'-O-LOGUE, (ap'-o-log,) *n.* A fable teaching
 moral truth.
 AP'-O-L'-O-GY, *n.* A defense, excuse, justification.
 A-POLL'-YON, *n.* The destroyer.
 AP'-OPH-THEGM, (ap'-o-them,) *n.* A short sen-
 tentious instructive remark.
 AP'-O-PLEX'-TIC, *a.* Belonging to an apoplexy.
 AP'-O-PLEX-Y, *n.* A disorder that affects the brain.
 AP'-O'-RI-Ā, *In rhetoric, doubting where to begin.*
 A-POS'-TA-SY, *n.* A falling from faith or pro-
 fession.
 A-POS'-TATE, *n.* One that forsakes his religion.
 A-POS'-TATE, *a.* Falling from his faith, false.
 A-POS'-TA-TIZE, *v. i.* To abandon one's faith or
 party.
 A-POS'-TA-TIZ-ED, *pp.* of APOSTATIZE.
 A-POS'-TA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Falling from one's faith.
 A-POS'-TE-MATE, *v. i.* To form into an abscess,
 and fill with pus.
 A-POS'-TE-MĀ'-TION, *n.* The process of ripening
 to pus.
 A-POS-TEM'-A-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to an ab-
 scess.
 AP'-OS-TĒME, *n.* An abscess, a sore filled with
 matter.
 A-POS-TE-RI-O'-RI, [L.] From the effect to the
 cause.
 A-POS'-TLE, (a-pos'l,) *n.* A messenger to preach
 the gospel.
 A-POS'-TLE-SHIP, (a-pos'l-ship,) *n.* The office of
 an apostle.
 A-POS'-TO-LATE, *n.* The office of an apostle.
 A-POS-TOL'-IC, } *a.* Delivered by the apostles.
 A-POS-TOL'-IC-AL, }
 A-POS-TOL'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of
 the apostles.
 A-POS'-TRO-PHE, *n.* In rhetoric, a digressive ad-
 dress, or a short address introduced into a dis-
 course, directed to some person different from the
 party to which the main discourse is directed; a

turning the course of speech; contraction of words
 by (') mark.
 AP-O-STROPH'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe.
 A-POS'-TRO-PHIZE, *v. t.* To address by an apos-
 trophe.
 A-POS'-TRO-PHIZ-ED, *pp.* Addressed by apos-
 trophe.
 A-POTH'-E-CA-RY, *n.* A compounder of medi-
 cines.
 AP'-O-THEGM, *n.* A remarkable saying, a maxim.
 AP-O-THEG-MAT'-IC, } *a.* Being in the man-
 AP-O-THEG-MAT'-IC-AL, } ner of an apothegm.
 AP-O-THE'-O-SIS, *n.* A deification; the placing of
 a person among the heathen deities.
 A-PŌ-THE'-O-SIZE, *v. t.* To exalt to the dignity
 of a deity.
 A-POT'-O-ME, *n.* In music, the difference between
 a greater and lesser semitone.
 AP'-O-ZEM, *n.* A decoction made by boiling plants.
 AP-PALL', *v. t.* To fright so as to dispirit.
 AP-PALL'-ED, *pp.* Struck with fear, terrified.
 AP-PĀLL'-ING, *ppr.* Striking with terror.
 AP'-PA-NAGE, *n.* Lands for the maintenance of a
 prince.
 AP-PA-RĀ'-TUS, *n.; plu.* APPARATUSES. Tools,
 furniture, equipage.
 AP-PAR'-EL, *n.* Clothing, clothes, raiment, dress.
 AP-PAR'-EL, *v. t.* To deck, dress, adorn, set off.
 AP-PAR'-EL-ED, *pp.* Clothed, furnished with dress.
 AP-PAR'-EL-ING, *ppr.* Dressing, clothing.
 AP-PAR'-ENT, *a.* Visible, evident, plain, open.
 AP-PAR'-ENT-LY, *adv.* Visibly, in appearance
 only.
 AP-PA-RĪ'-TION, (ap-pa-rish'-un,) *n.* An appear-
 ance, ghost, vision.
 AP-PAR'-I-TOR, *n.* An officer in the ecclesiastical
 courts.
 AP-PEAL', (ap-pēle') *n.* Removal of a cause from
 a lower to a higher court; reference to a witness.
 AP-PEAL', *v. t. or i.* To remove from a lower to a
 higher court; call to witness; accuse.
 AP-PĒAL'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be appealed, or
 accused.
 AP-PEAL'-ED, *pp.* Removed to a higher court.
 AP-PEAL'-ING, *ppr.* Removing to a higher court.
 AP-PEAR', (ap-pēre') *v. i.* To be in sight, seem,
 look.
 AP-PEAR'-ANCE, *n.* A coming in sight; thing
 seen; semblance; likelihood; show; entrance.
 AP-PEAR'-ED, *pp.* Seemed; having been seen.
 AP-PEAR'-ER, *n.* One who appears.
 AP-PEAR'-ING, *ppr.* Coming in sight; seeming.
 AP-PEAR'-ING, *n.* A coming in sight.
 AP-PEAS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be appeased or
 quieted.
 AP-PEAS'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being
 appeasable.
 AP-PEASE', (ap-pēze') *v. t.* To quiet, pacify,
 calm.
 AP-PEAS'-ED, *pp.* Quieted, pacified.
 AP-PEAS'-ER, *n.* One who pacifies.
 AP-PEAS'-ING, *ppr.* Quieting, pacifying.
 AP-PEAL'-LANT, *n.* A person who appeals.
 AP-PEL'-LATE, *a.* Belonging to appeals.
 AP-PEL'-LĀ'-TION, *n.* A name, title, term, ad-
 dress.
 AP-PEL'-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* Common to many; general.
 AP-PEL'-LĀ-TIVE, *n.* The name of a whole
 species.
 AP-PEL-LEE', *n.* The defendant in appeal.
 AP-PEL-LOR', *n.* The plaintiff in appeal.
 AP-PEND', *v. t.* To hang or join to; hang on.
 AP-PEND'-AGE, *n.* An addition.
 AP-PEND'-ANT, *a.* Hanging to; annexed.
 AP-PEND'-ANT, *n.* That which belongs to another
 thing.
 AP-PEND'-IX, *n.; plu.* APPENDICES and APPEND-
 IXES. An addition; a supplement.

AP-PER-TAIN', *v. i.* To belong; relate.
 AP-PER-TAIN'-ING, *ppr.* Belonging; relating.
 AP'-PE-TENCE, } Sensual desire; a tendency in
 AP'-PE-TEN-CY, } organized matter to unite
 with, or select particles of matter.
 AP-PE-TI-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* A desirable state or
 quality.
 AP'-PE-TI-BLE, *a.* Desirable, pleasing, engaging.
 AP'-PE-TITE, *n.* A stomach, desire of food, or other
 sensual gratification.
 AP-PLAUD', *v. t.* [*L. applaudo*, to make a noise
 by clapping hands; *Fr. applaudir*.] To praise,
 commend, extol.
 AP-PLAUD'-ED, *pp.* Commended, praised.
 AP-PLAUD'-ER, *n.* One who praises or commends.
 AP-PLAUD'-ING, *ppr.* Praising, commending.
 AP-PLAUSE', *n.* Praise, commendation, credit.
 AP'-PLE, (ap'-pl) [*A. S. appl*; *D. appel*; *G. apfel*;
Dan. able; *Sw. aples*; *W. aval*; *Ir. abhal*; *Arm.*
aval; *Russ. yabloco*.] Fruit; the pupil of the
 eye.
 AP'-PLE-PIE, *n.* A pie made of apples in paste.
 AP'-PLE-TREE, *n.* A tree that produces apples.
 AP-PLY-A-BLE, *a.* That may be applied.
 AP-PLY-ANCE, *n.* The act of applying, or the
 thing applied.
 AP-PLY-CA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being
 applicable.
 AP'-PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be applied, suitable.
 AP'-PLI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being
 suitable.
 AP'-PLI-CA-BLY, *ad.* In such a manner that it
 may be applied.
 AP'-PLI-CANT, *n.* One who applies; a petitioner.
 AP-PLI-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of applying; close
 study.
 AP'-PLI-CA-TIVE, *a.* That applies.
 AP-PLY'-ED, *pp.* Put to or on; employed.
 AP-PLY'-ER, *n.* One who applies.
 AP-PLY', *v. t.* [*L. applico*; *Fr. appliquer*; *Sp.*
aplicar; *W. plegy*; *A. S. plegan*.] 1. To lay
 on. 2. To use or employ for a particular purpose.
 3. To fix the mind. 4. To address or direct. 5.
 To betake. 6. To make application.
 AP-PLY', *v. t.* To suit or to agree.
 AP-PLY'-ING, *ppr.* Laying on, employing.
 AP-POG-GI-Ä-TU'-RA, (ap-pod-je-a-tü'-rä) *n.*
 [*It.*] A small note in music, between the other
 notes, directing an easy movement.
 AP-POINT', *v. t.* To fix upon, determine, settle;
 name and commission to an office.
 AP-POINT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be appointed.
 AP-POINT'-ED, *pp.* Fixed on, chosen, equipped.
 AP-POINT'-EE', *n.* A person appointed.
 AP-POINT'-ER, *n.* One who appoints.
 AP-POINT'-ING, *ppr.* Designating to office; or-
 daining.
 AP-POINT'-MENT, *n.* An order, salary, post, desig-
 nation to office.
 AP-PÖR'-TION, *v. t.* To divide or part out, to
 assign.
 AP-PÖR'-TION-ED, *pp.* Divided in shares; as-
 signed.
 AP-PÖR'-TION-ING, *ppr.* Assigning in shares.
 AP-PÖR'-TION-MENT, *n.* A dividing into shares
 or portions.
 AP'-PO-SITE, *a.* Proper, suitable, well adapted to.
 AP'-PO-SITE-LY, *ad.* Properly, fitly, suitably.
 AP'-PO-SITE-NESS, *n.* Fitness, suitability.
 AP-PO-SI'-TION, (ap-po-zish'-un) *n.* A putting
 to, an addition.
 AP-PRASE', *See* APPRISE.
 AP-PRAS'-ER, *n.* One who values; appropriately,
 a person appointed and sworn to fix the value of
 goods and estates.
 AP-PRASE'-MENT, *n.* *See* APPRIZEMENT.
 AP-PRE'-CIA-BLE, (ap-pre'-sha-ble) *a.* That may
 be estimated.

AP-PRE'-CIATE, (ap-pre'-shate) *v. t.* To value,
 to set a value on.
 AP-PRE'-CIATE, (ap-pre'-shate) *v. i.* To rise in
 value.
 AP-PRE'-CIA-TED, *pp.* Valued, estimated.
 AP-PRE'-CIA-TING, *ppr.* Valuing, estimating.
 AP-PRE'-CI-A'-TION, *n.* The act of valuing, a
 just valuation.
 AP-PRE'-HEND', *v. t.* To seize, understand, fear.
 AP-PRE'-HEND'-ED, *pp.* Caught, conceived, feared.
 AP-PRE'-HEND'-ER, *n.* A conceiver, a thinker.
 AP-PRE'-HEND'-ING, *ppr.* Seizing, understanding.
 AP-PRE'-HEN'-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be appre-
 hended.
 AP-PRE'-HEN'-SION, *n.* Conception, suspicion,
 fear.
 AP-PRE'-HEN'-SIVE, *a.* Fearful, sensible.
 AP-PRE'-HEN'-SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of
 being apprehensive.
 AP-PREN'-TICE, *n.* [*Fr. apprenti*, from *apprendre*,
 to learn.] One bound to learn a trade.
 AP-PREN'-TICE, *v. t.* To bind out as an appren-
 tice.
 AP-PREN'-TICE-SHIP, *n.* The time an apprentice
 serves. In England the time is seven years. In
 Paris the time is five years. 2. The service or
 condition of an apprentice.
 AP-PRISE', *v. t.* To inform, to give notice to.
 AP-PRIS'-ED, *pp.* Informed, notified.
 AP-PRIS'-ING, *ppr.* Informing, giving notice to.
 AP-PRIZE', *v. t.* To set a value on by authority.
 AP-PRIZ'-ED, *pp.* Valued by authorized persons.
 AP-PRIZE'-MENT, *n.* A valuation by authority.
 AP-PRIZ'-ER, *n.* One appointed to set a value on.
 AP-PRIZ'-ING, *ppr.* Setting a value by authority.
 AP-PROACH', *v. i.* [*Fr. approcher*.] To draw near,
 to come up to.
 AP-PROACH', *n.* The act of drawing near.
 AP-PROACH'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be approached
 AP-PROACH'-LESS, *a.* That cannot be approached.
 AP-PRO-BATE, *v. t.* To express approbation.
 AP'-PRO-BA-TED, *pp.* Approved by act or ex-
 pression.
 AP'-PRO-BA-TING, *ppr.* Expressing approbation.
 AP-PRO-BA'-TION, *n.* The act of approving.
 AP'-PRO-BA-TÖ-RY, *a.* Approving, containing
 approbation.
 AP-PRO'-PRI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be appropriated.
 AP-PRO'-PRI-ATE, *v. t.* To set apart for a certain
 purpose, or for one's self.
 AP-PRO'-PRI-ATE, *a.* Peculiar, set apart, assigned.
 AP-PRO'-PRI-A-TED, *pp.* Assigned to a particular
 use.
 AP-PRO'-PRI-ATE-NESS, *n.* Suitableness, fitness.
 AP-PRO'-PRI-A-TING, *ppr.* Setting apart for a
 particular use.
 AP-PRO-PRI-A'-TION, *n.* An application to some
 particular use or meaning.
 AP-PRO'-PRI-A-TÖR, *n.* One who has an appro-
 priated benefice.
 AP-PROV'-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of approbation.
 AP-PROV'-AL, *n.* Approbation.
 AP-PROVE', *v. t.* To like or allow of, render one's
 self worthy, justify, prove, show.
 AP-PROV'-ED, *pp.* Liked, proved, tried, examined.
 AP-PROV'-ING, *ppr.* Liking, allowing, commend-
 ing.
 AP-PROV'-ER, *n.* One who approves.
 AP-PROX'-I-MATE, *v. t.* and *i.* To come near, ap-
 proach.
 AP-PROX'-I-MÄ-TING, *ppr.* Approaching.
 AP-PROX'-I-MÄ'-TION, *n.* A near approach.
 AP-PULSE', *n.* The act of striking against.
 AP-PUL'-SION, *n.* A striking against by a moving
 body.
 AP-PUR'-TE-NANCE, *n.* That which belongs or
 relates to something else.
 AP-PUR'-TE-NANT, *a.* Belonging to by right.

Ǽ'-PRI-COT, *n.* A fine kind of stone fruit.
 Ǽ'-PRIL, *n.* The fourth month of the year.
 Ǽ'-PRIL-FOOL, *n.* One who suffers an imposition on the first day of April.
 Ǽ' PRI-O'-RI, [L.] From the cause to the effect.
 Ǽ'-PRON, (Ǽ'-prun or Ǽ'-purn,) *n.* A part of dress worn before, cover.
 Ǽ'-PRON-ED, *a.* Wearing, or having an apron.
 AP'-RO-POS, (ap'-ro-po,) *ad.* By the way, seasonably.
 AP'-SIS, *n.*; *plu.* APSIDES, [Gr.] Two points in a planet's orbit, at the least and the greatest distance from the sun or earth.
 APT, *a.* Fit, ready, qualified, inclined, tending.
 AP'-TE-RAL, *a.* Destitute of wings.
 APT'-I-TUDE, *n.* Fitness, tendency, disposition.
 APT'-LY, *ad.* Properly, fitly, readily, wittily.
 APT'-NESS, *n.* Fitness, readiness.
 AP'-TOTE, *n.* A noun having no distinction of cases.
 A-PY'-ROUS, *a.* Resisting fire, incombustible.
 Ǽ'-QUA, [L.] Water.
 Ǽ'-QUA FOR'-TIS, *n.* Nitric acid.
 Ǽ'-QUA MA-RI-NA, *n.* A beryl of a sea-green color.
 Ǽ'-QUA RE'-GIA, *n.* A mixture of nitric and muriatic acid.
 Ǽ'-QUA'-RI-US, *n.* [L.] The water bearer, the eleventh sign in the zodiac.
 A-QUAT'-IC, *a.* Living in water, watery.
 Ǽ'QUA VI'-TÆ, *n.* [L.] Brandy-spirit.
 AQ'-UE-DUCT, (ak'-we-duct,) *n.* A conveyance for water, pipe.
 Ǽ'-QUE-OUS, *a.* Watery, consisting of water.
 Ǽ'-QUE-OUS-NESS, *n.* A watery quality.
 AQ'-UI-LINE, *a.* Like an eagle or its beak, hooked.
 AR'-A-BESQUE, *a.* In the manner of the Arabians.
 A-RA'-BI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Arabia.
 AR'-A-BIC, }
 AR'-A-BIC, *n.* The language of the Arabians.
 AR'-A-BLE, *a.* Fit for tillage or plowing, plowed.
 A-RA'-NE-OUS, *a.* Like a cobweb, or spider.
 AR'-BA-LIST, *n.* A cross-bow.
 AR'-BI-TER, *n.* An umpire, one who controls.
 AR'-BIT'-RA-BLE, *a.* Arbitrary, dependant.
 AR'-BIT'-RA-MENT, *n.* Will, determination, award.
 AR'-BI-TRA-RILY, *adv.* By will only, absolutely.
 AR'-BI-TRA-RINESS, *n.* Despoticalness.
 AR'-BI-TRA-RY, *a.* Absolute, despotic, governed or dictated by will only.
 AR'-BI-TRATE, *v. i. or t.* To hear and judge as an arbitrator.
 AR'-BI-TRA'-TION, *n.* Reference of a controversy to persons chosen by the parties, a hearing before arbitrators, award.
 AR'-BI-TRA'-TOR, *n.* A person chosen by a party to decide a controversy, one who has the sovereign right to judge and control.
 AR'-BI-TRESS, *n.* A female arbiter.
 AR'-BOR, *n.* A bower, a seat shaded with trees.
 AR'-BO'-RE-OUS, } *a.* Belonging to trees.
 AR'-BO-ROUS, }
 AR'-BO-RES'-CENT, *a.* Resembling a tree.
 AR'-BO-RET, *n.* A small tree, a shrub.
 AR'-BO-RIST, *n.* A naturalist in, or judge of trees.
 AR'-BO-RI-ZA'-TION, *n.* The appearance of a plant in minerals.
 AR'-BO-RIZE, *v. t.* To form the appearance of a plant in a mineral.
 AR'-BO-RIZ-ED, *pp.* of ARBORIZE.
 AR'-BUS-CLE, *n.* A dwarf tree.
 AR'-BUS'-CU-LAR, *a.* Resembling a shrub or small tree.
 AR'-BUS'-TIVE, *a.* Covered with shrubs.
 AR'-BUS'-TUM, *n.* A cove of shrubs or small trees.
 AR'-BUTE, *n.* The strawberry-tree.
 ARC, *n.* Part of a circle.

ARC-ADE', *n.* A continuation of arches, a long arch.
 AR-CA'-NŪM, *n.*; *plu.* ARCANA, [L.] A secret.
 ARCH, *a.* Used in composition; chief, notorious, waggish, shrewd.
 ARCH, *n.* A curve line, or part of a circle, any work in that form, or covered by an arch.
 ARCH, *n.* To form an arch.
 ARCH-Æ-O-LOG'-IC-AL, *a.* Relating to archæology.
 ARCH-Æ-OL'-O-GY, *n.* A discourse on antiquity; learning pertaining to antiquity.
 ARCH-Æ-OL'-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in antiquity.
 ARCH-Æ-ISM, *n.* An ancient or obsolete expression.
 ARCH-AN'-GEL, *n.* A chief angel, a plant.
 ARCH-AN-GEL'-IC, *a.* Belonging to archangels.
 ARCH-A-POS'-TATE, *n.* The chief apostate.
 ARCH-BISH'-OP, *n.* A chief bishop.
 ARCH-BISH'-OP-RIC, *n.* Diocese of an archbishop.
 ARCH-DEA'-CON, *n.* A chief deacon, bishop's deputy.
 ARCH-DEA'-CON-RY, } *n.* The office of an
 ARCH-DEA'-CON-SHIP, } archdeacon.
 ARCH-DUCH'-ESS, *n.* A grand duchess.
 ARCH-DŪKE', *n.* A grand duke, a chief prince.
 ARCH-DŪ'-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to an archduke.
 ARCH'-ED, *pp.* Bent in form of an arch, vaulted.
 ARCH'-ER, *n.* One who shoots with a bow.
 ARCH'-ER-Y, *n.* The art of shooting with a bow.
 ARCH-E-TY'-PAL, *a.* Belonging to the original.
 ARCH'-E-TYPE, *n.* The original, a pattern, a model.
 ARCH-FIEND', *n.* The chief of fiends.
 ARCH-I-E-PISC'-O-PAL, *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.
 ARCH-ING, *ppr.* Forming with an arch.
 ARCH-I-TECT, *n.* A chief builder, a contriver.
 ARCH-I-TECT'-IVE, *a.* Belonging to architecture.
 ARCH-I-TECT-ON'-IC, *a.* Of or relating to an architect.
 ARCH-I-TECT'-RESS, *n.* A female architect.
 ARCH-I-TECT'-U-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to building.
 ARCH-I-TECT-URE, *n.* The science or act of building.
 ARCH'-I-TRAVE, *n.* Principal beam, the part of a column next about the capital.
 ARCH-I-VAULT, *n.* The inner contour of a vault.
 ARCH'-IVES, *n.* Records, a place used for records.
 ARCH'-I-VIST, *n.* The keeper of archives.
 ARCH'-NESS, *n.* Shrewdness, cunning.
 ARCH'-ON, *n.* A chief magistrate in Greece.
 ARCH-ON-SHIP, *n.* The office of an archon.
 ARCH-PRES'-BY-TER, *n.* A chief presbyter.
 ARCH-PRIEST', *n.* A chief priest.
 ARC'-TIC, *a.* Northern, lying far north.
 ARC-TŪRUS, *n.* A fixed star of the first magnitude.
 ARC'-U-ATE, *a.* Bent like a bow.
 ARC-U-A'-TION, *n.* A bending, convexity.
 AR'-DEN-CY, *n.* Eagerness, zeal, heat.
 AR'-DENT, *a.* Hot, fierce, zealous, affectionate.
 AR'-DENT-LY, *ad.* Zealously, affectionately.
 AR'-DOR, *n.* Warmth, fervency, affection.
 AR'-DU-OUS, (ār'-du-us,) *a.* Difficult, hard to attain, laborious.
 AR'-DU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Difficulty and laboriousness.
 ARE, (ār,) *v.* The plural of the substantive verb, but from an obsolete root.
 AR'-RE-A, *n.* The superficial contents of a thing.
 AR-E-FAC'-TION, *n.* The act of drying, dryness.
 AR-RE'-NĀ, *n.* [L.] An open space of ground for combatants.
 AR-E-NĀ'-CEOUS, (ar-e-nā'-shus,) *a.* Sandy, consisting of sand.

- AR-OM'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure the specific gravity of fluids.
- AR-OM'-E-TRY, *n.* The measuring the specific gravity of fluids.
- AR-OP'-A-GITE, *n.* A member of the Areopagus.
- AR-OP'-A-GUS, *n.* A supreme court of ancient Athens.
- AR'-GAL, *n.* Unrefined or crude tartar.
- AR'-GENT, *a.* Silvery, white, bright.
- AR'-GENT, *n.* The white color on a coat of arms, designed to represent silver, or purity.
- AR'-GENT'-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to silver.
- AR'-GENT'-IC, }
- AR'-GENT-IF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing silver.
- AR'-GENT-INE, *a.* Like silver.
- AR'-GIL, *n.* Pure clay.
- AR'-GIL-LA'-CEOUS, *a.* Partaking of the properties of clay.
- AR'-GIL-LIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing clay.
- AR'-GIL'-LOUS, *a.* Partaking of clay.
- AR'-GIVE, *a.* Used for the Greeks in general.
- AR'-GO-NAUT, *n.* One of the persons who sailed with Jason, in the Argo, in search of the golden fleece, from Argos to Colchis.
- AR'-GO-SY, *n.* A large merchantman.
- AR'-GUE, (ar'-gu), *v. i. or v. l.* To debate or discuss; to reason, to draw inferences from premises.
- AR'-GU-ED, *pp.* Debated, discussed.
- AR'-GU-ER, *n.* A disputer, reasoner.
- AR'-GU-ING, *ppr.* Reasoning, debating.
- AR'-GU-MENT, *n.* Reason alleged to induce belief; debate, a summary of contents.
- AR'-GU-MENT'-AL, *a.* Belonging to argument.
- AR'-GU-MENT'-A-TION, *n.* The act or art of reasoning.
- AR'-GU-MENT'-A-TIVE, *ad.* Containing argument.
- AR'-GU-MEN'-TUM AD HOM'-I-NEM, (L.) An argument which derives its force from its personal application to an antagonist.
- AR'-GUS, *n.* A fabulous being with a hundred eyes.
- AR'-RI-A, *n.* [It.] An air or tune.
- AR'-RI-AN, *n.* One who holds Christ to be a created being.
- AR'-RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to arrianism.
- AR'-RI-AN-ISM, *n.* A denial of the divinity of Christ.
- AR'-ID, *a.* Dry, parched up with heat.
- AR'-RID'-ITY, } *n.* Dryness.
- AR'-ID-NESS, }
- AR'-RI-ES, *n.* The ram, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.
- AR'-RI-ET'-TA, *n.* [It.] A short air or tune.
- AR'-I-E-TATE, *v. i.* To butt as a ram.
- AR'-I-E-TA'-TION, *n.* A battering with a ram.
- AR'-RIGHT, *ad.* In order, without mistake, rightly, duly.
- AR-RISE', *v. i. pret.* arose; *pp.* arisen. To rise, get up, mount up, appear, revive from death.
- AR-RIS'-ING, *ppr.* Ascending, getting up, appearing.
- AR-IS-TO-CR'-A-CY, *n.* A government by nobles.
- AR-IS-TO-CRAT or AR-IS'-TO-CRAT, *n.* One who favors aristocracy.
- AR-IS-TO-CRAT'-IC, *a.* Partaking of aristocracy.
- AR-IS-TO-TE'-LI-AN, *n.* A follower of Aristotle, a celebrated philosopher.
- AR'-ITH-MAN-CY or A-RITH'-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by the use of numbers.
- AR'-ITH-MET-IC, *n.* The science of computation.
- AR'-ITH-MET'-IC-AL, *a.* According to arithmetic.
- AR'-ITH-MET'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By means of arithmetic.
- A-RITH-ME-TI'-CIAN, *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.
- ARK, *n.* [Fr. *arche*; L. *arca*; Sp., Por. and It. *arca*; Ir. *airk*; A. S. *erk*; G. *arche*; D. *arke*.] A lumber vessel, a ship, chest.
- ARM, *n.* [A. S. *arm*; D., Ger., Sw. and Dan. *arm*; L. *armus*.] *Figuratively*, power, might, as the secular *arm*; a limb of the body, branch, inlet.
- ARM, *v. t. or i.* To furnish with, or take up arms.
- AR-MA'-DA, *n.* A large fleet of ships of war.
- AR-MA-DIL'-LO, *n.* A small quadruped of America, covered with a shell composed of movable belts or scales.
- ARM'-A-MENT, *n.* A land or naval force.
- ARM'-A-TURE, *n.* Armor, defense, skill in arms.
- ARM'-ED, *pp.* Furnished with arms, defended.
- ARM'-FUL, *n.* As much as the arms can hold.
- ARM'-HÔLE, *n.* A hole in a garment for the arm.
- AR'-MI-GER, *n.* [L.] A title, a knight or esquire.
- AR-MIG'-ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing arms.
- AR'-MIL-LA-RY, *a.* Of or resembling a bracelet.
- ARM'-ING, *ppr.* Equipping with arms.
- AR-MIN'-IAN, (ar-min'-yan), *n.* One who denies predestination, and holds to free will and universal redemption.
- AR-MIN'-I-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of Arminians.
- AR-MIP'-O-TENT, *a.* Powerful in arms, warlike.
- ARM'-IS-TICE, *n.* A cessation of arms, a truce.
- ARM'-LET, *n.* A small arm of the sea, a bracelet.
- ARM'-OR, *n.* Defensive arms for the body.
- ARM'-OR-BEAR'-ER, *n.* One who carries the arms of another.
- ARM'-OR-ER, *n.* A person that makes or sells arms.
- ARM'-O'-RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to family arms or armor.
- ARM'-O-RY, *n.* A repository of arms, armor.
- ARM'-PIT, *n.* The hollow under the shoulder.
- ARMS, *n. plu.* Weapons, war, ensigns armorial.
- AR'-MY, *n.* A body of armed men, great number.
- AR-RO'-MA, *n.* [Gr.] The fragrant quality in plants.
- AR-O-MAT'-IC, *a.* Spicy, fragrant.
- AR-O-MAT'-ICES, *n. plu.* Spices or perfumes.
- AR-O'-MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with sweet odors.
- A-RÔ'-MA-TOUS, *a.* Fragrant, spicy.
- A-RÔSE, *pret.* of ARISE.
- A-ROUND, *prep. and ad.* In a circle, about.
- A-ROUSE, *v. t.* To awaken suddenly, excite.
- A-ROUS'-ED, *pp.* Awakened, excited.
- A-ROUS'-ING, *ppr.* Stirring up, exciting.
- AR-PEG'-GIO, (ar-ped'-jio), *n.* [It.] The distinct sound of the notes of a chord, or an instrument, with the voice.
- AR'-PENT, *n.* A French measure of land, a little less than the English acre.
- AR'-QUE-BUSE, *n.* A hand gun formerly used.
- AR-RACK', *n.* The spirit of the coco-nut.
- AR-RAIGN', *v. t.* (ar-râne'), [Nor. *arraner*.] To call, or set to answer in a court, to accuse.
- AR-RAIGN', *n.* Arraignment.
- AR-RAIGN'-ED, *pp.* Set to answer in court.
- AR-RAIGN'-ING, *ppr.* Calling to answer, accusing.
- AR-RAIGN'-MENT, *n.* The act of arraignment.
- AR-RANGE', *v. t.* To set in order, put in place.
- AR-RANG'-ED, *pp.* Set in order, adjusted.
- AR-RANGE'-MENT, *n.* A putting in order, orderly disposition; final settlement; classification of facts relating to a subject; as the Linnean arrangement of plants.
- AR-RANG'ER, *n.* One who puts in order.
- AR-RANG'-ING, *ppr.* Putting in due order.
- AR'-RANT, *a.* Very bad, vile, notorious, wicked.
- AR'-RAS, *n.* Tapestry, hangings of tapestry.
- AR-RAY', (ar-râ'), *n.* Order of men for battle, dress, the impaneling of a jury, or the jury.
- AR-RAY', *v. t.* To put in order, dress, impanel.
- AR-RAY'-ED, *pp.* Dressed, clothed, impaneled.
- AR-RAY'-ING, *ppr.* Putting in order, dressing.
- AR-REAR', } *n.* That which is behind.
- AR-REARS', }
- AR-REAR'-AGE, *n.* The part of a debt unpaid.
- AR-RECT', *a.* Erect, attentive as a hearer.

AR-REST', *v. t.* [Fr. *arrêter*, for *arresteer*.] To seize by warrant, stop, hinder.
 AR-REST', *n.* A seizure by warrant, stop, hindrance, stay of judgment after verdict.
 AR-REST-A-TION, *n.* Restraint, seizure, hindrance.
 AR-REST'-ED, *pp.* Seized, stayed, restrained.
 AR-REST'-ING, *ppr.* Seizing, stopping, hindering.
 AR-RET', *n.* An edict of a sovereign court.
 AR-RIERE', *n.* The last body of an army, now called *rear*.
 AR-RY'-VAL, *n.* The act of coming to a place.
 AR-RY'-VANCE, *n.* A company arriving, arrival.
 AR-RIVE', *v. i.* To reach a place.
 AR-RIV'-ED, *pp.* OF ARRIVE.
 AR-RIV'-ING, *ppr.* Coming to, reaching.
 AR'-RO-GANCE, *n.* Haughtiness, presumption.
 AR'-RO-GANT, *a.* Haughty, self-conceited.
 AR'-RO-GANT'-LY, *ad.* Haughtily, very proudly.
 AR'-RO-GATE, *v. t.* To claim unjustly, assume, take.
 AR'-RO-GÄ-TED, *pp.* Assumed, or claimed unjustly.
 AR'-RO-GÄ-TING, *ppr.* Assuming, claiming unjustly.
 AR-RO-GÄ-TION, *n.* The act of assuming unjustly.
 AR-ROND-ISSE'-MENT, *n.* [Fr.] A circuit, a district.
 AR-RÖ'-SION, (ar-rö'-zhun,) *n.* A gnawing.
 AR-RÖW, *n.* A weapon to be shot from a bow.
 AR'-ROW-ROOT, *n.* A genus of plants, one of which yields a starch very nutritive.
 AR'-RÖW-Y, *a.* Consisting of, or having arrows.
 AR'-SEN-AL, *n.* A repository for arms, a magazine.
 AR'-SEN-IC, *n.* A metal, or an oxyd of a metal, a virulent poison.
 AR-SEN'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to arsenic.
 AR'-SON, *n.* The malicious burning of a house, or other building, by which human life may be endangered.
 ART, the second person of the substantive verb.
 ART, *n.* [L. *ars*.] 1. The disposition or modification of things by human skill, as opposed to nature. 2. A system of rules serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions as opposed to science, as the *art* of building. 3. Arts are divided into the *useful* and *mechanical*, and the *liberal* or *polite*. 3. Skill, dexterity, or the power of performing certain actions.
 AR-TE-MIS'-IA, *n.* Mugwort, wormwood, a genus of plants.
 AR-TE'-SIAN, *a.* From Artois in France. Artesian wells are those which are made by boring into the earth.
 AR-TE'-RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to, or like an artery.
 AR-TE'-RY, *n.* A vessel conveying blood from the heart.
 ART'-FUL, *a.* Cunning, crafty, dextrous.
 ART'-FUL-LY, *adv.* Cunningly, dextrously, skillfully.
 ART'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Art, cunning, dexterity.
 AR-THRI'-TIS, *n.* [Gr.] The gout.
 AR-THRIT'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the joints, or the gout.
 AR'-TI-CHÖKE, *n.* A garden vegetable.
 AR'-TI-CLE, *n.* A term, condition, part of a discourse; a clause or item; a distinct but undefined thing; a part of speech.
 AR'-TI-CLE, *v. t.* To covenant, agree, make terms.
 AR-TIC'-U-LAR, *a.* Of or belonging to joints.
 AR-TIC'-U-LATE, *v. i.* To speak with distinctness.
 AR-TIC'-U-LATE, *a.* Having joints.
 AR-TIC'-U-LATE, *v. t.* To pronounce distinctly.
 AR-TIC'-U-LATE-LY, *ad.* Distinctly, clearly, plainly
 AR-TIC'-U-LA-TED, *pp.* Jointed, distinctly uttered.
 AR-TIC'-U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Pronouncing distinctly.

AR-TIC-U-LÄ-TION, *n.* Connection by joints, distinct utterance.
 ART'-I-FICE, *n.* A trick, device, stratagem.
 AR-TIF'-I-CER, *n.* An artist, manufacturer.
 AR-TI-FY'-CIAL, (ar-ti-fish'-al,) *a.* Made by art, fictitious.
 ART-I-FY'-CIAL-LY, *ad.* By art, not naturally.
 AR-TI-FY'-CIAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being artificial.
 AR-TIL'-LE-RY, *n.* Weapons for war, chiefly cannon, mortars, and their appendages, the men who manage them.
 ART'-I-SAN, *n.* An artist.
 ART'-IST, *n.* The profession of an art, a skillful man.
 AR-TIST'-IC, } *n.* Made in the manner of an
 AR-TIST'-IC-AL, } artist, conformed to art.
 ART'-LESS, *a.* Without art or design, simple, honest.
 ART'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without art, naturally.
 Ä-RUN-DIN-Ä'-CEOUS, (a-ruu-di-nä'-shus,) *a.* Pertaining to the reed or cane.
 A-RUN-DIN'-E-OUS, *a.* Abounding with cane.
 A-RUS'-PEX, } *n.* [L.] A Roman soothsayer or
 A-RUS'-PICE, } priest.
 A-RUS'-PI-CY, *n.* Prognostication by inspecting the entrails of beasts.
 AS, *ad.* Like, even, in like manner.
 AS, *n.* A Roman weight of twelve ounces, a coin.
 AS-A-FCET'-I-DÄ, *n.* A fetid gum-resin.
 AS-BES'-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to asbestos.
 AS-BES'-TUS, } *n.* A mineral which is fibrous,
 AS-BES'-TOS, } whitish or greenish, and incom-
 bustible.
 AS-CEND', *v. i. or t.* To go up, rise, recur back in time.
 AS-CEND'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be ascended.
 AS-CEND'-ANT, *a.* Superior, predominant.
 AS-CEND'-ANT, *n.* Superior influence, an ancestor.
 AS-CEND'-ED, *pp.* Having risen, or mounted up.
 AS-CEND'-EN-CY, *n.* Superior or controlling influence.
 AS-CEND'-ING, *ppr.* Rising, mounting up.
 AS-CEN'-SION, (as-sen'-shun,) *n.* The act of ascending or rising.
 AS-CEN'-SION-DAY, *n.* The day on which our Savior's ascension is commemorated.
 AS-CENT', *n.* An eminence, rise, rising of a hill.
 AS-CER-TAIN', *v. t.* To make certain; to gain certain knowledge.
 AS-CER-TAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* To be certainly known.
 AS-CER-TAIN'-ED, *pp.* Made certain, learnt to a certainty.
 AS-CER-TAIN'-ING, *ppr.* Making certain.
 AS-CER-TAIN'-MENT, *n.* A making or gaining certainty.
 AS-CET'-IC, *n.* A retired and devout person.
 AS-CET'-IC, *a.* Employed in devotion, austere.
 AS-CET'-I-CISM, *n.* The practice of ascetics.
 AS'-CI-I, *n. plu.* [L.] Those inhabitants of the earth to whom the sun is vertical, and who have no shadow.
 AS-CY'-TES, *n.* [Gr. *ασκος*.] Dropsy of the abdomen.
 AS-CIT'-IC, *a.* Tending to dropsy of the abdomen.
 AS-CL-TI'-TIOUS, *a.* Supplemental, additional.
 A-SERT'-BA-BLE, *a.* That may be attributed.
 A-SCRIBE' *v. t.* To attribute, impute; to assign.
 A-SCRIB'-ED, *pp.* Attributed, imputed.
 A-SCRIB'-ING, *ppr.* Attributing, imputing.
 AS-CRIP'-TION, *n.* The act of ascribing.
 ASH, *n.* The name of a well known tree.
 A-SHAM'-ED, *a.* Covered with shame, abashed.
 ASH'-COL-OR-ED, *a.* Of a color between brown and gray.
 ASH'-EN, *a.* Made or formed of ash-wood.

ASH'-ES, *n. plu.* [A. S. *asca*; Goth. *azga*; Dan. *asch*; Bus. *auscua*; Ger. *asche*; Sw. *aska*.] The remains of what is burnt, the remains of a dead body.

ASH'-LAR, *n.* Free stones as they come from the quarry.

A-SHORE', *ad.* At or on shore, on the land.

ASH'-WED-NES-DAY, *n.* The first day of Lent.

ASH'-Y, *a.* Ash-colored, like ashes.

Ā-SI-AT'-IC, (ā-she-at'-ic), *a.* Pertaining to Asia.

AS-SI-AT'-IC, *n.* A native of Asia.

A-SIDE', *ad.* On one side, out of the right way.

AS'-I-NINE, *a.* Belonging to an ass, stupid.

ASK, *v. t. or i.* [A. S. *ascian*; D. *eischen*; Ger. *heischen*; Ir. *ascain*; Gr. *αἰτώ*; Cal. *asoc*.] To invite, to make request, petition, seek, inquire, set a price on.

AS-KANCE', } *ad.* Obliquely, sideways.

AS-KANT', }

ASK'-ED, *pp.* Requested, interrogated.

ASK'-ER, *n.* An inquirer, water-newt, eft.

AS-KEW', (as-kū'), *ad.* With a wry look, contemptuously.

ASK'-ING, *ppr.* Petitioning, inquiring.

A-SLANT', *ad.* On one side, obliquely.

A-SLEEP', *ad.* At rest in sleep, in a sleeping state.

A-SLOPE', *ad.* Awry, in a slanting manner.

ĀSP, } *n.* A small venomous serpent, whose poison kills like an opiate.

ASP'-IC, }

AS-PAR'-A-GUS, *n.* A plant cultivated in gardens.

AS'-PECT, *n.* A look, air, appearance, view.

AS'-PEN, *n.* A tree, the poplar, or a species of it.

AS'-PEN, *a.* Pertaining to the aspen.

AS'-PER, *n.* A Greek accent, a Turkish coin.

AS'-PER-ATE, *v. t.* To make rough or uneven.

AS-PE-RA'-TION, *n.* A making rough.

AS-PER'-I-TY, *n.* Roughness, harshness.

AS-PERSE', *v. t.* To sprinkle, attack with slander.

AS-PERS'-ED, *pp.* Slandered, vilified.

AS-PERS'-ER, *n.* One who asperses or vilifies.

AS-PERS'-ING, *ppr.* Slandering, defaming.

AS-PER'-SION, *n.* A sprinkling, slander.

AS-PHALT', } *n.* A black bituminous substance, found on the lake

AS-PHALT'-UM, } Asphaltis.

AS-PHALT'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to asphalt, bituminous.

AS'-PHO-DEL, *n.* A plant, king's spear, day-lily.

AS-PHYX'-Y, *n.* A swooning, or fainting.

ASP'-IC, *n.* The asp, a plant, a species of lavender.

AS-PIR'-ANT, or AS'-PI-RANT, *n.* One who aspires, or seeks eagerly.

AS'-PI-RATE, *v. t.* To pronounce with a full emission of breath.

AS'-PI-RATE, *n.* A letter or mark of an emission of breath in pronunciation.

AS'-PI-RA-TED, *pp.* Pronounced very full or strong.

AS'-PI-RA-TING, *ppr.* Uttering with a full breath.

AS-PI-RA'-TION, *n.* An ardent wish, a full pronunciation.

AS-PIRE', *v. i.* To desire eagerly, pant after, aim at what is lofty or difficult.

AS-PIR'-ER, *n.* One who aspires, or seeks earnestly.

AS-PIR'-ING, *ppr.* Desiring eagerly, aiming at. *a.* ambitious, having ardent desire to rise.

AS-PIR'-ING-LY, *ad.* In an aspiring manner.

AS-PORT'-A'-TION, *n.* A carrying away, removal.

AS-QUINT', *ad.* Askant, with one eye shut.

ĀSS, *n.* An animal of burden, a stupid person.

AS-SAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *assaillir*, from L. *assilio*.] To leap or rush upon, to assault, attack, set upon.

AS-SAIL'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be attacked or set upon.

AS-SAIL'-ANT, *n.* One who attacks.

AS-SAIL'-ED, *pp.* Attacked, assaulted.

AS-SAIL'-OR, } *n.* One who assails.

AS-SAIL'-ER, }

AS-SAIL'-ING, *ppr.* Attacking, assaulting.

AS-SĀRT', *n. 1.* In ancient laws, the offense of grubbing up and destroying trees. 2. A tree plucked up by the roots.

AS-SAS'-SIN *n.* One who kills, or attempts to kill by treachery, or secret assault.

AS-SAS'-SIN-ATE, *v. t.* To murder by secret assault.

AS-SAS'-SIN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Killed by secret assault.

AS-SAS'-SIN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Killing by secret attacks.

AS-SAS-SIN-Ā'-TION, *n.* The act of assassinating.

AS-SAS'-SIN-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who assassinates.

AS-SĀULT', *n.* Violent attack, storm of a fort, a blow, or attempt to strike.

AS-SĀULT', *v. t.* To attack, set or fall upon, storm.

AS-SĀULT'-ED, *pp.* Attacked with violence.

AS-SĀULT'-ER, *n.* One who assaults or storms.

AS-SĀULT'-ING, *ppr.* Attacking violently.

AS-SĀY', *v. t.* To try, prove, examine, attempt.

AS-SĀY', *n.* A trial, examination, first effort.

AS-SĀY'-ED, *pp.* Tried, examined.

AS-SĀY'-ER, *n.* One who tries or examines metals.

AS-SĀY'-ING, *ppr.* Trying, examining.

AS-SĀY'-MĀS-TER, *n.* An assayer.

AS-SEM'-BLAGE, *n.* A collection or joining.

AS-SEM'-BLE, *v. t. or i.* To bring, call, or meet together, to collect.

AS-SEM'-BLED, *pp.* Collected, congregated.

AS-SEM'-BLING, *ppr.* Coming together, collecting.

AS-SEM'-BLY, *n.* A company assembled or met, a ball, a legislature, or a branch of it.

AS-SEM'-BLY, *n.* A convocation or council of ministers and ruling elders, as the Gen. Assembly of Scotland, or of the United States.

AS-SENT', *v. t. or i.* To agree, consent, yield, admit.

AS-SENT', *n.* The act of agreeing, consent.

AS-SENT'-Ā-TION, *n.* Compliance, a yielding to.

AS-SENT'-Ā-TOR, *n.* A flatterer.

AS-SENT'-ER, *n.* One who assents.

AS-SENT'-ING, *ppr.* Agreeing to, admitting.

AS-SERT', *v. t.* To affirm, maintain, vindicate.

AS-SERT'-ED, *pp.* Affirmed positively, vindicated.

AS-SERT'-ING, *ppr.* Affirming, maintaining.

AS-SER'-TION, *n.* The act of asserting, affirmation.

AS-SERT'-IVE, *a.* Positive, implying assertion.

AS-SERT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* Affirmatively.

AS-SERT'-OR, *n.* An affirmer, a maintainer.

AS-SESS', *v. t.* To tax, to value for the purpose of taxing.

AS-SESS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be assessed.

AS-SESS'-ED, *pp.* Rated, valued, taxed.

AS-SESS'-ING, *ppr.* Valuing, taxing.

AS-SESS'-MENT, *n.* The act of assessing, a tax.

AS-SESS'-OR, *n.* One that lays taxes or values.

AS'-SETS, *n. plu.* Effects of a deceased or insolvent person.

AS-SEV'-ER, *v. t.* To affirm or declare positively.

AS-SEV'-ER-ATE, [L. *assevero*, from *ad* and the Teutonic *swear*; A. S. *swerian*; Goth. *swaran*.] To swear, to affirm positively.

AS-SEV'-ER-Ā'-TION, *n.* Positive affirmation.

AS-SI-DU'-I-TY, *n.* Diligence, application.

AS-SID'-U-OUS, *a.* Diligent, constant in application.

AS-SID'-U-OUS-LY, *ad.* Diligently, closely.

AS-SID'-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Constant application.

AS-SIGN', (as-sin'), *v. t.* To appoint, fix, transfer

AS-SIGN'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be transferred.

AS-SIG'-NAT, *n.* A public note or bill in France.

AS-SIG-NA'-TION, *n.* An appointment.

AS-SIGN'-ED, *pp.* Given, appointed, transferred.

AS-SIGN'-EE', (as-si-nē'), *n.* One to whom something is assigned.

AS-SIGN'-ER, (as-si-ner'), } *n.* One who makes a

AS-SIGN'-OR', (as-si-nor'), } transfer to another.

AS-SIGN'-MENT, *n.* The writing by which an in-

terest is transferred; the conveyance of a man's interest in an estate; appointment; a making over.

AS-SIM'-I-LATE, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow like.

AS-SIM'-I-LA-TED, *pp.* Made like, or similar.

AS-SIM'-I-LA-TING, *ppr.* Bringing to a likeness.

AS-SIM'-I-LA'-TION, *n.* The act of making similar, or of converting into a like substance.

AS-SIST', *v. t.* To help, succor, relieve, aid.

AS-SIST'-ANCE, *n.* Help, aid, succor, relief, support.

AS-SIST'-ANT, *n.* One who assists; *a.* helping.

AS-SIST'-ED, *pp.* Aided, helped, succored.

AS-SIST'-ING, *ppr.* Aiding, affording help.

AS-SIZE', } *n.* [Fr. *assises*.] 1. Originally an assembly of knights, and other substantial men, for public business. 2. A court in England held in every county by special commission. 3. A jury. 4. A writ. In a more general sense, any court of justice.

AS-SIZE', *v. t.* To fix measures or rates, settle.

AS-SIZ'-ED, *pp.* Regulated in weight or measure.

AS-SIZ'-ER, *n.* One who fixes weights and measures.

AS-SIZ'-ING, *ppr.* Fixing the weight or measure.

AS-SO'-CIA-BLE, *a.* That may be joined, that may be affected by sympathy.

AS-SO'-CIATE, (as-sô'-shâte, or as-sô'-she-ate,) *v. t. or i.* To join in company.

AS-SO'-CIATE, *a.* Joined in interest.

AS-SO'-CIATE, *n.* A companion, partner, partaker.

AS-SO'-CIA-TED, *pp.* United in company or interest.

AS-SO'-CIA-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in company or interest.

AS-SO-CI-A'-TION, (as sô-se-â'-shun, or as-sô-she-â'-tion,) *n.* Union, confederacy, a society of clergymen.

AS-SO-CI-A'-TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an association.

AS-SO'-CIA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to associate.

AS'-SO-NANCE, *n.* Resemblance of sounds.

AS'-SO-NANT, *a.* Having resemblance of sounds.

AS-SORT', *v. t. or i.* To range in classes, arrange.

AS-SORT'-ED, *pp.* Separated into sorts.

AS-SORT'-ING, *ppr.* Distributing into sorts.

AS-SORT'-MENT, *n.* Distribution into sorts, variety.

AS-SUAË', *v. t.* To soften, ease, abate, lessen.

AS-SUAË'-ED, *pp.* Softened, checked, abated.

AS-SUAË'-ING, *ppr.* Easing, abating, allaying.

AS-SUAË'-MENT, *n.* Abatement, mitigation.

AS-SUAË'-ER, *n.* He or that which mitigates.

AS-SUA'-SIVE, *a.* Mitigating, softening, easing.

AS'-SU-E-TUDE, *n.* Custom, habitual use.

AS-SÛME', *v. t.* To take what is not just or natural, or without proof, to undertake or promise.

AS-SÛM'-ED, *pp.* Taken, taken for granted.

AS-SÛM'-ER, *n.* An assuming, or arrogant person.

AS-SÛM'-ING, *ppr.* Taking, arrogating; *a.* haughty, arrogant.

AS-SÛMP'-SIT, *n.* [L.] *In law*, a promise, or an action on a promise.

AS-SÛMP'-TION, *n.* An undertaking, taking for granted.

AS-SÛMP'-TIVE, *a.* That is or may be assumed.

AS-SÛ'-RANCE, (a-shû'-rance,) *n.* Confidence, want of modesty, certain knowledge, certainty, security against loss, positive declaration.

AS-SÛRE', (a-shûre'), *v. t.* To make secure or confident.

AS-SÛR'-ED, (a-shû'-red,) *pp.* Persuaded, certain, insured.

AS-SÛR'-ED-LY, *ad.* Certainly, without doubt.

AS-SÛR'-ED-NESS, (a-shû'-red-ness,) *n.* State of being assured.

AS-SÛR'-ER, *n.* One that assures.

AS-SÛR'-ING, *ppr.* Making sure, insuring.

AS-TER-ISK, *n.* The mark (*) in printing.

AS'-TER-ISM, *n.* A constellation of fixed stars.

A-STERN', *ad.* In the hinder part of a ship.

AS'-TER-OID, *n.* A name of certain planets newly discovered.

AS-TER-OID'-AL, *a.* Resembling a star, or pertaining to the asteroids.

AS-THEN'-IC, (as-ten'-ic,) *a.* [Gr. *ασθενος*,] Characterized by debility.

AS-THEN-OL'-O-ËY, *n.* Doctrine of diseases characterized by debility.

ASTH'-MA, (ast'-ma,) *n.* A difficulty of breathing.

ASTH-MAT'-IC, *a.* Troubled with an asthma.

AS-TON'-ISH, *v. t.* To amaze, to confound.

AS-TON'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Amazed, dumb with surprise.

AS-TON'-ISH-ING, *ppr.* Exciting astonishment; *a.* very wonderful, adapted to astonish.

AS-TON'-ISH-ING-LY, *ad.* In an astonishing manner.

AS-TON'-ISH-MENT, *n.* Amazement, confusion.

AS-TOUND', *v. t.* To strike dumb with surprise.

AS-STRAD'-DLE, *ad.* With legs across, or open.

AS'-TRA-GAL, *n.* A little round molding on a column.

AS'-TRAL, *a.* Belonging to the stars, starry.

A-STRAY', *ad.* Out of, or from the right way, wrong.

A-STRICT', *v. t.* To contract by application, to bind.

AS-TRIC'-TION, *n.* The act of contracting parts.

AS-TRIC'-TIVE, *a.* Binding, compressing.

A-STRIDE', *a.* Across, with legs open, as on a horse.

AS-TRINGE', *v. t.* To draw together, bind, brace.

AS-TRING'-EN-CY, *n.* The power of contracting.

AS-TRING'-ENT, *a.* Binding, contracting, bracing.

AS-TRING'-ENT, *n.* A medicine which, used internally, contracts and strengthens.

AS-TROG'-RA-PHY, *n.* A description of the stars.

AS-TROL'-O-ËER, *n.* One who foretells events by the aspects of the stars.

AS-TROL'-O-ËY, *n.* The practice or science of predicting events by the aspects or situation of the stars.

AS-TRO-LOG'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to astrology.

AS-TRO-LOG'-IC-AL, }

AS-TRON'-O-MER, *n.* One versed in astronomy.

AS-TRO-NOM'-IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to astronomy.

AS-TRO-NOM'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of astronomy.

AS-TRON'-O-MY, *n.* The science of the heavenly bodies.

AS-TRO-THE-OL'-O-ËY, *n.* Divinity founded on the observation of the heavenly bodies.

AS-TÛTE', *a.* Shrewd, discerning, eagle-eyed.

A-SUN'-DER, *ad.* Apart, separately, into two parts.

A-SÛ'-LUM, *n.* A refuge, sanctuary.

A-SÛM'-ME-TRY, *n.* Want of proportion.

AS'-YMP-TOTE, *n.* [Gr.] A line which approaches a curve, but however extended never meets it.

A-SÛN'-DE-TON, *n.* [Gr.] In rhetoric, a figure which omits the connective, as *veni, vidi, vici*.

AT, *prep.* In, by, near by, toward.

AT'-A-BAL, *n.* A kettle drum, a tabor.

ATE, *pp.* of EAT.

ATH-A-NA'-SIAN, *n.* The Athanasian creed is an exposition of Christian faith by Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria.

Ä'-THE-ISM, *n.* A disbelief of the being of a God.

Ä'-THE-IST, *n.* One who denies a God, an infidel.

Ä'-THE-IST, *a.* Disbelieving the being of a God.

A-THE-IST'-IC, } *a.* Denying a God, impious.

A-THE-IST'-IC-AL, }

A-THE-IST'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an atheistical manner.

ATH-E-NE'-UM, } *n.* In ancient Athens, a place

ATH-E-NÆ'-UM, } where philosophers and

poets declaimed and repeated their compositions. In the United States, a reading room.

A-THE'-NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Athens in Greece.

A-THIRST', *a.* Thirsty, having a keen desire.

ATH-LET'-IC, *a.* Belonging to wrestling, strong.

ATH-WART', *ad.* and *prep.* Across, wrong.

A-TILT', *ad.* Raised forward as if to thrust.

AT-LAN'-TIC, *n.* The ocean between Europe, Africa, and America.

AT-LAN'-TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to Atlas, or the
AT-LAN'-TE'-AN, } Atlantic.

AT-LAN'-TIS, } *n.* An island mentioned by the
AT-LAN'-TI-CA, } ancients, situated west of Ga-
des or Cadiz, near the straits of Gibraltar.

AT-LAN'-TI-DES, *n.* A name given to the pleiades or seven stars.

AT'-LAS, *n.* A collection of maps, joint, rich silk.

AT'-MOS-PHERE, *n.* The surrounding air and vapors.

AT-MOS-PHER'-IC, } *a.* Belonging to the at-
AT-MOS-PHER'-IC-AL, } mosphere.

AT'-OM, *n.* A minute or indivisible particle of matter.

A-TOM'-IC, } *a.* Relating to atoms.
A-TOM'-IC-AL, }

AT'-OM-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of atoms.

AT'-OM-IST, *n.* One who holds to the atomical philosophy.

A-TONE', *v. i.* To expiate by sacrifices, make satisfaction, or be equivalent.

A-TONE'-ED, *pp.* of ATONE.

A-TONE-MENT', *n.* Satisfaction, expiation, reconciliation.

A-TON'-ER, *n.* One who makes an atonement.

A-TON'-ING, *pp.* Expiating, making satisfaction.

AT'-O-NY, *n.* Debility.

A-TOP', *ad.* At or on the top, above.

AT-RA-BIL-Ī'-RI-OUS, *a.* Affected with melancholy.

AT-RA-MENT'-AL, *a.* Black like ink, inky.

A-TRŌ'-CIOUS, (*a-trō'-shus.*) *a.* Extremely hainous, very wicked.

A-TRŌ'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Outrageously, enormously.

A-TRŌ'-CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* Extreme hainousness,
A-TROC'-I-TY, } enormity, as of guilt.

AT'-RO-PHY, *n.* A wasting of the flesh without any sensible cause.

AT-TACH', *v. t.* To take the body by legal process in a civil suit.

AT-TACH'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be taken by attachment.

AT-TACH'-ED, *pp.* Taken by writ or legal precept.

AT-TACH'-ING, *pp.* Taking by legal authority.

AT-TACH'-MENT, *n.* The taking of a person by legal process in a civil suit; a writ; warm affection.

AT-TACK', *v. t.* [*Fr. attaquer*; *Arn. attacqi*; *It. attaccare*; *Sp. and Port. atacar.*] To assault, fall upon, invade.

AT-TACK', *n.* An assault, onset, charge, brunt.

AT-TACK'-ED, *pp.* Assaulted, set upon, charged.

AT-TACK'-ING, *pp.* Assaulting, assaulting.

AT-TAIN', *v. i.* To come to, or reach by efforts.

AT-TAIN', *v. t.* To gain, to compass, to reach or come to a place.

AT-TAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be attained.

AT-TAIN'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The being attainable.

AT-TAIN'-DER, *n.* The act of attaining in law.

AT-TAIN'-ED, *pp.* Reached, accomplished.

AT-TAIN'-ING, *pp.* Reaching, coming to.

AT-TAIN'-MENT, *n.* A thing attained, acquisition.

AT-TAINT', *v. t.* To corrupt the blood of a traitor so that he cannot inherit estate.

AT-TAINT', *n.* A stain, spot, reproach, hurt.

AT-TAINT'-ED, *pp.* Stained, corrupted.

AT-TAINT'-ING, *pp.* Corrupting the heritable blood.

AT-TAINT'-MENT, *n.* The being attained.

AT-TEM'-PER, *v. t.* To reduce or qualify by mixture, soften, fit, regulate.

AT-TEM'-PER-ED, *pp.* Qualified by mixture, suited.

AT-TEM'-PER-ING, *pp.* Modifying by mixture.

AT-TEMPT', *v. t.* To try, endeavor, essay, attack.

AT-TEMPT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be attempted.

AT-TEMPT'-ED, *pp.* Tried, essayed, attacked.

AT-TEMPT'-ER, *n.* One who attempts or attacks.

AT-TEMPT'-ING, *pp.* Endeavoring, trying.

AT-TEND', *v. t.* [*It. attendo.*] 1. To go with, or accompany. 2. To be present, or be united to. 3. To be present for some duty, implying some charge or oversight. 4. To be present in business. 5. To await.

AT-TEND', *v. i.* 1. To listen, to regard with attention. 2. To fix the attention upon, as an object of pursuit.

AT-TEND'-ANCE, *n.* The act of waiting, duty, a train.

AT-TEND'-ANT, *a.* Accompanying.

AT-TEND'-ANT, *n.* One that attends or waits on.

AT-TEND'-ED, *pp.* Waited on, accompanied.

AT-TEND'-ING, *pp.* Accompanying, waiting on.

AT-TEN'-TION, *n.* Act of attending, act of civility.

AT-TENT', *a.* Attentive.

AT-TENT'-IVE, *a.* Heedful, regardful, intent.

AT-TENT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* Carefully, diligently, closely.

AT-TENT'-IVE-NESS, *n.* Attention, carefulness.

AT-TEN'-U-ANT, *a.* Making less viscid, or slender.

AT-TEN'-U-ANT, *n.* That which makes less viscid.

AT-TEN'-U-ATE, *v. t.* To thin, make less viscid.

AT-TEN'-U-ATED, *pp.* Rendered less viscid.

AT-TEN'-U-A-TING, *pp.* Making thin or less viscid.

AT-TEN-U-Ā'-TION, *n.* A making thin or slender.

AT'-TE-RATE, *v. t.* To wear away.

AT-TE-RĀ'-TION, *n.* A wearing away.

AT-TEST', *v. t.* To bear, or call to witness, affirm.

AT-TEST'-Ā'-TION, *n.* Testimony, official testimony.

AT-TEST'-ED, *pp.* Witnessed, proved, supported.

AT-TEST'-ING, *pp.* Witnessing, affirming.

AT-TEST'-OR, *n.* One who attests.

AT'-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to Attica in Greece.

AT'-TIC, *n.* A small square column on the roof.

AT'-TIC STO-RY, *n.* The upper story.

AT'-TI-CISM, *n.* Peculiar style or idiom of the Greek language, elegant Greek.

AT'-TI-CIZE, *v. t.* To conform to the Greek idiom.

AT-TIRE', *v. t.* To dress, habit, array, deck, set off.

AT-TIRE', *n.* Clothes, apparel, horns of a buck.

AT-TIR'-ED, *pp.* Dressed, arrayed, adorned.

AT-TIR'-ING, *pp.* Dressing, arraying, adorning.

AT'-TIT-UDE, *n.* A posture, gesture, fixed state.

AT-TOL'-LENT, *a.* Raising, drawing up, lifting.

AT-TORN', (*at-tur'*) *v. i.* To transfer homage from one lord to another.

AT-TOR'-NEY, (*at-tur'-nē.*) *n.*; *plu.* ATTORNEYS. He who acts for another, a proxy.

AT-TOR'-NEY-SHIP, (*at-tur'-ne-ship.*) *n.* The office of an attorney.

AT-TRACT', *v. t.* To allure, invite, draw, engage.

AT-TRACT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be attracted.

AT-TRACT'-ED, *pp.* Drawn to, allured, invited.

AT-TRACT'-ING, *pp.* Drawing, alluring; *a.* Engaging, adapted to allure.

AT-TRACT'-ING-LY, *ad.* In an attracting manner.

AT-TRACT'-ION, (*at-trae'-shun.*) *n.* The power in bodies which is supposed to draw them together. The attraction of gravity is that which extends to sensible distances, such as the tendency of the planets to the sun. The attraction of cohesion is that tendency which is manifested between small particles of matter at insensible distances. The power or act of drawing.

AT-TRACT'-IVE, *a.* Alluring, enticing, inviting.

AT-TRACT'-IVE, *n.* What draws, engages, or incites.

AT-TRACT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* In an attractive manner.
 AT-TRACT'-IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality which draws.
 AT-TRACT'-OR, *n.* One who attracts, one who draws.
 AT-TRIB'-U-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be ascribed.
 AT-TRIB'-UTE, *v. t.* To suppose to belong, ascribe, impute.
 AT-TRI-BUTE, *n.* A property, inherent quality.
 AT-TRIB'-U-TED, *pp.* Ascribed, imputed.
 AT-TUN'-ING, *ppr.* Making musical or harmonious.
 AU'-BURN, *a.* Brown, of a tan or dark color.
 AU'-TION, *n.* A public sale to the highest bidder.
 AU'-TION-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to an auction.
 AU'-TION-EER', *n.* The manager of an auction.
 AU-DA'-CI-OUS, *a.* Daring, contemning restraint.
 AU-DA'-CI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Boldly, impudently.
 AU-DA'-CI-OUS-NESS, } *n.* Boldness, impu-
 AU-DAC'-I-TY, (au-das'-i-ty,) } dence.
 AUD'-IBLE, *a.* That may be heard.
 AUD'-I-BLY, *ad.* In a manner to be heard.
 AUD'-IBLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being audible.
 AUD'-IENCE, *n.* 1. The act of hearing. 2. Ad-
 mittance to a hearing. 3. An auditory, or an as-
 sembly of hearers.
 AUD'-IT, *n.* An examination of accounts under au-
 thority.
 AUD'-IT, *v. t.* To examine and adjust accounts by
 persons authorized.
 AUD'-IT-OR, *n.* A hearer, an examiner of accounts.
 AUD'-I-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of auditor.
 AUD'-I-TO-RY, *n.* An assembly of hearers; *a.* able
 to hear.
 AUD'-IT-RESS, *n.* A woman that hears.
 AUG'-ER, *n.* A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.
 AUGHT, (aut,) *n.* Any thing.
 AUG-MENT', *v. t.* To increase, make or become
 large.
 AUG-MENT', *v. i.* To increase, to grow larger, as a
 stream *augments* by rain.
 AUG'-MENT, *n.* An increase, a prefix.
 AUG-MENT'-A-TION, *n.* The act or state of in-
 creasing.
 AUG-MENT'-ED, *pp.* Increased, enlarged.
 AUG-MENT'-ING, *ppr.* Increasing in size.
 AU'-GUR, *n.* A diviner by the flight of birds.
 AU'-GUR, *v. i.* or *t.* To judge by augury.
 AU-GUR-A'-TION, *n.* The act or practice of au-
 gury.
 AU'-GUR-ED, *pp.* Foretold by augury.
 AU-GU'-RI-AL, *a.* Of or relating to augury.
 AU'-GUR-OUS, *a.* Foreboding, portending by signs.
 AU'-GUR-Y, *n.* An omen, a divination by birds.
 AU'-GUST, *n.* The eighth month of the year.
 AU-GUST', *a.* Grand, impressing veneration.
 AU-GUST'-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Augustus.
 AU-GUST'-INS, } *n.* An order of monks, so
 AU-GUST'-IN'-I-ANS, } called from St. Augustin.
 AU-GUST'-NESS, *n.* Dignity, majesty, grandeur.
 AUK, *n.* A genus of water fowls.
 AU'-LIC, *a.* Pertaining to a royal court.
 AUNT, (änt,) *n.* A father's or mother's sister.
 AU'-RA, *n.* A gentle current of air, a stream of fine
 particles flowing from a body.
 AU-REL'-IA, *n.* The nymph or chrysalis of an in-
 sect, in form of a maggot.
 AU-RE'-O-LA, *n.* [L.] A circle of rays represent-
 ing glory.

AU'-RI-CLE, *n.* The external ear, a part of the
 heart.
 AU-RIC'-U-LÄ, *n.* A beautiful species of primula.
 AU-RIC'-U-LAR, *a.* Of or spoken in the ear, private.
 AU-RIC'-U-LATE, *a.* Shaped like an ear.
 AU-RIP'-ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing or producing gold.
 AU'-RIST, *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear.
 AU-RÖ'-RA, *n.* The dawning light, the morning.
 AU-RÖ'-RA-BO-RE-Ä'-LIS, *n.* The northern lights.
 AUS-CUL-TA'-TION, *n.* The act of listening.
 AUS'-PI-CATE, *v. t.* To render auspicious.
 AUS'-PICE, } *n.* Omens, patronage.
 AUS'-PI-CES, }
 AUS-PI'-CI-OUS, (aus-pish'-us,) *a.* Prosperous,
 lucky, favorable.
 AUS-PI'-CI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Prosperously, happily.
 AUS-PI'-CI-OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of favorable
 promise.
 AUS-TERE', *a.* Severe, rigid, harsh, rough, stern.
 AUS-TERE'-LY, *ad.* Severely, rigidly, sternly.
 AUS-TERE'-NESS, } *n.* Severity, strictness, rough-
 AUS-TER'-I-TY, } ness.
 AUS'-TRAL, *a.* Of or tending to the south, south-
 ern.
 AUS-TRAL-Ä'-SIÄ, *n.* Countries lying south of
 Asia.
 AU-TER DROIT, [Law Fr.] Another's right.
 AU-THEN'-TIC, *a.* Genuine, original.
 AU-THEN'-TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With marks of credi-
 bility.
 AU-THEN'-TIC-AL-NESS, } *n.* Genuineness, re-
 AU-THEN'-TIC-I-TY, } ality, truth.
 AU-THEN'-TIC-ATE, *v. t.* To establish by proof.
 AU-THEN'-TIC-A-TED, *pp.* Established by proof.
 AU-THEN'-TIC-A-TING, *ppr.* Making certain by
 proof.
 AU'-THOR, *n.* [L. *auctor*; Ir. *ughdar*; W.
audur; Fr. *auteur*; Sp. *autor*; It. *autore*.] One
 who makes or causes, a writer.
 AU'-THOR-ESS, *n.* A female author, or writer.
 AU-THOR'-I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Having authority, posi-
 tive.
 AU-THOR'-I-TA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* With authority,
 positively.
 AU-THOR'-I-TY, *n.* Legal power, warrant, testi-
 mony, rule, precedent, influence derived from office
 or character, credit, credibility; in Con. the magis-
 tracy or body of justices.
 AU-THOR-I-ZÄ'-TION, *n.* Establishment by au-
 thority.
 AU'-THOR-IZE, *v. t.* To give authority, justify.
 AU'-THOR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Warranted by authority.
 AU'-THOR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving legal power to.
 AU'-THOR-SHIP, *n.* The state of being an author.
 AU-TO-BI-OG'-RA-PHY, *n.* The writing of one's
 own life.
 AU-TOE'-RA-CY, *n.* Supreme independent power.
 AU'-TO-ERAT, *n.* An absolute sovereign.
 AU-TO-ERAT'-IE, *a.* Absolute, independent in
 power.
 AU'-TO DA-FE', (au'-to da-fa'), [Sp.] Act of faith.
 A sentence read to the heretic by the Inquisition,
 just before he is executed.
 AU'-TO-GRAPH, *n.* A person's own hand-writing.
 AU-TO-GRAPH'-IE, *a.* Consisting in one's own
 hand writing.
 AU-TO-MAT'-IC, *a.* Belonging to an automaton,
 not depending on the will.
 AUTOM'-A-TON, *n.*; *plu.* AUTOMATA. A self-
 moving machine, or one moved by invisible
 springs.
 AU-TOM'-A-TOUS, *a.* Having power of self-mo-
 tion.
 AU'-TUMN, (au'-tum,) *n.* The third season of the
 year, fall.
 AU-TUM'-NAL, *a.* Of or belonging to autumn.
 AUX-E'-SIS, *n.* In rhetoric, a figure by which a
 thing is magnified.

AUX-IL'-IAR, (aux-il'-yer,) *a.* Helping, assisting; *n.* a helper.
 AUX-IL'-IA-RY, (auks-il'-yer-y,) *n.* A helping verb.
 AUX-IL'-IA-RIES, (auks-il'-yer-iz,) *n. plu.* Troops assisting another nation.
 A-VAIL', *v. t. or i.* To profit, assist, promote.
 A-VAIL', *n.* Advantage, profit, use, effect.
 A-VAIL'-A-BLE, *a.* Profitable, able to effect the object.
 A-VAIL'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The power of promoting.
 A-VAIL'-A-BLY, *ad.* With success or effect.
 A-VAILS', *n.* Proceeds of property sold.
 AV-A-LANCHE', *n.* A snow slip, a vast body of snow sliding down a mountain.
 A-VANT'-COU'-RIER, (a-vant-coo'-reer,) *n.* A person dispatched beforehand, to give notice of the approach of another.
 A-VANT'-U-RINE, *n.* A variety of quartz containing spangles.
 AV'-A-RICE, *n.* Excessive love of money.
 AV-A-RI'-CIOUS, *a.* Covetous, greedy after wealth.
 AV-A-RI'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Covetously, greedily.
 AV-A-RI'-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Undue love of money.
 A-VAST', *ex.* Cease, hold, stop.
 A-VAUNT', *ex.* Get away, begone.
 A-VE MA'-RY, } *n.* A prayer to the Virgin Mary.
 A-VE MA-RI'-A, }
 A-VENGE', (a-venj',) [Fr. *venger.*] To take satisfaction for an injury, by punishing the injuring party; vindicate, defend, punish.
 A-VENG'-ED, *pp.* Vindicated, having received satisfaction.
 A-VENG'-ER, *n.* A punisher, vindicator.
 A-VENGE'-MENT, *n.* Vengeance, revenge.
 A-VENG'-ING, *ppr.* Taking just satisfaction, vindicating.
 AV'-E-NUE, *n.* An entrance to any place, way.
 A-VER', *v. t.* To declare positively, affirm, assert.
 AV'-ER-AGE, *n.* A mean proportion, a medium.
 AV'-ER-AGE, *a.* Relating to a mean or medium.
 AV'-ER-AGE, *v. t. or i.* To reduce to a mean.
 AV'-ER-AG-ED, *pp.* Reduced to a mean or medium.
 AV'-ER-AG-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to a mean.
 A-VER'-MENT, *n.* Positive affirmation, offer to justify.
 A-VER'-RED, *pp.* Asserted positively, avouched.
 A-VER'-RING, *ppr.* Affirming, asserting, offering to justify.
 AV'-ER-SA'-TION, *n.* Hatred, abhorrence.
 A-VERSE', (a-vers',) *a.* Contrary, hating, disinclined.
 A-VERSE'-LY, *ad.* Unwillingly, backwardly.
 A-VERSE'-NESS, *n.* Unwillingness, backwardness.
 A-VER'-SION, *n.* Hatred, dislike, disapprobation.
 A-VERT', *v. t.* To turn aside or away, to keep off.
 A-VERT'-ED, *pp.* Turned away.
 A-VERT'-ER, *n.* One who turns away.
 A-VERT'-ING, *ppr.* Turning away.
 AV-ER-RUN'-ATE, *v. t.* To root up, to scrape or tear up by the roots.
 A'-VI-A-RY, *n.* A place for keeping birds.
 A-VID'-I-TY, *n.* Greediness, eagerness, intenseness.
 AV-O-CA'-TION, *n.* A calling away, business that calls.
 A-VOID', *v. t. or i.* To shun, escape, quit, make void.
 A-VOID'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be avoided.
 A-VOID'-ANCE, *n.* The act of avoiding.
 A-VOID'-ED, *pp.* Shunned, escaped, left.
 A-VOID'-ER, *n.* One who avoids, one who shuns.
 A-VOID'-ING, *ppr.* Shunning, escaping.
 AV-OIR-DU-POIS', (av-ur-du-poiz',) *n.* A weight of sixteen ounces to the pound.
 AV'-O-SET, *n.* A water fowl of the grallie order.

A-VOUCH', *v. t.* To vouch, affirm, assert, justify.
 A-VOUCH'-ED, *pp.* Affirmed, maintained.
 A-VOUCH'-ER, *n.* One who avouches, or affirms.
 A-VOUCH'-ING, *ppr.* Affirming, calling in to defend.
 A-VOW', *v. t.* To justify, own, acknowledge.
 A-VOW'-A-BLE, *a.* That is capable of being justified.
 A-VOW'-AL, *n.* A justifying, frank declaration.
 A-VOW'-ED, *pp.* Owned, acknowledged.
 A-VOW'-ED-LY, *ad.* In an avowed manner, openly.
 A-VOW'-ING, *ppr.* Owning, acknowledging
 A-VULS'-ED, *a.* Plucked off.
 A-VUL'-SION, *n.* A pulling one from another.
 A-WAIT', *v. t.* To wait for, be in store for.
 A-WAIT'-ING, *ppr.* Waiting for, being in store for.
 A-WAKE', *a.* Not sleeping, lively, heedful.
 A-WAKE', *v. t. pp.* AWAKED. [A. S. *weccan*; D. *wekken.*] 1. To rouse from sleep. 2. To excite from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupidity, or inaction; to put into action or new life.
 A-WAKE', *v. i.* 1. To cease to sleep. 2. To revive or rouse from a state of inaction, to be invigorated with new life.
 A-WAK'-EN-ED, *pp.* Roused from sleep.
 A-WAK'-EN-ING, *ppr.* Rousing from sleep.
 A-WAK'-EN-ING, *n.* A rousing from sleep, or from heedlessness in spiritual concerns.
 A-WARD', *v. t.* To adjudge, to assign by sentence.
 A-WARD', *n.* A sentence, a determination.
 A-WARD'-ED, *pp.* Adjudged, assigned by sentence.
 A-WARD'-ER, *n.* One who assigns, or judges.
 A-WARD'-ING, *ppr.* Assigning by judgment.
 A-WARE', *a.* Foreseeing, apprised before.
 A-WAY', *ad.* [A. S. *aweg.*] At a distance, begone, let us go.
 AWE, *n.* Fear mingled with reverence, dread.
 AWE, *v. t.* To strike with awe, or fear.
 AWE-COM-MAND'-ING, *a.* Striking or influencing by fear.
 AW'-ED, *pp.* Struck, or deterred by awe.
 AW'-FUL, *a.* Striking awe, terrible, hateful.
 AW'-FUL-LY, *ad.* In an awful manner, solemnly.
 AW'-FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of striking with awe.
 A-WHILE', *ad.* For some space of time.
 AWK'-WARD, *a.* Clumsy, unhandy, ungraceful.
 AWK'-WARD-LY, *ad.* Clumsily, ungracefully.
 AWK'-WARD-NESS, *n.* Clumsiness, ungratefulness.
 AWL, *n.* A pointed instrument to pierce holes.
 AW'-LESS, *a.* Without power to excite awe.
 AWN, *n.* The beard of corn or grass.
 AWN'-ING, *n.* A covering from the sun.
 AWN'-LESS, *a.* Without awn.
 A-WOKE', *pret.* of AWAKE.
 AW-RY', *a. or ad.* Asquint, unevenly, uneven, aside.
 AX, *n.* An iron tool for cutting and hewing.
 AX'-I-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of an ax.
 AX'-IL-LA-RY, *a.* Belonging to the armpit, or axil.
 AX'-IOM, *n.* A self-evident proposition or truth.
 AX'-IS, *n.; plu.* AXES. The line on which any thing revolves.
 AX'-LE, } *n.* A shaft on which carriage
 AX'-LE-TREE, } wheels turn.
 AY, or AYE, *ad.* [Ger. D. Dan. Sw. *ja*, pron. *ya*; Fr. *oui.*] Yes, used to affirm or assent.
 AYE, *ad.* Always, ever, again, once more.
 A-ZOTE', *n.* Nitrogen gas.
 AZ'-URE, (azh'-ur, or a'-zhur,) *a.* Blue, or light blue, sky-colored.
 AZ'-URE, *n.* A fine light-blue color, the sky.
 AZ'-UR-ED, *a.* Being of an azure color.
 AZ'-Y-MOUS, *a.* Unleavened.

B.

B; the first consonant in the English alphabet. It is called a mute. It has a slight vocality which marks the difference between it and the letter P, to which it is allied.

BAA, *n.* The cry of a sheep.
BAA, (*bā*), *v. i.* To cry like a sheep.
BĀ-ĀL, *n.* The name of a Canaanitish idol.
BAB-BLE, *v. t.* To talk idly, to tell secrets.
BAB-BLE, } *n.* Idle talk, senseless prattle.
BAB-BLING, }
BAB-BLER, *n.* An idle or great talker, a telltale.
BABE', *n.* [Ger. *bube*, a boy; Ir. *baban*; D. *babyn*; Syr. *babia*; Phœnician *babion*; Ar. *babah*.] An infant child of either sex, baby.
BĀB-ER-Y, *n.* Finery to please or amuse a child.
BĀ-BISH, *a.* Childish, foolish, pettish.
BĀ-BISH-LY, *ad.* Like a babe, childishly.
BAB-OON', *n.* A large species of monkey.
BĀ-BY, *n.* A child, infant, girl's doll, little image.
BĀ-BY-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a baby.
BĀ-BY-HOUSE, *n.* A place for children's dolls.
BAB-Y-LŌ-NI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Babylon,
BAB-Y-LŌ-NISH, } mixed, confused, disorder-
BAB-Y-LON'-IC, } ly.
BAC-CA-LAŪ-RE-ATE, *n.* The degree of bachelor of arts.
BAC-CHA-NAL, } *a.* Reveling in intempe-
BAC-CHA-NĀ-LI-AN, } rance, noisy.
BAC-CHA-NAL, } *n.* One who indulges in
BAC-CHA-NĀ-LI-AN, } drunken revels.
BAC-CHA-NALS, *n. plu.* Feasts of drunkenness and revels.
BAC-CIV'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing berries.
BAC-CIV'-OR-OUS, *a.* Subsisting on berries.
BACH'-E-LOR, *n.* A man who has not been married, one who takes his first degree in any profession, a low knight.
BACH'-E-LOR-SHIP, *n.* The state of a bachelor.
BACK, *n.* [A. S. *bac*; Dan. *bag*; Sw. *bak*.] The hinder part, rear, thick part.
BACK, *ad.* Backward, behind, on things past.
BACK, *v. t.* To mount, second, support, put back.
BACK'-BITE, *v. t. pret.* backbit; *pp.* backbit, back-bitten. To slander an absent person.
BACK'-BIT-ER, *n.* One who slanders secretly.
BACK'-BIT-ING, *ppr.* Slandering one when absent.
BACK'-BIT-ING, *n.* Reproach cast on one absent.
BACK'-BIT-ING-LY, *ad.* With secret slander.
BACK'-BONE, *n.* The bone in the back.
BACK'-DOOR, *n.* A door placed behind a house.
BACK'-ED, *pp.* Mounted, supported, moyed back.
BACK-GAM'-MON, *n.* Game with dice and tables.
BACK'-GROUND, *n.* Ground in the rear, obscurity.
BACK'-HAND-ED, *a.* With the hand turned back.
BACK'-HOUSE, *n.* A building behind a house.
BACK'-ING, *ppr.* Mounting on the back, seconding.
BACK'-ROOM, *n.* A room behind another.
BACK'-SIDE, *n.* The hinder part of any thing.
BACK'-SLIDE, *v. i. pret.* backslid; *pp.* backslidden. To fall off, depart from, apostatize.
BACK-SLID'-ER, *n.* One who falls off or goes back.
BACK-SLID'-ING, *ppr.* Falling from faith professed.
BACK-SLID'-ING, *n.* A falling back, off, or away.
BACK'-STAIRS, *n.* Stairs in the back of a house.
BACK'-STAYS, *n.* Ropes for supporting a ship.
BACK'-STONE, *n.* The heated stone on which oat cake is baked.
BACK-SWORD, *n.* A sword with one edge.
BACK'-WARD, *a.* Unwilling, dull, slow, sluggish.
BACK'-WARD, *ad.* Back, in time past.

BACK'-WARD-LY, *ad.* Unwillingly, slowly.
BACK'-WARD-NESS, *n.* A want of will, sluggishness.
BACK-WOODS'-MAN, *n.* In the United States, an inhabitant of the forests on the western frontier.
BĀ'-CON, (*bā'-kn*), *n.* Hog's flesh cured with salt and dried.
BAC'-U-LITE, *n.* A genus of fossil shells.
BA-ŌŌ'-NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Lord Bacon.
BAD, *a. com.* worse, *sup.* worst. Ill, sick, wicked, hurtful, imperfect.
BADE, (*bad*), *pret.* of **BID**.
BADGE, *n.* A mark of distinction.
BADG'-ER, *n.* A quadruped of the size of a hog.
BAD'-IN-AGE, (*bad-ē'-nazh*), [Fr.] Light or playful discourse.
BAD-I-Ā'-GA, *n.* A small sponge.
BAD-I-GE'-ON, *n.* A mixture of plaster and freestone used by statuaries.
BAD'-LY, *ad.* In a bad manner, not well.
BAD'-NESS, *n.* A bad state, want of good qualities.
BAF'-TAS, *n.* India cloth, or plain muslin.
BAF'-FLE, *v. t.* To elude, confound, defeat.
BAF'-FLED, *pp.* Eluded, frustrated, confounded.
BAF'-FLER, *n.* One who confounds or defeats.
BAF'-FLING, *ppr.* Eluding, defeating; *a.* Shifting often, disappointing.
BAG, *n.* [Norm. *bage*; Sp. *bagá*, whence baggage; It. *bagaglia*.] A sack, pouch, purse, udder.
BAG, *v. t. or i.* To put into a bag, swell, puff up.
BAG'-A-TELLE', (*bag-a-tel'*), *n.* [Fr.] A thing of no importance.
BAG'-GAGE, *n.* A worthless woman, utensils of an army, clothing carried on a journey or voyage.
BAG'-GED, *pp.* Swelled, put in a bag.
BAG'-GING, *ppr.* Causing to swell, putting in a bag.
BAG'-GING, *n.* Cloth for bags.
BAGN'-IO, (*ban'-yo*), *n.* A hot bath, a brothel.
BAG'-PIPE, *n.* A Scotch musical instrument.
BAG'-PI-PER, *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe.
BAG'-RE, *n.* A small fish, a species of silurus.
BA-HAR', } *n.* Weights used in the East Indies.
BAR'-RE, }
BAIL, *n.* A surety for another, release from custody on giving security, handle.
BAIL, *v. t.* To give bail or security, to admit to bail, release upon bail, deliver goods in charge, lade water with a bucket.
BĀIL'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be bailed, admitting bail.
BĀIL'-BOND, *n.* A bond given by a prisoner and his surety.
BĀIL'-ER, } *n.* One who delivers goods in trust to
BĀIL'-OR, } another
BĀIL'-EE, } *n.* One to whom goods are delivered in trust.
BĀIL'-IFF, *n.* [Fr. *baillif*; Scot. *bailli*.] A well-known executive officer, one appointed to execute process.
BĀIL'-I-WICK, *n.* The jurisdiction of a bailif.
BĀIL'-MENT, *n.* A delivery of goods in trust.
BĀIL'-PIECE, *n.* A slip of paper or parchment containing a recognizance of bail.
BAIRN, } *n.* [Scot.] A child.
BARN, }
BAIT, *v. t. or i.* To put on a bait, give or take refreshment, set dogs upon, flutter.
BAIT, *n.* A temptation, refreshment.
BĀIT'-ED, *pp.* Having a bait, fed, attacked, set on.
BĀIT'-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with bait, feeding, harassing.
BĀIZE, *n.* A coarse woolen stuff with a long nap.

BAKE, *v. t. or i.* [A. S. *bacan*; Sw. *baka*; Dan. *bager*; D. *bakken*; G. *bucken*; Gipsy *pek-gum*; Russ. *peku*; Per. *pochtan*,] baked; *pret.* baked, baken; *pp.* To heat or harden by fire, be baked, dress.

BAK'-ED, *pp.* Hardened by heat.

BAKE'-HOUSE, *n.* A place for baking.

BAK'-ER, *n.* A person that bakes for a livelihood.

BAK'-ER-Y, *n.* Trade of a baker, place for baking.

BAK'-ING, *ppr.* Hardening in heat.

BAK'-ING, *n.* The quantity baked at once.

BAL'-ANCE, *n.* A pair of scales, part of a watch, constellation, difference of accounts.

BAL'-ANCE, *v. t. or i.* To make equal, settle, hesitate.

BAL'-AN-CED, *pp.* Charged with equal weight, adjusted, made even.

BAL'-ANC ER, *n.* One who uses a balance, member of an insect used in balancing.

BAL'-ANCE-FISH, *n.* The *zygæna*, a species of shark.

BAL'-ANC-ING, *ppr.* Making of equal weight, or of equal amount.

BAL'-A-NITE, *n.* A fossil shell of the genus *Balanus*.

BAL'-CO-NY or **BAL'-CÔ-NY**, *n.* A gallery on the outside of a house.

BALD, *a.* Without hair on the top and back part of the head, bare, plain, inelegant.

BAL'-DER-DASH, *n.* Odd mixture, mean discourse.

BALD'-LY, *ad.* Nakedly, meanly, inelegantly.

BALD'-NESS, *n.* A want of hair, plainness.

BALD'-PATE, *n.* A pate without hair.

BALD'-RICK, *n.* A girdle, the zodiac.

BÅLE, *n.* A pack of goods, misery, calamity.

BÅLE, *v. t.* To put into bales.

BA-LE-AR'-IC or **BAL-E-A'-RIC**, *a.* From *bale-aris*. Pertaining to the islands of Majorca and Minorca.

BÅLE'-FUL, *a.* Sorrowful, sad, full of mischief.

BÅLE'-PIN, *n.* A pin.

BA-LIS'-TER, *n.* A cross bow.

BA-LIZE', *n.* A sea mark, a pole raised on a bank.

BALK, (*bauk*), *n.* A rafter, beam, ridge, disappointment.

BALK, (*bauk*), *v. t.* To disappoint, miss of, refuse.

BALK'-ED, *pp.* Frustrated, plowed in ridges.

BALK'-ING, *ppr.* Disappointing, plowing in ridges.

BALL, *n.* Any round thing, a dance.

BALL, *v. i.* To form or collect into a ball.

BAL'-LAD, *n.* A song, a trifling song.

BAL'-LAD-SING-ER, *n.* A person who sings ballads.

BAL'-LAST, *n.* [A. S. *bat*, a boat; with *last*, a load.]

BAL'-LAST, *n.* Weight used to steady a ship.

BAL'-LAST, *v. t.* To load with ballast, to keep steady sailing.

BAL'-LAST-ED, *pp.* Furnished with ballast.

BAL'-LAST-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with ballast.

BAL'-LET, *n.* A comic dance, a kind of dramatic poem.

BAL'-LI-AGE, *n.* A small duty paid to the city of London.

BAL-LIS'-TA, *n.* [L.] An instrument for throwing stones in war, used by the Romans.

BAL-LIS'-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the ballista, an engine for throwing stones.

BAL'-LOON', *n.* A spherical hollow body, a ball, a hollow vessel to be filled with gas.

BAL'-LOT, *n.* [Fr. *ballote*; Sp. *balota*.] A little ball, little ticket.

BAL'-LOT, *v. i.* To choose or vote by ballot.

BAL'-LOT-BOX, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

BAL'-LOT-ING, *ppr.* Voting by ballot.

BAL'-LOT-ING, *n.* The act of voting by ballot.

BÅLM, (*båm*), *n.* An odoriferous sap, fragrant ointment, that which heals, a plant.

BÅLM, (*båm*), *v. t.* To anoint with balm, to soothe.

BÅLM'-Y, (*båm'-y*), *a.* Of or like balm, sweet, fragrant, soft.

BAL'-NE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a bath.

BAL'-NE-A-RY, *n.* A bathing room, bath, bagnio.

BAL'-NE-Å'-TION, *n.* A bathing, the act of bathing.

BAL'-SAM, *n.* An oily, aromatic substance flowing from trees; that which gives ease.

BAL-SAM'-IC, *a.* Healing, mitigating, unctuous, soft.

BAL-SAM'-IC, *n.* A healing, softening medicine.

BAL'-SA-MINE, *n.* A genus of plants; touch-me-not.

BAL'-TIC, *n.* A sea between Sweden and Jutland.

BAL'-US-TER, *n.* A rail, a small pillar or column.

BAL'-US-TRADE, *n.* A row or set of little pillars.

BAM-BOO', *n.* A plant of the reed kind in India.

BAM-BOO'-ZLE, *v. t.* To trick, [a low word.]

BAN, *n.* [A. S. *bannan*, to proclaim; It. *bando*; Fr. *ban*; Ger. *bannen*; Sw. *banna*; Sp. and Port. *bando*; D. *ban*; Fr. *ban*.] A public notice, curse, censure, interdict.

BAN, *v. t. and i.* To curse, to execrate.

BAN-A'-NÀ, *n.* A species of the plantain tree and its fruit.

BAND, *n.* Bandage, linen, ornament, company.

BAND, *v. t.* To tie or join together, conspire.

BAND'-AGE, *n.* Something bound over, a fillet.

BAN-DAN'-NÀ, *n.* A kind of silk handkerchief.

BAND'-BOX, *n.* A slight or thin kind of box.

BAND'-ED, *pp.* Bound or united in a band.

BAND'-ING, *ppr.* Unting in a band.

BAN'-DIT, *n.*; *plu.* **BANDITS** or **BANDITTI**. Outlaws, robbers.

BAN'-DLE, *n.* An Irish measure two feet long.

BAND'-LET, } *n.* A little band or flat mould-

BAND'-E-LET, } ing.

BAN'-DOG, *n.* A kind of large dog.

BAN-DO-LEERS', *n.* A leathern belt thrown over the right shoulder.

BAN'-DORE, *n.* A kind of lute.

BAND-ROL', } *n.* A little flag or streamer.

BAN'-NER-OL, } *n.* A little flag or streamer.

BAN'-DY, *n.* A club for striking a ball.

BAN'-DY, *v. t. or i.* To beat or toss about, debate.

BAN'-DY-LEG-GED, *a.* Having crooked legs.

BÅNE, *n.* Mischief, ruin, poison.

BÅNE'-FUL, *a.* Hurtful, destructive, poisonous.

BÅNE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Perniciously.

BÅNE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* A destructive nature or quality.

BANG, *v. t.* To beat, thump, treat roughly.

BANG, *n.* A blow, thump, knock, stroke, rap.

BAN-IAN', (*ban-yan'*), *n.* A morning gown, an agent, a Hindoo sect, a tree in the East Indies.

BAN-IAN-DAYS', (*ban-yan'-days*), *n.* Days when seamen eat no flesh.

BAN'-ISH, *v. t.* To drive or force away, to exile.

BAN'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Driven away, exiled.

BAN'-ISH-ER, *n.* One who banishes or drives away.

BAN'-ISH-ING, *ppr.* Compelling to quit one's country, driving away.

BAN'-ISH-MENT, *n.* An expulsion from one's own country by authority; exile, a voluntary abandonment of one's country.

BANK, *n.* [A. S. *banc*; D. and G. *bank*; Sw. *banck*; Dan. *banke*; It. *banco*. *Bank* and *Bench*, are radically the same word.] A ridge of earth, side of a stream, bench of rowers, a joint fund for discounting notes and issuing bills, a banking company, or their edifice.

BANK, *v. t.* To raise a mound, inclose with a bank.

BANK'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discounted or received by a bank.

BANK'-BILL, } *n.* A promissory note issued by a

BANK'-NOTE, } banking company, payable to bearer.

BANK'-ED, *pp.* Inclosed or fortified with a mound.

BANK'-ER, *n.* One who deals in money or discounts notes.

BANK'-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing or fortifying with a mound.

BANK'-ING, n. The business of a banker.
BANK'-RUPT, n. A trader who fails to make payment when due, stops business, or does any act to defraud creditors.
BANK'-RUPT, a. Broke for debt, unable to pay.
BANK'-RUPT, v. t. To render unable to pay debts.
BANK'-RUPT-CY, n. A failure in trade.
BANK'-RUPT-ED, pp. Rendered insolvent.
BANK'-RUPT-ING, ppr. Rendering insolvent.
BANK'-RUPT-LAW, n. A law which discharges a bankrupt from the payment of his debts.
BANK'-STOCK, n. Shares in a banking capital.
BANK'-NER, n. [Fr. *bannière*; W. *baner*; A. S. *fana*; L. *pannus*.] A flag, military standard; streamer.
BANK'-NER-ED, a. Furnished with a banner.
BAN'-NER-ET, n. A knight made in the field of battle.
BAN'-NOCK, n. A cake of oat-meal or peas-meal.
BAN'-QUET, n. A feast, grand entertainment.
BAN'-QUET, v. t. To give a feast, to fare well.
BAN'-QUETTE', (ban-ke'te') n. [Fr.] A small mound at the foot of a parapet.
BAN'-QUET-ING, ppr. Feasting, partaking of rich fare.
BAN'-QUET-ING, n. A feast, rich entertainment.
BAN'-SHEE, } n. An Irish fairy.
**BEN'-SHI, }
BAN'-STICK-LE, n. A small fish of the genus *gasterosteus*.
BAN'-TER, v. t. To run upon, rally, ridicule.
BAN'-TER, n. Raillery, sleight, satire, joke.
BAN'-TER-ED, pp. Laughed at in good humor.
BAN'-TER-ER, n. One who ridicules or rallies.
BAN'-TER-ING, ppr. Joking, laughing at in pleasantry.
BANT'-LING, n. A very young child, an infant.
BAP'-TISM, n. The application of water to the body, an ordinance by which a person is initiated into Christ's visible church.
BAP'-TIS'-MAL, a. Pertaining to baptism.
BAP'-TIST, n. One who holds to baptism by immersion.
BAP'-TIS-TER-Y, n. A place for baptizing at, a font.
BAP'-TIS'-TIC, } a. Pertaining to baptism.
**BAP'-TIS'-TIC-AL, }
BAP'-TIZE', v. t. To administer the sacrament of baptism to, to christen.
BAP'-TIZ-ED, pp. Christened.
BAP'-TIZ-ER, n. One who administers baptism.
BAP'-TIZ-ING, ppr. Christening.
BÄR, n. [W. *bar*; It. *barra*; Fr. *barre*; Sp. *barra*.] A bolt, stop, cross beam for security; inclosure in an inn or court room; division in music; bank of sand in a river; body of lawyers; an exception in pleading.
BÄR, v. t. To fasten, secure, hinder, shut out.
BÄRB, n. A Barbary horse, arrow-point, beard.
BÄR'-BA-CAN, n. An outward fortification.
BÄR-BA'-DÖES TAR, n. A mineral fluid of the nature of bitumen.
BÄR-BA'-RI-AN, n. A man uncivilized or brutal.
BÄR-BA'-RI-AN, a. Savage, cruel, wild, uncivilized.
BÄR-BA'-RIC, a. Foreign, outlandish, rude.
BÄR-BA RISM, n. Savageness, ignorance, impropriety of speech, an uncivilized state.
BÄR-BA'-RI-TY, n. A savage state, cruelty.
BÄR'-BAR-IZE, v. t. To make or render barbarous.
BÄR'-BAR-OUS, a. Cruel, rude, uncivilized.
BÄR'-BAR-OUS-LY, ad. Cruelly, inhumanly.
BÄR'-BAR-OUS-NESS, n. Cruelty, barbarism.
BÄR'-BATE, a. Bearded, gaping, ringent.
BÄR'-BE-CUE, n. An animal roasted whole.
BÄR'-BE-CUE, v. t. To dress and roast a hog or other animal whole.****

BÄRB'-ED, a. Jagged with hooks, bearded, furnished with armor.
BÄRB'-EL, n. The name of a large coarse fish.
BÄRB'-ER, n. One that shaves beards.
BÄR'-BER-RY, n. A prickly shrub and its berry.
BÄR'-CO-RELLE, n. A popular song or melody, sung by Venetian gondoliers.
BÄRD, n. A poet, an ancient British poet; the trappings of a horse.
BÄRD'-ED, a. In heraldry, caparisoned.
BÄRD'-IC, a. Pertaining to bards.
BÄRE, a. [A. S. *bar*; Sw. D. *G. bar*.] Naked, plain, simple, poor, lean, mere.
BÄRE, v. t. To make bare or naked, strip.
BÄRE'-BONE, n. A very lean person.
BÄR'-ED, pp. Made bare, stripped of covering.
BÄRE'-FA-CED, (bäre'-faste,) a. With the face uncovered, shameless.
BÄRE'-FA-CED-LY, ad. Shamefully, openly.
BÄRE'-FA-CED-NESS, n. Impudence, boldness.
BÄRE'-FOOT, a. Without shoes or stockings.
BÄRE'-HEAD-ED, a. With the head uncovered.
BÄRE'-LEG-GED, a. Having the legs uncovered.
BÄRE'-LY, ad. Merely, only, nakedly, openly.
BÄRE'-NESS, n. Nakedness, leanness, poverty.
BÄR'-ET, n. A cardinal's cap.
BÄR'-GAIN, n. A contract, agreement.
BÄR'-GAIN, (bar'-gin,) v. t. [Fr. *barguigner*, to higgie, to hum and haw.] To make a contract, agree.
BÄR'-GAIN-ED, pp. Covenanted, agreed, stipulated.
BÄR'-GAIN-EE', n. One who buys or agrees to take a thing to be transferred.
BÄR'-GAIN-ER, n. One who sells or agrees to sell.
BÄRGE, n. A row-boat for lading or pleasure.
BÄRGE'-MAN, n. One who manages a barge.
BÄRGE'-MÄS-TER, n. The owner of a barge.
BÄ-RIL'-LÄ, n. A plant which furnishes an alkali for making glass and soap, also the alkali.
BÄ'-RI-UM, n. The metallic basis of baryta.
BÄRK, n. The rind of a tree.
BÄRK, v. t. To make a noise, clamor, strip trees.
BÄRK, } n. A ship with three masts, without a
**BÄRQUE, } mizen topmast, a small ship.
BÄRK'-BOUND, a. Having the bark too firm and close.
BÄRK'-ED, pp. Stripped of the bark.
BÄRK'-ER, n. One that strips off bark, a clamorer.
BÄRK'-ING, ppr. Stripping off bark, crying out.
BÄRK'-ING, n. A stripping off bark, clamor of a dog.
BÄRK'-Y, a. Consisting of bark, like bark.
BÄR'-LEY, n. Grain that malt is made of.
BÄR'-LEY-BRAKE, n. A rural play.
BÄR'-LEY-CORN, n. A grain of barley, the third part of an inch.
BÄR'-LEY-WÄ-TER, n. A decoction of barley.
BÄRM, n. Yeast, scum of malt-liquor.
BÄRM'-Y, a. Containing or like barm, frothy.
BÄRN, n. A storehouse for corn, hay, stabling.
BÄRN'-A-CLE, n. A shell often found on the bottom of ships, a species of goose.
BÄR'-NA-CLES, n. Irons on horses' noses, spectacles.
BÄR'-O-LITE, n. Carbonate of baryta.
BÄ-ROM'-E-TER, n. An instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere.
BÄR-O-MET'-RIC-AL, a. Relating to a barometer.
BÄR'-ON, n. [Fr. *baron*.] In law a husband.
BÄR'-ON, n. A degree of nobility next to a viscount.
BÄR'-ON-AGE, n. The dignity of a baron, whole body of barons.
BÄR'-ON-ESS, n. A baron's lady, or wife.
BÄR'-ON-ET, n. Knight of the first degree.
BÄR'-ON-ET-CY, n. The rank or title of baronet.
BÄR'-Ö-NI-AL, a. Belonging to a barony.
BÄR'-O-NY, n. Lordship of a baron.**

BAR-O-SEL'-E-NITE, *n.* Sulphate of baryta.
 BAR'-O-SCOPE, *n.* An instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere.
 BA-ROUCHE', (ba-roosh'), *n.* A four wheeled carriage with falling top.
 BAR-RA-EA'-DÄ, *n.* A fish about 15 inches in length.
 BAR'-RACK, *n.* A building to lodge soldiers in.
 BAR'-RA-COON, *n.* In Africa a fort.
 BAR'-RA-TOR, *n.* One who excites law suits, the master of a ship who commits fraud.
 BAR'-RA-TRY, *n.* Foul practice in law, any fraud of a shipmaster.
 BAR'-RED, *pp.* Fastened with a bar, hindered.
 BAR'-REL, *n.* A cask containing about thirty gallons more or less, a tube, a cylinder.
 BAR'-REL, *v. t.* To put in a barrel, to pack as meat.
 BAR'-REL-ED, *pp.* Put or packed in a barrel.
 BAR'-REL-ING, *pp.* Putting in a barrel.
 BAR'-REN, *a.* Unfruitful, scanty, dull, unmeaning.
 BAR'-REN, *n.* An unfertile tract of land.
 BAR'-REN-LY, *ad.* Unfruitfully, unprofitably, dully.
 BAR'-REN-NESS, *n.* Unfruitfulness, a want of matter.
 BAR-RI-CADE', *n.* An obstruction, bar, impediment, hindrance, defense.
 BAR-RI-CADE' *v. t.* To fasten, fortify, secure.
 BAR-RI-CAD'-ED, *pp.* Fortified by a barricade.
 BAR-RI-CAD'-ING, *pp.* Defending by a barricade.
 BAR'-RI-ER, *n.* A boundary, limit, defense.
 BAR'-RING, *pp.* Fastening with bars, hindering.
 BAR'-RING-OUT, *n.* Exclusion of a person from a place, a boyish sport.
 BAR'-RIS-TER, *n.* A counselor at law.
 BAR'-ROW, *n.* A hand carriage, a gelt swine, a hillock raised over the dead.
 BAR'-SHOT, *n.* Two balls joined by a bar.
 BAR'-TER, *v. t.* To exchange, truck, swap, trade.
 BAR'-TER, *n.* Traffic by exchange.
 BAR'-TER-ED, *pp.* Exchanged.
 BAR'-TER-ER, *n.* One who trades by exchange.
 BAR'-TER-ING, *pp.* Trading by exchange.
 BAR-THOL'-O-MEW'S TIDE, *n.* The term near St. Bartholomew's day.
 BAR-Y-STRON'-TI-AN-ITE, *n.* A mineral called stromnite.
 BA-RY'-TA, } *n.* A ponderous earth, called heavy
 BA-RY'-TES, } spar when united with sulphuric acid.
 BAR'-Y-TONE, *a.* Denoting a grave sound.
 BAR'-Y-TONE, *n.* A male voice, or deep sound; a Greek verb on which the grave accent is understood.
 BA-RY'-TUM, *n.* A metal the basis of baryta.
 BA-SALT', *n.* A dark or grayish black mineral, often in a columnar form.
 BA-SALT'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to basalt.
 BAS'-BLEU, (bä-blue,) *n.* [Fr.] A blue stocking, a learned pedantic woman.
 BASE, *n.* [L. *basis*; Sp. *base*; Fr. *base*.] The bottom, foundation, pedestal, support; the gravest part in music.
 BASE, *a.* Mean, vile, worthless, cowardly, low.
 BASE, *v. t.* To found, to set or lay, to embase.
 BASE'-BORN, *a.* Born out of wedlock, bastard.
 BAS'-ED, *pp.* Founded, laid.
 BASE'-LESS, *a.* Without support, chimerical.
 BASE'-LY, *ad.* Meantly, dishonorably, vilely.
 BASE'-MENT, *n.* The ground floor of a building.
 BASE'-NESS, *n.* Meanness, vileness, bastardy.
 BASE'-NET, *n.* A helmet.
 3A-SHAW', *n.* [Per. *pasha*; Sp. *baza*; Turk. *basch*.] The head, a Turkish viceroi.
 BASH'-FUL, *a.* Wanting confidence, modest.
 3ASH'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Timorously, modestly.

BASH'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Extreme modesty, diffidence.
 BÄ'-SI-FY, *v. t.* To convert into a salifiable base.
 BAS'-IL, *n.* The sloping of a tool.
 BAS'-IL, *v. t.* To grind a tool to an angle.
 BAS'-IL, *n.* The tanned skin of a sheep.
 BAS'-IL-ED, *pp.* Ground to an edge with an angle.
 BA-SIL'-I-CA, *n.* A hall or court of justice, a vein.
 BA-SIL'-I-ON, *n.* A kind of salve or ointment.
 BAS'-IL-ISK, *n.* A cockatrice, a piece of ordnance.
 BÄ'-SIN, (bä'-sn,) *n.* A vessel, pond, bay, dock.
 BÄ'-SIS, *n.*; *plu.* Bases. Foundation, support.
 BASK, *v. i.* To lie exposed to the heat, to warm.
 BASK'-ED, *pp.* Exposed to warmth.
 BASK'-ET, *n.* A domestic utensil made of twigs or rushes.
 BASK'-ET-HILT, *n.* A hilt which covers the hand.
 BASK'-ING, *pp.* Exposing one's self to genial heat.
 BASS, *n.* In music, the lowest part of the tune.
 BASS, *n.* A fish, a species of tree.
 BASS'-SET, *n.* A game at cards.
 BASS'-SOON', *n.* A musical wind instrument.
 BAS-SO RE-LIE'-VO, [It.] *n.* Sculpture whose
 BASS RE-LIEF', } figures do not
 stand out far from the ground.
 BASS'-VI-OL, } *n.* A musical instrument for play-
 BÄSE'-VI-OL, } ing the gravest part.
 BÄS'-TARD, *n.* A spurious child, or thing.
 BÄS'-TARD-IZE, *v. t.* To determine one a bastard.
 BÄS'-TARD-IZ-ED, *pp.* Proved to be a bastard.
 BÄS'-TARD-Y, *n.* A spurious or unlawful birth.
 BÄSTE, *v. t.* To beat, sew slightly, drip butter.
 BÄST'-ED, *pp.* Beat, moistened with fat, sewed.
 BÄS'-TILE, *n.* An old castle in Paris, used as a prison, how demolished.
 BÄS-TIN-ÄDE', *v. t.* To beat the feet, cudgel.
 BÄS-TIN-ÄDE', } *n.* A beating, a cudgeling.
 BÄS-TIN-Ä-DO, }
 BÄST'-ING, *pp.* Beating, moistening with dripping, sewing with long stitches.
 BÄST'-ING, *n.* A beating, a moistening with fat.
 BÄS'-TION, (bäs'-thun,) *n.* A mass of earth standing out from a rampart.
 BÄT, *n.* A stick used at cricket, an animal.
 BATCH, *n.* The quantity of bread baked at one time.
 BÄTE, *v. t. or i.* To take less, abate, sink, cut off.
 BA-TEAU', (bat-to'), *n.* A long light boat, broad in the middle.
 BÄTH, *n.* A place to bathe in, a measure.
 BÄTHE, *v. t.* To wash in water, soak, soften.
 BÄTH'-ED, *pp.* Washed, bedewed.
 BÄTH'-ER, *n.* One that immerses himself in water.
 BÄTH'-ING, *pp.* Washing by immersion, fomenting.
 BÄTH'-ING-TUB, *n.* A vessel for bathing.
 BÄ'-THOS, *n.* [Gr.] In poetry or description, a sinking.
 BÄ'-TING, *pp.* Abating, excepting.
 BÄT'-LET, *n.* An instrument to beat linen with.
 BA-TOON', *n.* A club, a marshal's staff, a badge of honor.
 BÄT'-TAIL-IOUS, *a.* Warlike, appearing as if arrayed.
 BÄT-TAL'-IA, *n.* The order of battle, battle array.
 BÄT-TAL'-ION, *n.* A body of foot from 500 to 800 men.
 BÄT'-TEL, *n.* Account of the expenses at Oxford.
 BÄT'-TEN, (bat'-n,) *v. t. or i.* To make or become fat.
 BÄT'-TEN, *n.* A narrow piece of board.
 BÄT'-TER, *v. t.* To beat with successive blows, to wear or impair.
 BÄT'-TER, *n.* A mixture of flour, water, eggs.
 BÄT'-TER-ED, *pp.* Beaten, impaired by beating.
 BÄT'-TER-ING, *pp.* Beating, bruising.
 BÄT'-TER-ING-RAM, *n.* An engine for beating down walls.

FÄTE, FÄLL, WHÄT, BÄR; METE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NÖTE, DOVE, MOVE,

BAT^r-TER Y, *n.* Act of battering, line of cannon, parapet; a vat to beat indigo in.
BAT^r-TING, *n.* Cotton or wool in masses.
BAT^r-TLE, *n.* [Fr. *bataille*; W. *batel*.] A combat, engagement, main body.
BAT^r-TLE, *v. i.* To contend in fight, dispute.
BAT^r-TLE-AR-RAY, *n.* Order of battle.
BAT^r-TLE-AX, *n.* Weapon used in battle, a bill.
BAT^r-TLE-DOOR, *n.* An instrument to strike shut-tle-corks.
BAT^r-TLE-MENT, *n.* A wall indented on the tops of buildings.
BAT^r-TOL^r-O-GY, *n.* A needless repetition of words in speaking.
BATZ, *n.* A small coin current in Germany and Switzerland.
BAU-BEE^r, *n.* In Scotland and North England, a half-penny.
BAW^r-BLE, *n.* A gewgaw, trifle, trifling thing.
BAWD, *n.* A proccure of lewd women.
BAWD, *v. i.* To act the bawd, to procure.
BAWD^r-LY, *ad.* Obscenely, lewdly, offensively.
BAWD^r-I-NESS, *n.* Ribaldry, obscenity.
BAWD^r-RY, *n.* The employment of a bawd.
BAWD^r-Y, *a.* Unchaste, filthy, foul, obscene.
BAWL, *v. i. or t.* To speak very loud, call, cry aloud.
BAWL^r-ED, *pp.* Proclaimed by outcry.
BAWL^r-ING, *ppr.* Crying or calling aloud.
BAWL^r-ING, *n.* A great noise, loud crying.
BAY, *v. i.* To bark as a dog, hem in, surround.
BAY, *a.* Inclining to a chestnut brown.
BAY, *n.* A laurel tree, an honorary garland.
BAY, *n.* A recess or arm of the sea; an inclosure in a barn; a state of being hemmed in; land covered with the bay tree.—Carol.
BAY^r-ARD, *n.* A bay horse.
BAY^r-ED, *pp.* Barked at, followed with barking.
BAY^r-ING, *ppr.* Following with barking.
BAY^r-BER-RY, *n.* A shrub with oily berries.
BAY^r-SALT, *n.* Salt formed by evaporation.
BAY^r-O-NET, *n.* A broad dagger fixt at the end of a gun.
BAY^r-O-NET, *v. t.* To stab with a bayonet.
BAY^r-O-NET-ED, *ppr.* Stabbed with a bayonet.
BAY^r-O-NET-ING, *ppr.* Stabbing with a bayonet.
BAY^r-ÖU, *n.* [Fr. *boyau*, a gulf.] The outlet of a lake, a channel.
BAYS, *n.* An honorary crown or garland, a prize.
BA-ZAR, *n.* In Turkey, a market.
BDEL^r-LI-UM, (del^r-yum,) *n.* A gummy resinous juice from the East.
BE, a prefix, as in *because*, is the same word as *by*.
BE, *v. i.* and *auxiliary*, *pret.* was; *pp.* been. To exist, or have a certain state.
BEACH, *n.* A sandy shore, strand.
BEA^r-CON, (bék^r-n,) *n.* Any object to give notice of danger, but chiefly a light to direct seamen.
BEAD, *n.* A small ball, a globule, a molding.
BEA^r-DLE, *n.* A crier, messenger, petty officer of a court, parish, college.
BEA^r-DLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a beadle.
BEAD^r-RÖLL, *n.* A list of persons who are prayed for.
BEADS^r-MAN, *n.* A man employed in praying.
BEA^r-GLE, *n.* A small hound, a hunting dog.
BEAK, *n.* [D. *bek*; W. *pig*; Ir. *peac*; Sp. *pico*; It. *becco*; A. S. *pic*; Fr. *pique*; Eng. *peak*.] The bill of a bird, a point.
BEAK^r-ED, *a.* Having a beak, pointed.
BEAK^r-ER, *n.* A cup with a spout like a bird's beak.
BEAM, *n.* [Goth. *bagms*, a tree; A. S. *beam*; Ger. *baum*; D. *boom*; Dan. *hom*, a bar, or rail; Ir. *beim*.] A main timber, balance of scales, ray of the sun, yoke of a chariot, horn of a stag.
BEAM, *v. i. or t.* To throw out rays, dart, glitter.
BEAM^r-ING, *ppr.* Emitting rays of light.
BEAM^r-ING, *n.* Emission of rays of light, radiation.

BEAM^r-LESS, *a.* Without rays of light.
BEAM^r-Y, *a.* Shining, radiant, having horns.
BEAN, *n.* The name of many kinds of vetches or pulse.
BEAN^r-FLY, *n.* A beautiful purple fly found on bean flowers.
BEAR, *v. t. pret.* bore; *pp.* born. To bring forth, as young.
BEAR, *v. t. pret.* bore; *pp.* borne. To carry, endure, convey, sustain, wear, produce.
BEAR, *n.* [A. S. *bera*; Sw. *björn*.] An animal, rude man, constellation.
BEAR^r-BÄIT-ING, *n.* The baiting of bears with dogs.
BEAR^r-BER-RY, *n.* A plant, a species of arbutus.
BEAR^r-GAR-DEN, *n.* A place where bears are kept for sport.
BEAR^r-HERD, *n.* One who tends bears.
BEAR^r-ISH, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear.
BEAR^r-WARD, *n.* A keeper of bears.
BEARD, *n.* Hair on the chin, a jag, point.
BEARD, *v. t.* To pull by the beard, oppose.
BEARD^r-ED, *a.* Having a beard, jagged.
BEARD^r-LESS, *a.* Without a beard, youthful.
BEAR^r-ER, *n.* A carrier of any thing, supporter.
BEAR^r-ING, *ppr.* Bringing forth, supporting, carrying.
BEAR^r-ING, *n.* Position with respect to another, gesture, mien.
BEAST, *n.* An irrational animal, brutish man.
BEAST^r-LI-NESS, *n.* Brutality, nastiness, filthiness.
BEAST^r-LY, *a.* Brutish, nasty, filthy, obscene.
BEAT, *v. t. or i. pret.* beat; *pp.* beat, beaten. To strike with repeated blows, to throb, to outdo, conquer, thrash, tread, hammer.
BEAT, *n.* The sound of a drum, a stroke.
BEAT, *v. t.* } Struck, hammered, out-
BEAT^r-EN, (bēat^r-n,) } done.
BEAT^r-ER, *n.* One who beats or strikes.
BE-A-TIF^r-IE, *a.* Making happy, blissful.
BE-A-TIF^r-IE-AL-LY, *ad.* In a very happy manner.
BE-AT-I-FI-CA^r-TION, *n.* Admission to heavenly honors.
BE-AT-I-FY, *v. t.* To bless, to make happy.
BEAT^r-ING, *ppr.* Striking repeatedly, throbbing.
BEAT^r-ING, *n.* Correction by blows, a drubbing.
BE-AT^r-I-TÜDE, *n.* Happiness, blessedness, glory.
BEAU, (bō,) *n*; *plu.* **BEAUX**. A man of dress, coxcomb, fop.
BEAU^r-ES-PRIT, (bō^r-es-pee,) *n.* [Fr.] A man of wit.
BEAU^r-IDE^r-AL, (bō^r-i-dē^r-al, *n.* [Fr.] A model of excellence in the mind or fancy.
BEAU^r-ISH, (bō^r-ish,) *a.* Gay, foppish, gallant.
BEAU^r-MONDE^r, (bō^r-mond^r), *n.* [Fr.] The fashionable world.
BEAU^r-TE-OUS, (bū^r-te-us,) *a.* Fair, handsome.
BEAU^r-TE-OUS-LY, (bū^r-te-us-ly,) *ad.* In a beautiful manner.
BEAU^r-TE-OUS-NESS, (bū^r-te-us-ness,) *n.* Handsomeness, beauty.
BEAU^r-TI-FI-ED, *pp.* Embellished.
BEAU^r-TI-FÜL, *a.* Elegant in form, fair.
BEAU^r-TI-FÜL-LY, *ad.* In a beautiful manner finely.
BEAU^r-TI-FÜL-NESS, *n.* Elegance of form, beauty.
BEAU^r-TI-FY, *v. t.* To adorn, grace, deck.
BEAU^r-TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Adorning, embellishing.
BEAU^r-TY, *n.* Whatever pleases the eye, as symmetry, grace, handsomeness of person, elegance of buildings, assemblage of ornaments; a very handsome person.
BEAU^r-TY-SPOT, (bū^r-ty-spot,) *n.* A patch, a spot placed on the face to heighten beauty.
BEA^r-VER, *n.* An amphibious animal, and his fur; a hat.
BEC-A-FY^r-CO, *n.* A bird called fig-pecker.

BE-CĀLM', (be-cām',) *v. t.* To quiet, appease, make easy, still.
 BE-CĀLM'-ED, (be-cām'-ed,) *pp.* or *a.* Quiet, having no wind.
 BE-CĀLM'-ING, (be-cām'-ing,) *ppr.* Making calm.
 BE-CĀME', *pret.* of BECOME.
 BE-CAUSE', *con.* That is, by cause, for this reason.
 BE-CHANCE', *v. i.* To befall or happen.
 BE-CHARM', *v. t.* To charm, to captivate.
 BECK, *n.* A sign with the hand or head.
 BECK, *v. i.* To nod or make a sign with the head.
 BECK'-ED, *pp.* Notified by a nod.
 BECK-ON, (bek'-n,) *v. i.* or *t.* To make a sign to another.
 BECK-ON, *n.* A sign made without words.
 BECK-ON-ED, (bek'-nd,) *pp.* Notified by a sign.
 BECK-ON-ING, (bek'-ning,) *ppr.* Making a sign.
 BE-CLOUD', *v. t.* To cloud, to obscure, to darken.
 BE-CLOUD'-ED, *pp.* Obscured, darkened.
 BE-CLOUD'-ING, *ppr.* Obscuring, clouding.
 BE-COME', *v. t.* To suit, to be congruous.
 BE-COME', *v. i. pp.* became; *pp.* become. To fit, or befit; to set gracefully; to be made.
 BE-COM'-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Suitable to, graceful.
 BE-COM'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a becoming manner, fitly.
 BE-COM'-ING-NESS, *n.* Suitableness, propriety.
 BED, *n.* A place to sleep on, lodging, channel of a river, plat in a garden, bank of earth.
 BED, *v. t.* or *i.* To put to, or into bed, lie, sleep.
 BED'-DED, *pp.* Laid in a bed, inclosed in surrounding substances, stratified.
 BED'-DING, *ppr.* Laying in a bed, stratifying.
 BE-DAB'-BLE, *v. t.* To wet, to sprinkle.
 BE-DAG'-GLE, *v. t.* To soil or make muddy.
 BE-DASH', *v. t.* To wet by spattering water on.
 BE-DAUB', *v. t.* To daub over, to besmear with any thing slimy.
 BE-DAUB'-ED, *pp.* Besmeared, made dirty.
 BE-DAUB'-ING, *ppr.* Daubing over, besmearing.
 BE-DAZ'-ZLE, *v. t.* To dazzle, to confound the sight.
 BED'-CHĀM-BER, *n.* A room to sleep in.
 BED'-CLOTHES, *n.* Sheets, blankets, coverlet, for beds.
 BED'-DING, *n.* A bed and its furniture.
 BE-DECK', *v. t.* To deck, trim, adorn, dress up.
 BE-DECK'-ED, *pp.* Decked, adorned.
 BE-DECK'-ING, *ppr.* Adorning, ornamenting.
 BEDE'-HOUSE, *n.* A hospital, an alms house.
 BE-DEW', (be-dū'), *v. t.* To moisten gently, to wet with dew.
 BE-DEW'-ED, *pp.* Moistened, as with dew.
 BE-DEW'-ING, *ppr.* Moistening as with dew.
 BED'-FEL-LOW, *n.* One lying in the same bed.
 BED'-HANG-INGS, *n.* Curtains.
 BE-DIGHT', (be-dite'), *v. t.* To set off with ornaments.
 BE-DIM', *v. t.* To make dim, to obscure.
 BE-DIM'-MED, *pp.* Made obscure, darkened.
 BE-DIM'-MING, *ppr.* Making dark or dim.
 BE-DIZ'-EN, (be-diz'-n,) *v. t.* To adorn, [*low.*]
 BED'-LAM, *n.* Corrupted from Bethlehem, the name of a religious house converted into a hospital; a mad house, a noisy place.
 BED'-LAM-ITE, *n.* A madman, a noisy person.
 BED'-POST, *n.* The post of a bedstead.
 BE-DRAG'-GLE, *v. t.* To soil by drawing in mud.
 BE-DRAG'-GLED, *pp.* Soiled in mud.
 BE-DRAG'-GLING, *ppr.* Making dirty by drawing in mud.
 BE-DRENCH', *v. t.* To drench, to soak with water.
 BE-DRENCH'-ED, *pp.* Drenched, soaked.
 BE-DRID, }
 BE-DRID-DEN, } *a.* Confined to the bed.
 BE-DROOM, *n.* An apartment for a bed.
 BE-DROP', *v. t.* To besprinkle with drops.
 BE-DROP'-PED, *pp.* Sprinkled as with drops.

BED'-STEAD, *n.* A frame for supporting a bed.
 BED'-TIME, *n.* The hour of going to rest.
 BE-DWAVE', *v. t.* To make little.
 BE-DYE', *v. t.* To stain.
 BE-DY'-ED, *pp.* Stained.
 BEE, *n.* The name of a genus of insects which are very numerous, the honey-bee.
 BEE'-BRE-AD, *n.* The pollen of flowers collected for food.
 BEE'-EAT-ER, *n.* A bird that feeds on bees.
 BEE'-HIVE, *n.* A box or vessel for the habitation of honey-bees.
 BEE-MAS'-TER, *n.* One who keeps bees.
 BEECH, *n.* [*A. S. bece, boc; Sla. boku; Russ. buk.* In Saxon *bec* and *boc* is a book.] The name of a tree.
 BEECH'-EN, (bečh'-n,) *a.* Belonging to the beech.
 BEECH'-MAST, *n.* The fruit of the beech.
 BEEF, *n.* The flesh of an ox, cow, or bull.
 BEEF'EAT-ER, *n.* A yeoman of the guards, [*Eng.*] a gross person.
 BEEF'-STEAK, *n.* A slice of beef for broiling.
 BEEN, (bin,) *part. perf.* of BE.
 BEER, *n.* A liquor made of malt and hops.
 BEET, *n.* The name of a garden root.
 BEE'-TLE, *n.* A large heavy mallet, rammer, insect.
 BEE'-TLE, *v. i.* To jut out, hang over, project.
 BEE'-TLE-BROW-ED, *a.* Prominent in the forehead.
 BEE'-TLE-HEAD-ED, *a.* Stupid, heavy, blockish.
 BEE'-TLE-STOCK, *n.* The handle of a beetle.
 BEET'-LING, *ppr.* Jutting, standing out from the main body.
 BEEVES, *n. plu.* of BEEF. Cattle, oxen, cows.
 BE-FALL', *v. i. pret.* befell; *pp.* befallen. Happening to.
 BE-FALL'-ING, *ppr.* Happening to, occurring to.
 BE-FIT', *v. t.* To become, suit, be suitable, adorn.
 BE-FIT'-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Suiting, becoming.
 BE-FOOL', *v. t.* To make a fool of, to deceive.
 BE-FOOL'-ED, *pp.* Deceived, led into error.
 BE-FOOL'-ING, *ppr.* Fooling, deceiving.
 BE-FÖRE', *prep.* In front, sooner, in presence of.
 BE-FÖRE', *ad.* Sooner, in time previous.
 BE-FÖRE'-HAND, *ad.* Before in time or place.
 BE-FÖRE'-HAND, *a.* Well provided with means.
 BE-FÖRE'-TIME, *ad.* Formerly, of old, of old time.
 BE-FOUL', *v. t.* To make foul, daub, dirty, soil.
 BE-FOUL'-ED, *pp.* Made foul, daubed, soiled.
 BE-FR/END', *v. t.* To favor, use kindly, serve.
 BE-FR/END'-ED, *pp.* Favored, countenanced.
 BE-FR/END'-ING, *ppr.* Favoring, aiding.
 BE-FRINGE', *v. t.* To adorn with fringe.
 BE-FRING'-ED, *pp.* Adorned with fringe.
 BEG, }
 BEY, } *n.* A Turkish governor.
 BEG, *v. t.* To ask earnestly, take for granted.
 BEG, *v. i.* To ask alms.
 BE-GAN', *pret.* of BEGIN.
 BE-GET', *v. t. pret.* begat; *pp.* begot, begotten. To cause to be produced.
 BE-GET'-TER, *n.* One who causes production.
 BEG'-GAR, *n.* One who lives by begging.
 BEG'-GAR, *v. t.* To bring to want, to ruin.
 BEG'-GAR-ED, *pp.* To reduce to beggary, to exhaust.
 BEG'-GAR-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to poverty.
 BEG'-GAR-LI-NESS, *n.* Poverty, meanness, stinginess.
 BEG'-GAR-LY, *a.* Very poor, mean, stingy.
 BEG'-GAR-Y, *n.* Great want, indigence, poverty.
 BEG'-GED, *pp.* Earnestly solicited, supplicated.
 BEG'-GING, *ppr.* Asking alms, supplicating.
 BE-GILT', *a.* Gilded.
 BE-GIN', *v. i.* [*A. S. beginnan; Goth. duginnan; Ger. beginnen.*] To have an original or first existence, to commence.

BE-GIN', *v. t. pret.* began; *pp.* begun. To commence; to enter upon, do the first act.

BE-GIN'-NER, *n.* One who begins, the first attempter.

BE-GIN'-NING, *ppr.* First entering upon, taking rise.

BE-GIN'-NING, *n.* The first part of time, original, first cause, act or state, commencement.

BE-GIRD', *v. t. pret.* begirded; *pp.* begirt. To surround, or encompass.

BE-GIRD'-ED, } *pp.* Girded, surrounded.

BE-GIRT', }

BEG'-LER-BEG, *n.* In Turkey the governor of a province.

BE-GONE', *v. i.* Go away, depart.

BE-GOT', }

BE-GOT'-TEN, } *pp.* of BEGET.

BE-GRIME' *v. t.* To soil with dirt.

BE-GRUDGE', *v. t.* To grudge, to envy the possession of.

BE-GRUDGE'-ED, *pp.* Grudged, envied the possession of.

BE-GRUDGE'-ING, *ppr.* Envyng the possession of.

BE-GUILE', *v. t.* To deceive, amuse, cheat.

BE-GUIL'-ED, *pp.* Deceived, cheated.

BE-GUIL'-ING, *ppr.* Deceiving, cheating.

BE-GUN', *pp.* of BEGIN.

BE-HÄLF', (be-häf'.) *n.* Favor, cause, support, account.

BE-HÄVE', *v. i. or t.* To carry, demean, conduct, act.

BE-HÄV'-ED, *pp.* of BEHAVE.

BE-HÄV'-ING, *ppr.* Carrying one's self.

BE-HÄV'-TOR, (be-häv-yur.) *n.* Manners, carriage of one's self with respect to propriety or morals.

BE-HÄV'-IOR, *n.* Conduct, a course of life.

BE-HEAD', (be-hed'.) *v. t.* To cut off the head, decapitate.

BE-HEAD'-ED, (be-hed'-ed.) *ppr.* Decapitated.

BE-HEAD'-ING, (be-hed'-ding.) *ppr.* Cutting off the head.

BE-HELD', *pp.* of BEHOLD.

BE-HE'-MOTH, *n.* A large beast mentioned in the scripture, perhaps the river horse or hippopotamus.

BE-HEST', *n.* A command, order, message.

BE-HIND', *ppr. or ad.* At the back, in the rear, out of sight, remaining, inferior to.

BE-HIND'-HAND, *a.* Being in arrear, backward, being in poverty.

BE-HÖLD', *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* beheld. To see, to view.

BE-HÖLD'-EN, (be-höld'-n.) *a.* Obligated, indebted.

BE-HÖLD'-ER, *n.* One who beholds, a spectator.

BE-HÖLD'-ING, *ppr.* Fixing the eye upon, observing.

BE-HOOF', *n.* Radically, 1. Need, necessity. 2. That which is advantageous.

BE-HOOV', *n.* What behooves; profit, advantage.

BE-HOOV', *v. t.* To befit, to be necessary, to become.

BE-HOOV'-ED, *pp.* of BEHOVE.

BE-HOOVE'-FUL, *a.* Fit, useful, profitable.

BE'-ING, *ppr.* of BE. Existing.

BE'-ING, *n.* Existence, a person or thing that exists.

BE-LÄ'-BOR, *v. t.* To thump, beat soundly.

BE-LÄ'-BOR-ED, *pp.* Beaten soundly.

BE-LÄ'-BOR-ING, *ppr.* Beating soundly.

BE-LÄT'-ED, *a.* Late in time, benighted, too late.

BE-LÄY', *v. t.* To waylay, to lie in wait, fasten.

BE-LÄY'-ED, *pp.* Ambushed, made fast.

BE-LÄY'-ING, *ppr.* Lying in wait for, making fast.

BELCH, *v. t. or i.* To throw wind from the stomach.

BELCH, *n.* The act of belching, malt liquor.

BELCH'-ED, *pp.* Ejected from the stomach.

BELCH'-ING, *ppr.* Throwing from the stomach.

BEL'-DAM, *n.* A hag, old or scolding woman.

BE-LEA'-GUER, (be-lee'-ger.) *v. t.* To besiege, block up.

BEL'-EM-NITE. A generic name for fossils of the class cephalopodes.

BEL'-FRY, *n.* A place where bells are hung.

BEL'-GIC, *a.* Pertaining to Belgica, or Flanders.

BE'-LI-AL, *n.* Satan, the devil, wickedness, vice.

BE-LIE', *v. t.* To slander, speak falsely of, feign.

BE-LIE'-ED, *pp.* Falsely represented, counterfeited.

BE-LIEF', *n.* Credit given to evidence, strong or full persuasion of mind, opinion, creed.

BE-LIEV'-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving credit, credible.

BE-LIEVE', *v. t. or i.* To trust in, credit, have faith.

BE-LIEV'-ED, *pp.* Credited, trusted in as true.

BE-LIEV'-ER, *n.* One that believes or credits.

BE-LIEV'-ING, *ppr.* Giving credit to as true.

BELL, *n.* [A. S. *bell*, *bell*, *bellan*; to bawl or bellow; W. *ballaw*; Ger. *bell*.] A hollow sounding vessel of metal.

BELL, *v. i.* To grow like a bell in shape, to swell.

BELL'-LA-DON'-NA, *n.* Deadly night-shade.

BELL'-LA'-TRIX, *n.* [L.] A ruddy star in Orion.

BELL'-FASH-ION-ED, *a.* Having the form of a bell.

BELL'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A genus of plants whose flower resembles a bell.

BELL'-FOUND-ER, *n.* One who casts bells.

BELL'-FOUND-ER-Y, *n.* A place for casting bells.

BELL'-MAN, *n.* A crier of goods, a crier.

BELL'-MET'-AL, *n.* A composition of copper, tin, zinc and antimony.

BELL'-PEP-PEP, *n.* The red pepper, a species of capsicum.

BELL'-RING-ER, *n.* One whose business is to ring a bell.

BELL'-SHAP-ED, *a.* Having the shape of a bell.

BELL'-WETH-ER, *n.* A wether or sheep that leads the flock.

BELLE, (bel.) *n.* A handsome, gay young lady.

BELLES LET'-TRES, (bel-let'-ter,) [Fr.] *n. plu.* Polite literature.

BEL'-LI-ED, *pp.* Swelled, or prominent like the belly.

BEL'-LIG'-E-RENT, *a.* Carrying on war.

BEL'-LIG'-E-RENT, *n.* A party engaged in war.

BEL'-LÖ'-NÄ, *n.* The goddess of war.

BEL'-LÖW, *v. i.* To roar like a bull.

BEL'-LÖW, *n.* A roaring like that of a bull.

BEL'-LÖW-ED, *pp.* of BELLOW.

BEL'-LÖW-ING, *ppr.* Roaring, uttering a loud sound.

BEL'-LÖW-ING, *n.* A loud cry or roaring.

BEL'-LÖWS, *n.* An instrument to blow a fire.

BEL'-LY, *n.* [Ir. *bolg*; W. *bolg*; Arm. *boelcu*.] The part of the body containing the entrails, that which resembles it.

BEL'-LY, *v. i.* To bulge or hang out, project, swell.

BEL'-LY-BAND, *n.* A band that encompasses the belly.

BE-LÖNG', *v. i.* To be the property of, to pertain to.

BE-LÖNG'-ED, *pp.* of BELONG.

BE-LÖNG'-ING, *ppr.* Pertaining to.

BE-LÖV'-ED, (be-luvd'.) *a.* Greatly loved, dear to the heart.

BE-LÖW', (be-lö') *pprep.* and *ad.* Under, inferior, unbecoming, on earth, or in hell, opposed to heaven.

BELT, *n.* A leathern girdle, sash, zone, strap.

BELT, *v. t.* To encircle.

BELT'-ED, *a.* Wearing a belt.

BE-LÜ'-GÄ, *n.* A cetaceous fish valued for its oil and skin.

BEL'-VI-DERE, *n.* A pavilion on the top of a building.

BE-MAZE', *v. t.* To bewilder.

BE-MIRE', *v. t.* To drag or sink in the mire

BE-MIR'-ED, *pp.* of BEMIRE.

BE-MOAN', (be-mön'.) *v. t.* To make a moan, lament, bewail.

BE-MOAN'-ED, *pp.* Lamented, bewailed.

BE-MOAN'-ING, *ppr.* Lamenting, bewailing.

BE-MOCK', *v. t.* To treat with mocking.
 BEN, }
 BEN'-NUT, } *n.* A purgative fruit.
 BENCH, *n.* A seat, a judge's seat, justices.
 BEND, *v. t.* and *i. pret.* and *pp.* bended, or bent. [A. S. *bendan*; Fr. *bander*; Ger. D. *binden*; Sw. *banda*.] To crook, bow, submit, apply, subdue.
 BEND, *n.* A turn, curve, knot, band.
 BEND'-ED, *pp.* Bent, crooked, subdued.
 BEND'-ING, *ppr.* Forming a curve, stooping.
 BE-NEATH', *ppr.* and *ad.* Under, unworthy of.
 BEN-E-DIC'-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to the order of monks of St. Benedict.
 BEN-E-DIC'-TION, *n.* The act of blessing, prayer, or kind wishes.
 BEN-E-FAC'-TION, *n.* Charitable gift, benefit, favor. A solemn invocation of happiness. In the Roman church, a ceremony by which a thing is rendered sacred or venerable.
 BEN-E-FAC'-TOR, *n.* He that confers a benefit.
 BEN-E-FAC'-TRESS, *n.* She who confers a benefit.
 BEN-E-FICE, (ben'-e-fis.) *n.* A church living, benefit.
 BEN'-E-FIC-ED, (ben'-e-fist.) *a.* Possessed of a benefice.
 BE-NEF'-I-CENCE, *n.* Generosity, bounty, goodness.
 BE-NEF'-I-CENT, *a.* Kind, delighting in good works.
 BE-NEF'-I-CENT-LY, *ad.* In a beneficent manner.
 BEN-E-FI'-CIAL, (ben-e-fish'-al.) *a.* Advantageous, profitable.
 BEN-E-FI'-CIAL-LY, *ad.* Advantageously, usefully.
 BEN-E-FI'-CIAL-NESS, *n.* Profitableness, usefulness.
 BEN-E-FI'-CIA-RY, (ben-e-fish'-a-ry.) *n.* One who holds a benefice, one who receives any thing as a gift.
 BEN'-E-FIT, *n.* A play, the proceeds of which are for a particular person.
 BEN'-E-FIT, *n.* Kindness, advantage, profit.
 BEN'-E-FIT, *v. t.* To do good, profit, favor.
 BEN'-E-FIT-ED, *pp.* Profited.
 BEN'-E-FIT-ING, *ppr.* Profiting, doing good to.
 BE-NEV'-O-LENCE, *n.* Good will, kindness, a free gift.
 BE-NEV'-O-LENT, *a.* Kind, affectionate, generous.
 BE-NEV'-O-LENT-LY, *ad.* With good will.
 BEN-GA-LEE' *n.* The language spoken in Bengal.
 BE-NIGHT', (be-nite'), *v. t.* To involve in night, to darken.
 BE-NIGHT'-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Overtaken by the night, involved in darkness, or ignorance.
 BE-NIGN', (be-nine') *a.* Kind, generous, liberal, wholesome.
 BE-NIG'-NANT, *a.* Kind, gracious.
 BE-NIG'-NI-TY, *n.* Kindness, graciousness.
 BE-NIGN'-LY, *ad.* Kindly, graciously, favorably.
 BEN'-I-SON, *n.* A blessing, benediction, reward.
 BENT. See BENDED.
 BENT, *n.* A curve, tendency, inclination, grass.
 BENT, }
 BENT'-GRASS', } *n.* A grass of several species.
 BE-NUMB', *v. t.* To deprive of feeling. [The old spelling, *benum*, has gone out of use.]
 BE-NUMB'-ED, *pp.* Deprived of feeling.
 BE-NUMB'-ING, *ppr.* Rendering insensible.
 BEN-ZOIN', *n.* A resinous juice from the East Indies, vulgarly called gum Benjamin.
 BE-PRAISE', *v. t.* To praise extravagantly.
 BE-QUEATH', *v. t.* To leave or give by will.
 BE-QUEATH'-ED, *pp.* Devised by will.
 BE-QUEATH'-ING, *ppr.* Giving by testament.
 BE-QUEST', *n.* A legacy, a gift by will.
 BE-RATE', *v. t.* To chide vehemently, to scold.
 BE-RAT'-TLE, *v. p.* To fill with rattling sounds, to chide, to scold.

BER'-BERRY. See BARBERRY.
 BE-REAVE', *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* bereaved, bereft. To deprive, to strip, to make destitute.
 BE-REAV'-ED, *pp.* Deprived, made destitute.
 BE-REAVE'-MENT, *n.* Loss, deprivation.
 BE-REAV'-ING, *ppr.* Depriving, stripping.
 BE-REFT'. See BEREAVE.
 BERG'-A-MOT, *n.* A species of pear, a species of citron, a species of perfume; snuff, tapestry.
 BERG'-AN-DER, *n.* A duck that breeds under cliffs.
 BERG'-MAS-TER, *n.* A bailiff or chief officer.
 BE-RHYME', *v. t.* To celebrate in rhyme.
 BE-RHYM'-ED, *pp.* Mentioned in rhyme.
 BER'-LIN, *n.* A kind of coach contrived at Berlin.
 BER-NAR-DINE, *n.* A monk of a certain order.
 BER-RI-ED, *pp.* Furnished with berries.
 BER'-RY, *n.* [A. S. *beria*.] A succulent or pulpy fruit, with naked seeds.
 BERTH, *n.* A station in which a ship rides; a room in a ship, and a box to sleep in; an office or employment.
 BER'-YL, *n.* A gem or mineral of a pale greenish color.
 BER'-YL-LINE, *a.* Like beryl, of a pale green color.
 BE-SCRIB'-BLE, *v. t.* To scribble over.
 BE-SEECH', *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* besought. [A. S. *be*, and *secan*, to seek.] To entreat, pray, beg, ask with earnestness.
 BE-SEEM', *v. t.* To become, to be fit, or worthy of.
 BE-SET', *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* beset. To surround, inclose on all sides, waylay, harass.
 BE-SET'-TING, *ppr.* Surrounding, besieging.
 BE-SHREW', *v. t.* To wish a curse.
 BE-SIDE', *prep.* and *ad.* At the side, over and above.
 BE-SIDES', *ad.* and *prep.* Over and above, distinct from.
 BE-SIEGE', (be-sège') *v. t.* To lay siege to, beset closely.
 BE-SIEG'-ED, *pp.* Laid siege to, beset.
 BE-SIEG'-ER, *n.* The party besieging.
 BE-SIEG'-ING, *ppr.* Surrounding with an armed force.
 BE-SLIME', *v. t.* To daub with slime.
 BE-SMEAR', *v. t.* To daub, soil, foul, sully.
 BE-SMEAR'-ED, *pp.* Bedaubed, soiled.
 BE-SMEAR'-ING, *ppr.* Bedaubing.
 BE'-SOM, (be'-zum.) *n.* [A. S. *besm*.] A brush of twigs, a broom.
 BE-SOT', *v. t.* To stupefy, to make stupid or foolish.
 BE-SOT'-TED, *pp.* Made sottish or foolish.
 BE-SOT'-TING, *ppr.* Making stupid, infatuating.
 BE-SOUGHT', (be-saut') *pret.* and *pp.* of BE-SEECH. To ask earnestly, to supplicate.
 BE-SPAN'-GLE, *v. t.* To adorn with spangles.
 BE-SPAN'-GLED, *pp.* Adorned with spangles.
 BE-SPAN'-GLING, *ppr.* Embellishing with spangles.
 BE-SPAT'-TER, *v. t.* To spatter, to soil with water and dirt.
 BE-SPEAK', *v. t. pp.* bespoke, bespoken. To speak for beforehand, to forebode, show.
 BE-SPEAK'-ER, *n.* One who bespeaks, or orders.
 BE-SPEAK'-ING, *ppr.* Speaking for beforehand.
 BE-SPOKE'. See BESPEAK.
 BE-SPREAD', (be-spre'd') *v. t. pp.* bespread. To spread over, cover.
 BE-SPRINK'-LE, *v. t.* To sprinkle or scatter over.
 BE-SPRINK'-LED, *pp.* Sprinkled over.
 BEST, *a. superlative*, [S. *best*, contracted from *betest*, from *bet*, more or better.] Most good, of the first excellence.
 BEST, *ad.* In the highest degree.
 BE-RATE', (best'-yal.) *a.* Like a beast, beastly brutal, filthy.

BES-TI-AL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of a beast, degeneracy from human nature.
BES'-TIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make like a beast.
BE-STICK', *v. t.* To stick over with sharp points.
BE-STIR', *v. t.* To move quick, to hasten.
BE-STIR'-RED, *pp.* Roused into vigorous action.
BE-STIR'-RING, *pp.* Quickening motion.
BE-STÖW', *v. t.* 1. To give, to confer, to impart.
 2. To give in marriage. 3. To apply. 4. To lay out. 5. To lay up, deposit.
BE-STÖW'-AL, *n.* See **BESTOWMENT**.
BE-STÖW'-ED, *pp.* Given, conferred, laid up.
BE-STÖW'-ING, *pp.* Giving, conferring, depositing.
BE-STÖW'-MENT, *n.* Act of bestowing, or giving.
BE-STRAD'-DLE, *v. t.* To stride.
BE-STREW', (be-strü') *v. t.* To scatter, to sprinkle.
BE-STREW'-ED, *pp.* of **BESTREW**.
BE-STRIDE', *v. t. pret.* bestrid, *pp.* bestrid, bestriden. To stride over, extending the legs over.
BE-STRID'-ING, *pp.* Extending the legs over or across.
BE-STUD', *v. t.* To set with studs, to adorn with bosses.
BE-STUD'-DED, *pp.* Adorned with studs or bosses.
BE-STUD'-DING, *pp.* Adorning with studs.
BET, *n.* [A. S. *bad*, a pledge; *badian*, to give or take a pledge.] That which is laid or pledged in a contest; a wager, stake.
BET, *v. t.* To lay a bet or wager; stake a wager.
BE-TAKE', *v. t. pret.* betook, betaken. To have recourse to, to resort to.
BE-TAK'-ING, *pp.* Resorting to, applying one's self.
BET'-TED, *pp.* Wagered, laid as a pledge.
BE'-TEL, } *n.* A species of pepper chewed by the
BE'-TLE, } Chinese.
BE-THINK', *v. t. and i. pret.* and *pp.* bethought. To reflect, recollect, consider.
BE-TIDE', *v. i. pret.* betid, or betided, *pp.* betided. To befall, happen, come.
BE-TIME', }
BE-TIMES', } *ad.* In good time, seasonably.
BE-TÖK'-EN, (be-tök-'n') *v. t.* To signify, foreshow, denote.
BE-TÖK'-EN-ED, *pp.* Signified, foreshown.
BE-TÖK'-EN-ING, *pp.* Foreshowing, denoting.
BET'-O-NY, *n.* A genus of bitter plants.
BE-TOOK', See **BETAKE**.
BE-TRAY', *v. t.* To violate a trust, deliver up treacherously, disclose in violation of duty or trust, expose what is meant to be concealed.
BE-TRAY'-ED, *pp.* Delivered up or exposed treacherously.
BE-TRAY'-ER, *n.* One who betrays or tells, a traitor.
BE-TRAY'-ING, *pp.* Violating confidence, exposing.
BE-TRAY'-MENT, *n.* Act of betraying; breach of trust.
BE-TROTH', *v. t.* To give or receive a marriage promise, to contract, to name to a benefice.
BE-TROTH'-ED, *pp.* Contracted for future marriage.
BE-TROTH'-ING, *pp.* Contracting for future marriage.
BE-TROTH'-MENT, *n.* Contract of marriage.
BE-TRUST', *v. t.* To intrust, put into power.
BE-TRUST'-ED, *pp.* Intrusted, confided.
BE-TRUST'-ING, *pp.* Intrusting, confiding.
BE-TRUST'-MENT, *n.* Act of intrusting, thing intrusted.
BET'-TER, *a.* comparative of *bet*, see **BEST**. Having good qualities in a greater degree than another.
BET'-TER, *ad.* In a more excellent manner.
BET'-TER, *v. t.* To improve, mend, advance.

BET'-TER-ED, *pp.* Made better, improved, mended.
BET'-TER-ING, *pp.* Improving, meliorating.
BET'-TER-MENT, *n.* Improvement.
BET'-TERS, *n. plu.* Superiors in age or qualities.
BET'-TING, *pp.* Laying a wager.
BET'-TOR, *n.* One that lays bets or wagers.
BET'-TY, *n.* An instrument to break open doors.
BE-TWEEN', } *prep.* In the middle, common to
BE-TWIXT', } two or more.
BEV'-EL, *n.* A kind of square rule.
BEV'-EL, *v. t.* To form to an angle.
BEV'-EL-ED, *pp.* Cut to a bevel angle.
BEV'-EL-ING, *pp.* Forming to a bevel angle.
BEV'-ER-AGE, *n.* Liquor, a treat in drink.
BEV'-Y, *n.* Flock of birds, brood, company.
BE-WAIL', *v. t.* To lament, grieve for, bemoan.
BE-WAIL'-ED, *pp.* Lamented, bemoaned.
BE-WAIL'-ING, *pp.* Lamenting, expressing grief for.
BE-WARE', *v. i.* To be cautious, take care.
BE-WIL'-DER, *v. t.* To puzzle, perplex, mislead.
BE-WIL'-DER-ED, *pp.* Led into perplexity, confounded.
BE-WIL'-DER-ING, *pp.* Involving in perplexity.
BE-WITCH', *v. t.* To charm, please very much.
BE-WITCH'-ED, *pp.* Charmed, fascinated.
BE-WITCH'-ING, *pp.* Charming, fascinating; a having power to charm, or please to excess.
BE-WITCH'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a fascinating manner.
BE-WITCH'-MENT, *n.* Fascination, a charming.
BE-WRAY', *v. t.* To betray, disclose perfidiously.
BE-WRAY'-ED, *pp.* Betrayed, disclosed in breach of trust.
BE-WRAY'-ING, *pp.* Betraying, disclosing in breach of faith.
BEY, *n.* A Turkish governor.
BE-YOND', *prep.* On the further side, out of reach.
BE-YOND', *ad.* At a greater distance, yonder.
BEZ'-EL, *n.* The part of a ring in which the stone is set.
BE'-ZÖAR, *n.* A stone-like substance found in the stomach of goats, anti-poisonous.
BI'-AS, *n.* Inclination, weight on one side.
BI'-AS, *v. t.* To incline partially, prepossess.
BI'-AS-ED, *pp.* Inclined to one side, prejudiced.
BI'-AS-ING, *pp.* Inclining to one side, warping.
BIB, *n.* A cloth under the chins of infants.
BI-BÄ'-CIOUS, *a.* Addicted to drinking.
BIB'-BER, *n.* A drinker, tippler, drunkard.
BI'-BLE, *n.* The volume that contains the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament.
BIB'-LI-CAL, *a.* Of or relating to the Bible.
BIB-LI-O-GRAPH'-IC } *a.* Pertaining to a de-
BIB-LI-O-GRAPH'-IC-AL, } scription of books.
BIB-LI-O-G'-RA-PHER, *n.* One who composes the history of books.
BIB-LI-O-G'-RA-PHY, *n.* A history or account of books.
BIB-LI-OM'-AN-CY, *n.* Divination performed by means of the Bible.
BIB-LI-O-MA'-NI-A, *n.* [Gr.] Book madness, rage for possessing rare and curious books.
BIB-LI-O-MA'-NI-ÆC, *n.* One who has a rage for books.
BIB-LI-OP'-O-LIST, *n.* A bookseller.
BIB'-LIST, *n.* One conversant with the Bible.
BIB'-U-LOUS, *a.* That is apt to imbibe, spongy.
BI-CAP'-SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *bis*, double, and *capsula*, a little chest.] In botany, having two capsules containing seeds to each flower.
BICE, } *n.* A blue paint or pigment.
BISE, }
BI-CIP'-IT-AL, } *adj.* [L. from *biceps*, twice, and
BI-CIP'-IT-OUS, } *caput*, head.] Having two heads.
BICK'-ER, *v. i.* To dispute about trifles, quiver.

BICK'-ER-ER, *n.* One who wrangles or skirmishes.

BICK'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Quarreling, contending, quivering.

BI'-CORN, } *a.* Having two horns.

BI'-CORN'-OUS, }

BID, *v. t. pret.* bid, bade; *pp.* bid, bidden. [A. S. *bidan*; Goth. *bidyan*; Sw. *bidia*; Ger. *bieeten*; D. *bieden*.] To ask, to pronounce, to offer, command, invite.

BID, *n.* An offer of a price.

BID'-DEN, (bid'-dn.) *pp.* of Bid.

BIDE, *v. i.* To dwell, to inhabit.

BIDE, *v. t.* To endure, to suffer.

BID'-DER, *n.* One that offers or commands.

BID'-DING, *ppr.* Offering, commanding, inviting.

BID'-DING, *n.* An offer, invitation, direction.

BI-DENT'-AL, *a.* Having two teeth.

BI-DET', *n.* A small horse or nag.

BI-EN'-NI-AL, *a.* Continuing two years, happening once in two years.

BI-EN'-NI-AL-LY, *ad.* Once in two years.

BIND, *n.* A carriage to bear the dead to the grave.

BIES'-TINGS, *n. plu.* The first milk of a cow.

BI-FA'-RI-OUS, *a.* Two-fold, pointing two ways.

BIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing fruit twice a year.

BIF'-ID, } *a.* Two cleft, divided.

BIF'-I-DATE, }

BI-FLO'-ROUS, *a.* Bearing two flowers.

BI-FOLD, *a.* Two-fold, double, of two kinds.

BI-FORM, *a.* Having two forms or bodies.

BI-FORM-ED, *a.* Having two forms.

BI-FRONT-ED, *a.* Having two fronts.

BI-FUR-CA-TE, } *a.* Forked, having two

BI-FUR-CA-TED, } branches.

BIG, *a.* Large, swelled, pregnant.

BIG'-A-MIST, *n.* He who has two wives at one time.

BIG'-A-MY, *n.* The crime of having two wives at once.

BI-GEM'-IN-ATE, *a.* Twin-forked, having a forked petiole, as a leaf.

BIG'-GIN, *n.* A kind of cap used for a child.

BIGHT, *n.* A small bay, the coil or bend of a rope.

BIG'-NESS, *n.* Size, bulk, greatness of quantity.

BIG'-OT, *n.* One unduly devoted to a party.

BIG'-OT-ED, *a.* Unduly devoted, prejudiced.

BIG'-OT-RY, *n.* Blind zeal, superstition.

BI-JOU', *n.* [Fr.] A jewel, a trinket.

BI-JU'-GOUS, *a.* Having two pairs of leaflets.

BI-LA'-BI-ATE, *a.* Having two lips, as a coral.

BI-LAM'-EL-LATE, *a.* Having the form of a flattened sphere, longitudinally bifid.

BI'-LAND-ER, *n.* A small vessel, a kind of hoy.

BI-LAT'-ER-AL, *a.* Having two sides.

BIL'-BER-RY, *n.* A shrub and its berry.

BIL'-BO, *n.* A rapier sword, fine or choice sword.

BIL'-BÖES, (bil'-böz,) *n. plu.* A sort of stocks on board a ship.

BILE, *n.* A yellow bitter liquor secreted in the liver.

BILGE, *n.* The protuberant part of a cask, the breadth of a ship's bottom.

BILGE, *v. i.* To suffer a fracture in the bottom.

BILG'-ED, *pp.* Fractured in the bilge.

BILGE'-WA-TER, *n.* Water lying in the bilge.

BIL'-IA-RY, (bil'-ya-ry,) *a.* Belonging to the bile.

BIL-INGS-GATE, *n.* A fish market, foul language.

BIL-IOUS, (bil'-yus,) *a.* Pertaining to bile.

BI-LIT'-ER-AL, *a.* Consisting of two letters.

BILK, *v. t.* To frustrate, cheat, defraud.

BILK-ING, *ppr.* Frustrating, defrauding.

BILL, *n.* The beak of a fowl; a hooked instrument for cutting; an account or statement of particulars, as goods; a note; draft of a law not enacted; exhibition of charges.

BILL, *v. t. or i.* To kiss, caress, fondle, publish.

BILL'-LA VE'-RA, *n.* [L.] A true bill.

BILL'-ET, *n.* A small letter, log of wood.

BILL'-ET, *v. t.* To quarter soldiers, settle.

BILL-ET-DOUX, (bil'-ie-doo,) *n.* [Fr.] A love letter or note.

BILL'-ET-ED, *pp.* Quartered by tickets.

BILL'-ET-ING, *ppr.* Quartering by tickets.

BILL'-IARDS, (bil'-yards,) *n. plu.* A game with balls and sticks.

BILL'-IONS, (bil'-yons,) *n.* Millions of millions.

BIL'-LOW, *n.* A large wave or swell of the sea.

BIL'-LOW, *v. i.* To swell into billows.

BIL'-LOW-ING, *ppr.* Swelling into large waves.

BIL'-LOW-Y, *a.* Swelling or roaring like a wave.

BI-LÖ'-BATE, } *a.* Divided into two lobes.

BI-LÖ'-BED, }

BI-LO'C'-U-LAR, *a.* Containing two cells, as a pod.

BIN, *n.* A repository for corn, chest, box.

BIN'-A-CLE, *n.* A box on board a vessel to cover the compasses and lights.

BI-NA-RY, *a.* Double, composed of two.

BI-NATE, *a.* Being double, or in couples.

BIND, *v. t. or i. pret.* and *pp.* bound. [A. S. *bindan*.] To tie, confine, cover, gird, restrain, oblige, confirm, form a border round, make or become close or costive.

BIND, *n.* A stalk of hops, a quantity of eels.

BIND'-ER, *n.* One who binds books, that which binds.

BIND'-ER-Y, *n.* A place for binding books.

BIND'-ING, *ppr.* Confining, covering, making costive; *a.* that obliges, obligatory.

BIND'-ING, *n.* A bandage, the cover of a book.

BI-NO'C'-U-LAR, *a.* Having two eyes or apertures.

BI-NO'-MI-AL, *a.* Consisting of two names or members.

BI-OG'-RA-PHER, *n.* A writer of a person's life.

BI-O-GRAPH'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the history

BI-O-GRAPH'-IC-AL, } of a person's life.

BI-OG'-RA-PHY, *n.* A history of one's life and character.

BI-OL'-O-GY, *n.* The science of life.

BIP'-A-ROUS, *a.* Producing two at a birth.

BI-PART'-I-BLE, } *a.* That may be divided into

BIP'-AR-TILE, } two parts.

BIP'-AR-TITE, *a.* Having two corresponding parts.

BI-PED, *n.* An animal having only two feet, a human being.

BI-P-E-DAL, *a.* Having two feet.

BI-PEN'-NATE, *a.* Having two wings, or pinnate leaves on each side of the petiole.

BI-PET'-A-LOUS, *a.* Consisting of two flower-leaves.

BI-QUAD'-RATE, *n.* The fourth power in mathematics.

BI-QUAD-RAT'-IC, *a.* Relating to the fourth power.

BI-RA'-DI-ATE, *a.* Having two rays, as a fin.

BIRCH, *n.* The name of a tree, a rod.

BIRCH, } *a.* Consisting of birch.

BIRCH'-EN, }

BIRD, *n.* A fowl, a flying animal, properly a small fowl.

BIRD'-BÖLT, *n.* An arrow blunt at the end for the purpose of shooting birds.

BIRD'-CAGE, *n.* A cage to keep birds in.

BIRD'-CALL, *n.* An instrument for calling birds.

BIRD'-EYE, } *a.* Seen as if by a flying bird

BIRD'S'-EYE, } above.

BIRD'-LIME, *n.* A glutinous substance.

BIRD'S'-EYE-MA'-PLE, *n.* A species of wood used in cabinet work.

BIRD'S'-NEST, *n.* A nest in which birds lay eggs.

BIRD'-WIT-TED, *a.* Not having the faculty of attention.

BI-REME', *n.* A vessel with two banks of oars.

BIRTH, (berth,) *n.* [A. S. *byrd*, *beorþ*.] The act of

coming into life, regeneration, lineage, origin, convenient room, place to lodge in.

BIRTH. See **BERTH**.

BIRTH-DAY, (berth'-day,) *n.* The day of one's birth, or the same day of the month in every succeeding year.

BIRTH-PLACE, (berth'-place,) *n.* The town or place where one is born.

BIRTH-RIGHT, (berth'-right,) *n.* A right derived from birth.

BIS'-CUIT, (bis'-kit,) *n.* A kind of hard bread, cake.

BI-SECT', *v. t.* To divide into two equal parts.

BI-SECT'-ED, *pp.* Divided into two equal parts.

BI-SECT'-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into two equal parts.

BI-SEC'-TION, *n.* A division into two equal parts.

BISH'-OP, *n.* [L. *episcopus*; Gr. *επισκοπος*; A. S. *biscop*, *bisceop*; Sw. and Dan. *biskop*; Ger. *bischof*.] An overseer. In the primitive church, a spiritual overseer; a prelate, or person consecrated for the spiritual government of a diocese.

BISH'-OP-RIC, *n.* A diocese, the jurisdiction of a bishop.

BIS'-MUTH, *n.* A metal of yellowish or reddish white color, and lamellar texture.

BI'-SON, *n.* A wild quadruped of the bovine kind.

BIS-SEX'-TILE, *n.* Leap-year, every fourth year.

BIS'-TER, } *n.* A paint of a deep brown color, made

BIS'-TRE } of soot.

BI SULE'-OUS, *a.* Having cloven hoofs.

BIT, *n.* The iron of a bridle; a morsel; a coin.

BIT, *pret.* and *pp.* of **BI**TE.

BIT, *v. t.* To put a bit in the mouth, to check.

BIT'-TED, *pp.* Having the bits in the mouth.

BIT'-TING, *ppr.* Putting bits in the mouth.

BITCH, *n.* The female of canine animals.

BITE, *v. t. pret.* bit; *pp.* bit, bitten. [A. S. *bitan*; Ger. *beissen*.] To seize with the teeth, to crush or break with the teeth; to reproach; to cheat.

BITE, *n.* Act of biting; thing bitten off; a trick.

BIT'-ER, *n.* One that bites, a sharper.

BIT'-ING, *ppr.* Seizing or crushing with the teeth; sharp, severe, sarcastic.

BIT'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a sarcastic manner.

BIT'-MOUTH, *n.* The part of a bridle put in the mouth.

BIT'-TEN, (bit'-n,) *pp.* Seized or wounded with the teeth.

BIT'-TER, *a.* Sharp, cruel, severe, afflictive.

BIT'-TER-ISH, *a.* Somewhat bitter.

BIT'-TER-ISH-NESS, *n.* A small degree of bitterness.

BIT'-TER-LY, *ad.* Sharply, cruelly, severely.

BIT'-TERN, *n.* The name of a water-fowl.

BIT'-TERN, *n.* In salt works, the brine remaining after the salt is concreted.

BIT'-TER-NESS, *n.* A bitter taste, extreme hatred.

BIT'-TERS, *n. pl.* Bitter vegetables, or an infusion.

BIT'-TER-SWEET, *n.* A climbing plant, whose root when chewed is first bitter, then sweet.

BI-TU'-MEN, *n.* An inflammable substance of a strong smell.

BI-TU'-MIN-IOUS, *a.* Containing, or like bitumen.

BI'-VALVE, *n.* An animal or shell of two valves.

BI'-VALVE, } *a.* Having two valves which

BI-VALV'-U-LAR, } open and shut, as the oyster.

BI-VOU-AC', (biv-u-ak') [Fr.] Watch or guard of a whole army, or an encampment without tents.

BLAB, *v. t. or i.* To tell a secret, tattle.

BLAB'-BED, *pp.* Told, published.

BLAB'-BER, *n.* A tell-tale, babbler.

BLAB'-BING, *ppr.* Telling tales, prattling.

BLACK, *a.* Dark, cloudy, mournful, dismal.

BLACK, *n.* An African, darkest color.

BLACK, *v. t.* To make black, blacken.

BLACK'-A-MOOR, *n.* A black or colored man.

BLACK'-ART, *n.* Conjuraction.

BLACK'-BALL, *n.* A composition for blacking shoes.

BLACK'-BALL, *v. t.* To reject by black ballots.

BLACK'-BALL-ED, *pp.* Rejected, blacked.

BLACK'-BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of the bramble.

BLACK'-BIRD, *n.* In England a singing bird, in America the grackle.

BLACK'-BOARD, *n.* A board used in schools for writing or drawing lines for instruction.

BLACK'-CAT-TLE, *n.* In England oxen, cows and bulls.

BLACK'-COCK, *n.* A fowl of the grouse kind.

BLACK'-ED, *pp.* Made black, blackened.

BLACK'-EN, (blak'-n,) *v. t. or i.* To make or grow black, to defame.

BLACK'-EN-ED, *pp.* Made black, defamed.

BLACK'-FISH, *n.* A kind of fish found on the shores of New England.

BLACK'-FRI-AR, *n.* One of the Dominican order of monks.

BLACK'-GUARD, (blak'-gärd,) *n.* A person of foul language.

BLACK'-ING, *ppr.* Making black, blackening.

BLACK'-ING, *n.* A substance for blacking shoes.

BLACK'-ISH, *a.* Somewhat black, dirty.

BLACK'-JACK, *n.* Blend, an ore of zinc.

BLACK'-LEAD, *n.* An improper name of plumbago, as it contains no lead.

BLACK'-LEGS, *n.* A term applied to gamblers.

BLACK'-MAIL, *n.* A certain tax anciently paid to men allied to robbers, to be protected by them from pillage.

BLACK'-MON'-DAY, *n.* Easter Monday in 34 Ed. III., which was so cold that men died on horseback.

BLACK'-NESS, *n.* Black color, darkness, atrociousness.

BLACK'-PUD-DING, *n.* A pudding made of blood and grain.

BLACK'-SMITH, *n.* A person who works in iron.

BLACK'-SNAKE, *n.* A serpent of a black color.

BLACK'-THORN, *n.* The sloe, a shrub for hedges.

BLACK'-WADD, *n.* An ore of manganese.

BLAD'-DER, *n.* A vessel containing some liquid in the body, as urine, bile.

BLAD'-DER-Y, *a.* Containing, or like bladders.

BLADE, *n.* A spire of grass; cutting part of a sword; gay person; flat part of an oar.

BLAD'-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a blade, or composed of long narrow plates.

BLAIN, *n.* A boil, blister, blotch, ulcer.

BLAM'-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving of blame, faulty.

BLAM'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Faultiness, culpableness.

BLAM'-A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner deserving blame.

BLAME, *v. t.* To censure, find fault with.

BLAME, *n.* Fault, expression of disapprobation.

BLAM'-ED, *pp.* Censured.

BLAME'-FUL, *a.* Faulty, censurable.

BLAME'-LESS, *a.* Innocent, guiltless.

BLAME'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Innocence, harmlessness.

BLAM'-ER, *n.* One that censures.

BLAM'-ING, *ppr.* Censuring, disapproving.

BLAME'-WOR'-THY, *n.* Deserving of blame.

BLANCH, *v. t.* [F. *blancher*; It. *bianchire*.] To make white; skin almonds; evade.

BLANCH, *v. t.* To make white.

BLANCH, *v. i.* To evade, to shift.

BLANCH'-ED, *pp.* Whitened, having color taken out.

BLANCH'-ER, *n.* One who blanches.

BLANCH'-ING, *ppr.* Whitening, taking out color.

BLANC'-MAN'-GER, (blo-monge') *n.* [Fr. White food.] In cookery, a preparation of isin-glass or Iceland moss.

BLAND, *a.* [L. *blandus*; Fr. *blonde*; Sw. *lindra*; Dan. *lind*.] Courteous, soft, mild, gentle.

BLAND'-ISH, *v. t.* To smooth, wheedle, flatter.
 BLAND'-ISH-ER, *n.* One who flatters and soothes.
 BLAND'-ISH-ING, *ppr.* Flattering with soft words.
 BLAND'-ISH-MENT, *n.* Kind words, flattery.
 BLANK, *a.* White, pale, unwritten, dejected.
 BLANK, *n.* Void space, unwritten paper, disappointment.
 BLANK'-ET, *n.* A woolen covering for a bed.
 BLANK'-ET, *v. t.* To toss in a blanket.
 BLANK'-ET-ED, *pp.* Tossed in a blanket.
 BLANK'-LY, *ad.* In a blank manner, palely.
 BLANK'-NESS, *n.* Paleness, wantness, confusion.
 BLARE, *v. i.* To roar, to bellow.
 BLAS-PHEME', *v. t.* To speak wickedly, curse.
 BLAS-PHEME', *v. i.* To utter blasphemy.
 BLAS-PHEM'-ED, *pp.* Reviled in profane language.
 BLAS-PHEM'-ER, *n.* A person who reviles God.
 BLAS-PHEM'-ING, *ppr.* Reviling, reproaching.
 BLAS'-PHE-MOUS, *a.* Full of blasphemy.
 BLAS'-PHE-MOUS-LY, *ad.* In a blasphemous way.
 BLAS'-PHE-MY, *n.* Contemptuous or irreverent words uttered impiously against God.
 BLAST, *n.* A gust of wind, sound, blight, explosion of powder, one smelting of ore.
 BLAST, *v. t.* To cause to wither, disappoint, split with powder.
 BLAST'-ED, *pp.* Caused to wither, disappointed.
 BLAST'-ER, *n.* He or that which blasts.
 BLAST'-ING, *ppr.* Causing to wither, disappointing.
 BLAST'-ING, *n.* A blast, destruction, explosion.
 BLAZE, *v. t. or i.* To flame, burn, publish abroad.
 BLAZE, *n.* [Sw. *blasa*; Ger. *blasen*; D. *blaazen*; Dan. *blaser*, to blow; A. S. *blaze*, a lamp; Fr. *blaser*.] A flame, the light of a flame.
 BLAZ'-ED, *pp.* Published far and wide.
 BLAZ'-ER, *n.* A spreader or publisher of reports.
 BLAZ'-ING, *ppr.* Flaming, publishing far and wide.
 BLAZ'-ING-STÄR, *n.* The popular name of a comet.
 BLÄ'-ZON, (blä'-zn.) *v. t.* [Fr. *blasonner*.] To explain, adorn, display.
 BLÄ'-ZON, (blä'-zn.) *n.* The act or art of heraldry.
 BLÄ'-ZON-ED, (blä'-znd.) *pp.* Published, displayed, adorned.
 BLÄ'-ZON-ING, (blä'-zn-ing.) *ppr.* Publishing, displaying.
 BLÄ'-ZÖN-RY, *n.* The art of describing coats of arms.
 BLEACH, (blēch,) *v. t. or i.* To whiten, to make or grow white.
 BLEACH'-ED, *pp.* Whiten, deprived of its color.
 BLEACH'-ER, *n.* One whose business is to whiten cloth.
 BLEACH'-ER-Y, *n.* A place for bleaching.
 BLEACH'-ING, *n.* Act of whitening.
 BLEACH'-ING, *ppr.* Whitening.
 BLEAK, *a.* Open, exposed to a free current of air, cold.
 BLEAK, *n.* A small species of river fish.
 BLEAK'-NESS, *n.* Exposedness to the wind, coldness.
 BLEAR, *a.* Watery, dim, weak, sore, bloody.
 BLEAR, *v. t.* To make the eyes watery or sore.
 BLEAR'-ED-NESS, *n.* Dimness through water.
 BLEAR'-EY-ED, *a.* Having watery or red eyes.
 BLEAT, *v. i.* To cry like a sheep.
 BLEAT, } *n.* The cry of a sheep or goat.
 BLEAT'-ING, }
 BLEAT'-ING, *ppr.* Crying as a sheep.
 BLEB, *n.* A little tumor, vesicle, or blister.
 BLED, *v. t.* To let blood, to take blood by opening a vein.
 BLEED, *v. i. pret. and pp.* bled. To lose or let blood.
 BLEED'-ING, *ppr.* Losing or letting blood.
 BLEED'-ING, *n.* A letting of blood with the lancet.

BLEM'-ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *blemir*; Arm. *blem*; Norm. *blasme*.] To deform, mark, hurt.
 BLEM'-ISH, *n.* A deformity, disgrace, fault.
 BLEM'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Injured, disgraced, soiled.
 BLEM'-ISH-ING, *ppr.* Deforming, tarnishing.
 BLEND, *v. t. or i.* To shrink, to start back.
 BLEND, *n.* A start.
 BLEND, *n.* An ore of zinc, mock lead, black jack.
 BLEND, *v. t.* To mix, confound in a mass.
 BLEND'-ED, *pp.* Mixed, confused.
 BLEND'-ING, *ppr.* Mixing, confounding by mixture.
 BLENT, *n.* The obsolete participle of blend.
 BLEN'-NY, *n.* A tribe of fish of many varieties.
 BLESS, *v. t. pret. and pp.* blessed, blest. [A. S. *bled-sian*.] To give success to, make happy, praise, glorify.
 BLESS'-ED, *pp.* Made or pronounced happy.
 BLESS'-ED-NESS, *n.* Happiness, content, joy.
 BLESS'-ING, *ppr.* Making happy, prospering.
 BLESS'-ING, *n.* A good wish, divine favor.
 BLEST, *pret. and pp.* of BLESS.
 BLEW, *pret.* of Blow.
 BLIGHT, *n.* 1. A disease incident to plants, and to the human body. 2. Any thing nipping or blasting.
 BLIGHT, *v. t.* To affect with blight, to blast.
 BLIGHT'-ED, *pp.* Blasted, frustrated.
 BLIGHT'-ING, *ppr.* Blasting, disappointing.
 BLIND, *a.* Destitute of sight, dark, weak.
 BLIND, *v. t.* To darken, stop the sight.
 BLIND, *n.* Any thing that intercepts the sight.
 BLIND'-ED, *pp.* Deprived of sight, made obscure.
 BLIND'-FOLD, *a.* Having the eyes covered.
 BLIND'-FOLD, *v. i.* To cover the eyes, to deprive of sight.
 BLIND'-LY, *ad.* Tamely, without judgment.
 BLIND'-MAN'S-BUFF', *n.* A play.
 BLIND'-NESS, *n.* A want of sight, ignorance.
 BLIND'-SIDE, *n.* A weakness, a foible.
 BLINK, *v. i.* To wink, shut, close, see darkly.
 BLINK, *n.* Glimpse, a dazzling whiteness.
 BLINK'-ARD, *n.* A person that has weak eyes.
 BLINK'-ING, *ppr.* Winking, twinkling.
 BLISS, *n.* Happiness, blessedness, gladness.
 BLISS'-FUL, *a.* Very happy, blessed, full of joy.
 BLISS'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Exalted happiness, felicity.
 BLIS'-TER, *n.* A watery rising in the skin.
 BLIS'-TER, *v. t. or i.* To rise in or raise blisters.
 BLIS'-TER-ED, *pp.* Affected with blisters.
 BLIS'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Raising blisters.
 BLITHE, *a.* Gay, merry, sprightly.
 BLITHE'-FUL, } *a.* Gay, joyous, merry.
 BLITHE'-SÖME, }
 BLITHE'-LY, *ad.* In a joyful manner.
 BLITHE'-SÖME-NESS, *n.* Gayety, joyousness.
 BLOAT, *v. t. or i.* To swell, puff up, grow puffy.
 BLOAT'-ED, *pp.* Puffed, swelled, made turgid.
 BLOAT'-ED-NESS, *n.* Bloating or swelled state.
 BLOAT'-ING, *ppr.* Swelling, making turgid.
 BLOB'-BER, *n.* A bubble.
 BLOB'-BER-LIP, *n.* A thick lip.
 BLOB'-BER-LIP-PED, *a.* Having thick lips.
 BLOCK, *n.* 1. A heavy piece of wood. 2. A pully.
 3. Any massy body having at least one plain surface.
 BLOCK, *v. t.* To shut or stop up.
 BLOCK'-ADE', *n.* A close siege.
 BLOCK'-ADE', *v. t.* To surround with a force, to deny access to.
 BLOCK'-AD'-ED, *ppr.* Surrounded, denied access to.
 BLOCK'-AD'-ING, *ppr.* Surrounding, denying access to.
 BLOCK'-HEAD, *n.* A stupid or dull person.
 BLOCK'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Stupid, dull in intellect.
 BLOCK'-HOUSE, *n.* A fortress to command a pass.
 BLOCK'-ISH, *a.* Dull, deficient in understanding.
 BLOCK'-TIN, *n.* Tin which is pure and unalloyed.
 BLOM'-A-RY, *n.* The first forge for iron.

BLOOD, (blud,) *n.* [A. S. *blod*; Ger. *blut*.] A fluid which circulates in animals; a family; race; life; death; rake; guilt; punishment for shedding blood; carnal part opposed to spiritual.

BLOOD, (blud,) *v. t.* To stain with or let blood.

BLOOD'ED, *pp.* Bled, stained with blood.

BLOOD'-GUILT-I-NESS, *n.* The guilt or crime of shedding blood unlawfully.

BLOOD'-HOUND, *n.* A large hunting dog.

BLOOD'-I-LY, *ad.* Cruelly, maliciously.

BLOOD'-I-NESS, *n.* A bloody state, cruelty.

BLOOD'-ING, *ppr.* Bleeding, letting blood.

BLOOD'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of blood, innocent.

BLOOD'-LET-TER, *n.* One who bleeds with the lancet.

BLOOD'-ROOT, *n.* A plant so named from its color.

BLOOD'-SHED, *n.* The shedding of blood. slaughter.

BLOOD'-SHOT, *a.* Red and inflamed by turgid blood-vessels.

BLOOD'-STAIN-ED, *a.* Stained with blood.

BLOOD'-STONE, *n.* A species of heliotrope spotted with jasper.

BLOOD'-SNAKE, *n.* A species of snake.

BLOOD'-SUCK-ER, *n.* An animal that sucks blood, a leech.

BLOOD'-THIRST-Y, *a.* Desirous of shedding blood.

BLOOD'-VES-SEL, *n.* An artery or vein.

BLOOD'-WARM, *a.* Warm as blood.

BLOOD'-Y, *a.* Stained with blood, murderous.

BLOOD'-Y-FLUX, *n.* The dysentery.

BLOOD'-Y-MIND-ED, *a.* Cruel, barbarous, horrid.

BLOOM, *n.* [Goth. *bloma*; D. *bloem*; Ger. *blume*.] The blossom or flower of a tree, or plant; a fine native color; square iron bar.

BLOOM, *v. i. or t.* To yield blossoms; flourish.

BLOOM'-ING, *ppr.* Opening its blossoms; *a.* thriving with youth and health.

BLOOM'-Y, *a.* Full of bloom, flowery, flourishing.

BLOS'-SOM, *n.* [A. S. *blōsm*; D. *bloessom*; W. *bloden*, a flower.] The flower of trees or plants.

BLOS'-SOM, *v. i.* To put forth blossoms.

BLOS'-SOM-ING, *ppr.* Opening its flowers, blowing.

BLOS'-SOM-ING, *n.* The flowering of plants.

BLOT, *v. t.* To blur, stain, efface, disgrace.

BLOT, *n.* A blur, spot, stain, disgrace.

BLOTCH, *n.* A spot or pustule on the skin.

BLÖTE, *v. t.* To dry and smoke.

BLÖ'-TED, *pp.* Dried and smoked.

BLOT'-TED, *pp.* Stained, spotted, erased.

BLOT'-TER, *n.* One that blots, a waste book.

BLOT'-TING, *ppr.* Staining, obliterating.

BLÖW, *n.* A stroke; gale of wind; egg of a fly; a flower or blossom.

BLÖW, (blö,) *v. i. or t. pret.* blew, *pp.* blöwn. To make a current of air; to pout; or puff; to sound; to blossom; to deposit eggs in.

BLÖW'-ER, *n.* That which increases a current of air.

BLÖW'-ING, *ppr.* Driving as air, impelling, blossoming.

BLÖWN, *pp.* from blow. Driven by wind.

BLÖW'-PIPE, *n.* An instrument to cast a current of air through flame upon a mineral.

BLÖWTH, *n.* Bloom, blossoms in general.

BLOWZE, *n.* A ruddy fat-faced woman.

BLOWZ'-Y, *a.* Ruddy, fat, and ruddy-faced.

BLUB'-BER, *n.* The fat of whales; sea-nettle; a bubble.

BLUB'-BER, *v. i.* To weep so as to swell the cheeks.

BLUD'-GEON, (blud'-jin,) *n.* A thick stick or club.

BLUE, *a.* Being one of the seven colors.

BLÜE, *n.* One of the seven colors. It is of various shades.

BLÜE *v. t.* To dye or stain blue.

BLUE'-BIRD, *n.* A small bird with blue feathers.

BLUE'-BOT-TLE, *n.* A plant, a fly with a large blue belly.

BLUE'-EY'-ED, *a.* Having blue eyes.

BLUE'-LY, *ad.* With a blue color.

BLUE'-NESS, *n.* The quality of being blue.

BLUFF, *a.* Big, swelled; surly, blustering.

BLUFF, *n.* A steep bank, or high bold shore.

BLUFF'-NESS, *n.* Swelled state, a blustering.

BLÜ'-ING, *n.* The art of giving a blue color.

BLÜ'-ISH, *a.* Inclined to blue, rather blue.

BLUN'-DER, *v. t.* To mistake grossly, stumble.

BLUN'-DER, *n.* A mistake, gross oversight.

BLUN'-DER-BUSS, *n.* A short gun with a large bore.

BLUN'-DER-ER,
BLUN'-DER-HEAD, } *n.* A stupid man.

BLUN'-DER-ING, *ppr.* Stumbling, mistaking grossly.

BLUN'-DER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a blundering manner.

BLUNT, *a.* Dull, rough, impolite, plain.

BLUNT, *v. t.* To dull the edge or point.

BLUNT'-ED, *pp.* Made dull, impaired.

BLUNT'-ING, *ppr.* Making dull, repressing.

BLUNT'-NESS, *n.* A want of edge, rudeness.

BLUR, *n.* A blot, spot, stain, imperfection.

BLUR, *v. t.* To blot, stain, efface, hurt.

BLUR'-RED, *pp.* Darkened, stained, spotted.

BLUR'-RING, *ppr.* Darkening, staining.

BLURT, *v. t.* To throw out at random.

BLUSH, *v. i.* To redden in the face.

BLUSH, *n.* A reddish color on the cheek.

BLUSH'-ED, *pp.* of BLUSH.

BLUSH'-FUL, *a.* Full of blushes.

BLUSH'-ING, *ppr.* Reddening in the face or cheek; *a.* red, reddish; modest.

BLUSH'-LESS, *a.* Past blushing, impudent.

BLUS'-TER, *v. i.* To roar, bully, swagger.

BLUS'-TER, *n.* A roar, tumult, boast.

BLUS'-TER-ED, *pp.* of BLUSTER.

BLUS'-TER-ER, *n.* A swaggerer, a bully.

BLUS'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Roaring, swaggering; *a.* noisy, boastful, bullying.

BLUS'-TROUS, *a.* Noisy, tumultuous, rough.

BÖ'-Ä, *n.* A genus of serpents.

BÖAR, *n.* A he-swine.

BOARD, *n.* A piece of timber sawed thin and broad; a table, food, diet; a body of men constituting a quorum in session.

BOARD, *v. t. or i.* To lay or fence with boards; enter a ship by force; give or receive diet.

BOARD'-ED, *pp.* Covered with boards; furnished with daily food; entered by force, as a ship.

BOARD'-ER, *n.* One who has his diet; one who enters a ship by force.

BOARD'-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing or receiving diet; entering by force.

BOARD'-ING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school, the scholars of which board with the teacher.

BOARD'-WAGES, *n.* Wages allowed to servants.

BOAR'-ISH, *a.* Rude, hogghish, brutal, rough.

BOAST, *v. i. or t.* To brag, glory in, exult.

BOAST, *n.* A proud speech, cause of boasting.

BOAST'-ER, *n.* One who boasts, a braggart.

BOAST'-FUL, *a.* Vain, haughty.

BOAST'-ING, *ppr.* Vaunting, bragging.

BOAST'-ING, *n.* The act of boasting, a boast.

BOAST'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a boasting manner.

BOAT, *n.* [A. S. *bat*; Sw. *bat*; Dan. *baad*; Ir. *bad*; D. *boot*; G. *bot*; It. *battello*, a little boat; whence Fr. *batteau*; Sp. *bote*.] A small vessel usually moved by oars.

BOAT, *v. t.* To convey in a boat.

BOAT'-A-BLE, *a.* Navigable with boats.

BOAT'-BILL, *n.* A genus of fowls with a long bill like a boat.
BOAT'-HOOK, *n.* A pole armed with a hook and point to push or pull a boat.
BOAT'-ING, *ppr.* Conveying in a boat.
BOAT'-MAN, *n.* A manager of a boat.
BOAT'-SWAIN, (*bo't-swān*, or *bo'sn.*) *n.* One who has charge of a ship's boats, rigging, colors.
BOB, *n.* A round thing that moves loosely.
BOB, *v. i.* To play loosely against any thing.
BOB'-BIN, *n.* A small piece of wood on which thread is wound for making lace.
BOB'-O-LINK, *n.* The popular name of the rice bird.
BOB'-TAIL, *n.* A tail shortened or cut short.
BOB'-WIG, *n.* A short wig.
BOCK'-ING, *n.* A particular kind of cloth like baize.
BÖDE, *v. t.* [*Sax. bodian*; *Sw. bod.*] To presage, foreshow, portend.
BOD'-ICE, (*bod'-is.*) *n.* A sort of stays for women.
BOD'-I-LESS, *a.* Void of body, spiritual.
BOD'-I-LY, *a.* Of or relating to the body.
BOD'-KIN, *n.* A long instrument, needle.
BOD'-Y, *v. t.* To produce in some form.
BOD'-Y, *n.* The whole trunk of an animal or tree; person; matter opposed to spirit; main part; mass; spirit in liquors; a system; a number of troops; a corporation.
BOD'-Y-GUARD, *n.* A guard of the person.
BOG, *n.* A fen or morass, a clump of grass or sod in a morass.
BOG'-BER-RY, *n.* The cranberry which grows in swamps.
BO'-GLE, } *n.* A specter.
BOG'-GLE, }
BOG'-GLE, *v. i. and t.* To doubt, hesitate, stop, perplex.
BOG'-GLED, *pp.* of **BOGGLE**.
BOG'-GLER, *n.* One that doubts or hesitates.
BOG'-GLING, *ppr.* Doubting, hesitating, stopping.
BOG'-GY, *a.* Marshy, swampy, fenny.
BOG'-HOUSE, *n.* A house of office.
BOG'-ORE, *n.* Iron ore found in swamps and marshes.
BOG'-RUSH, *n.* A rush growing in marshes; a bird.
BOG'-SPAV-IN, *n.* An encysted tumor on a horse's hough.
BOG'-TROT-TER, *n.* One who lives in a boggy country.
BOG'-WHÖRT, *n.* The bilberry growing in low ground.
BO-HÉA', *n.* A species of black tea.
BOIL, *n.* [*Fr. bouillir*; *L. bullio*; *Sp. bullir.*] To be agitated, to be in boiling water, to effervesce.
BOIL, *n.* An angry sore-tumor.
BOIL, *v. i. or t.* To bubble through heat.
BOIL'-ED, *pp.* Dressed in boiling water.
BOIL'-ER, *n.* A vessel for boiling of liquor.
BOIL'-ER-Y, *n.* A place for boiling.
BOIL'-ING, *ppr.* Dressing or cooking in hot water.
BOIL'-ING, *n.* The act of boiling, ebullition.
BOIS'-TER-OUS, *a.* Violent, furious, stormy.
BOIS'-TER-OUS-LY, *ad.* Violently, furiously.
BOIS'-TER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Turbulence, tumultuousness.
BOLD, *a.* Brave, stout, daring, impudent.
BÖLD'-FACE, *n.* An impudent saucy person.
BÖLD'-FA-CED, *a.* Impudent, impertinent.
BÖLD'-LY, *ad.* In a bold manner, impudently.
BÖLD'-NESS, *n.* Courage, liberty, assurance.
BÖLE, *n.* A measure of six bushels; stem of a tree; an earth viscid, soft, and friable.
BÖLL, *n.* A pod, a seed vessel.
FÖLL, *v. i.* To seed or form into a seed-vessel.
BÖLL'-ED, *pp.* Having its seed vessel formed.
BO-LÖGN'-Ä SAU'-SÄGE, (*bo-lön'-ä sau'-saj.*) *n.*

A large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork suet chopped fine and inclosed in a case.
BOL'-STER, *n.* A large pillow, long cushion.
BOL'-STER, *v. t.* To pad, support, prop, hold up.
BOL'-STER-ED, *pp.* Held up, supported.
BOL'-STER-ING, *ppr.* Supporting, maintaining.
BOLT, *n.* A bar of a door; dart; lightning; a piece of canvas of 28 ells.
BOLT, *v. i. or t.* To shut; fasten; sift; rush out.
BOLT'-AU-GER, *n.* A large borer used in ship building.
BOLT'-ED, *pp.* Made fast with a bolt; sifted.
BOLT'-ER, *n.* An instrument for separating bran from flour.
BOLT'-ER, *n.* A sieve to separate flour from bran.
BOLT'-HEAD, *n.* A long glass vessel for chemical distillations.
BOLT'-ING, *ppr.* Fastening with a bolt; sifting.
BOLT'-ROPE, *n.* The rope sewed to the edges of a sail.
BOLT'-SPRIT, *See* **BÖW-SPRIT**.
BÖ'-LUS, *n.* A large pill; kind of earth.
BOMB, *n.* A shell to be filled with powder and sent from a mortar.
BÖM-BÄRD', *n.* A piece of short thick cannon.
BÖM-BÄRD', *v. t.* To attack with bombs.
BÖM-BÄRD'-ED, *pp.* Attacked with bombs.
BÖM-BÄRD'-ER, *n.* An officer; a bomb-engineer.
BÖM-BÄRD'-ING, *ppr.* Attacking with bombs.
BÖM-BÄRD'-MENT, *n.* An attack with bombs.
BÖM-BA-SIN', } *n.* A slight stuff, mixed with
BÖM-BA-ZINE, } silk.
BÖM'-BAST, *n.* Fustian; high sounding words.
BÖM'-BAST, } *a.* Consisting of swelling words
BÖM-EAST'-IC, } inflated.
BÖM-B-CHEST, *n.* A chest for bombs.
BÖM'-BIC, *a.* Pertaining to the silk-worm.
BÖM-B-KETCH, } *n.* A ship that carries bombs to
BÖM-B-VES-SEL, } be discharged into a fort.
BO-NÄ' FI-DE', [*L.*] In good faith, without fraud.
BO-NÄ'-SUS, *n.* A quadruped of the cow kind, with a long mane and short horns.
BOND, *n.* Any thing that binds, obligation.
BOND, *v. t.* To give bond for, to secure by bond.
BOND, *a.* A servile state, enslaved, bound.
BOND'-AGE, *n.* Slavery, captivity.
BOND'-ED, *pp.* Secured by bond given.
BOND'-MÄID, *n.* A woman slave.
BOND'-MAN, *n.* A man slave.
BOND'-SERV-ANT, *n.* An absolute slave.
BOND'-SERV-ICE, *n.* A state of slavery.
BOND'S'-MAN, *n.* One who is bound as surety for another.
BOND'-WÖ-MAN, *n.* A woman slave.
BONE, *n.* The most solid part of the body.
BONE'-LACE, *n.* A coarse kind of lace.
BONE'-LESS, *n.* Without bones.
BONE'-SET, *n.* A plant, thoroughwort.
BONE'-SET-TER, *n.* A man that sets bones.
BONE'-SET-TING, *n.* The art of setting bones.
BONE'-SPAV-IN, *n.* A bony excrescence on a horse's hough.
BON'-FIRE, *n.* A rejoicing fire for triumph.
BON'-MOT, (*bong'-mo.*) [*Fr.*] A good thing, a wit ty thing, a jest.
BON'-Ä-RÖ'-BA, *n.* [*It.*] A showy wanton.
BON'-NET, *n.* A covering for the head of very variable form; a small sail.
BON'-NI-LY, *ad.* Prettily, finely, gayly.
BON'-NY, *a.* Handsome, beautiful; merry.
BON'-NY-CLAB-BER, *n.* Sour milk.
BON'-TEN, *n.* A narrow woolen stuff.
BON'-TON, *n.* [*Fr.*] Fashion.
BON'-US, *n.* A premium on a loan, or grant.
BÖ'-NY, *a.* Full of bones, strong, stout.
BON' VIVANT', *n.* [*Fr.*] A good liver, a social companion.

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BÄR; MÈTE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NÖTE, DOVE, MÖVE,

BON'-ZE, (bon'-zy, *n.* A priest in China, &c.
 BOO'-BY, *n.* A dull fellow; a large bird.
 BOO'-BY-HUT, *n.* A kind of covered sleigh.
 BOODH, *n.* In Eastern Asia a general name for divinity.
 BOODH'-ISM, *n.* The religion of the people of Burmah.
 BQQK, *n.* [A. S. *boc*; Goth. *boka*; Ice. *book*; D. *boek*, a book, and the mast of beech, *beuke*, a beech tree; Ger. *buch*, a book, and *buche*, a beech; Dan. *bog*; Sw. *bok*; Russ. *buk*; Gipsy, *buchos*. Like the Latin *liber*, book signifies, primarily, bark and beech.] A volume in which we read or write.
 BQQK, *v. t.* To enter in a book.
 BQQK-AC-COUNT', *n.* An account in a book.
 BQQK-BIND-ER, *n.* One who binds books.
 BQQK'-CASE, *n.* A case for holding books.
 BQQK'-ED, *pp.* Entered in a book, as an account.
 BQQK'-ISH, *a.* Much given to reading.
 BQQK'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Fondness for reading, study.
 BQQK'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One that keeps accounts.
 BQQK'-KEEP-ING, *n.* The keeping of accounts.
 BQQK'-LEARN-ED, *a.* Learned in books, well read.
 BQQK'-LEARN-ING, *n.* Acquaintance with books.
 BQQK'-MAD-NESS, *n.* A rage for possessing books.
 BQQK'-OATH, *n.* Cath made on the book or Bible.
 BQQK'-SELL-ER, *n.* A seller or dealer in books.
 BQQK'-WORM, *n.* A close student; a worm that eats holes in books.
 BOOM, *n.* A spar to extend a sail; a chain or cable across a river.
 BOOM, *v. i.* To swell, to rush and roar; to cry, as the bitters.
 BOON, *a.* Gay, merry, pleasant, cheerful.
 BOON, *n.* [L. *bonus*; Fr. *bon*; Norm. *boon*.] A gift, present, favor, prayer.
 BOOR, *n.* A clown, lout, countryman.
 BOOR'-ISH, *a.* Clownish, rustic, rough.
 BOOR'-ISH-LY, *ad.* In a boorish manner.
 BOOR'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Clownishness, rusticity.
 BOOST, *v. t.* To push up, to lift, [*vulgar.*]
 BOOT, *v. t.* To profit; to put on boots.
 BOOT, *n.* Profit, gain, advantage, booty; a covering for the legs; part of a coach.
 BOOT'-ED, *pp.* In boots, equipped, ready.
 BOOT'-EE', *n.* A short boot.
 BO-O'-TES, *n.* A northern constellation.
 BOOTH, *n.* A tent, a stall in a fair.
 BOOT'-HOSE, *n.* Stocking hose or spatterdashes, in lieu of boots.
 BOOT'-JACK, *n.* An instrument for drawing off boots.
 BOOT'-LESS, *a.* Unavailing, unprofitable.
 BOOT'-TREE, *n.* A wood to shape a boot.
 BOOT'-Y, *n.* Pillage, plunder, spoil, prey.
 BÔ-PEEP', *n.* A play among children.
 BO-RACH'-I-O, *n.* [Sp.] A drunkard.
 BÔ-AGE, *n.* The name of a plant, bugloss.
 BÔ-RAX, *n.* A salt used as a styptic and in sodering, &c.
 BORD'-ER, *n.* An edge or edging, boundary.
 BORD'-ER, *v. t. or i.* To make a border; to touch.
 BORD'-ER-ED, *pp.* Having a border; ornamented.
 BORD'-ER-ER, *n.* An inhabitant on the border.
 BORD'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Being on the confines, adjacent.
 BÔRE, *v. t.* To penetrate or make a hole with an auger or gimlet.
 BÔRE, *n.* A hole made by boring.
 BÔ'-RE-AL, *a.* Northern, toward the north.
 BÔ'-RE-AS, *n.* A cold wind, the north wind.
 BÔ'-RE-COLE, *n.* A species of cabbage.
 BÔR'-ED, *pp.* Perforated with an instrument by turning.
 BÔR'-ER, *n.* One who bores; a gimlet; a genus of sea worms.
 BÔR'-ING, *ppr.* Perforating with a gimlet.

BORN, *pp.* Produced, as an animal.
 BÔRNE, *pp.* Carried; brought; supported.
 BÔRNE, *n.* See BOURN.
 BÔR'-OUGH, (bur'-ro, *n.* [A. S. *burg*, *burh*; Ir. *brig*; Fr. *bourg*; It. *borgo*; Ger. *burg* and *berg*; San. *burra*.] A corporation-town; a company.
 BÔR'-RÔW, *v. t.* To take by consent, to use and return the same, or an equivalent.
 BÔR'-RÔW-ED, *pp.* Taken by consent to use, assumed.
 BÔR'-RÔW-ER, *n.* One who borrows or assumes.
 BÔR'-RÔW-ING, *ppr.* Taking by consent; assuming.
 BÔS, *n.* Master mechanic.
 BÔSE'-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *bocage*, a grove; It. *bosco*; Ger. *busch*; Eng. *bush*.] Wood, underwood.
 BÔ'-SOM, *n.* The breast, tender affections.
 BÔ'-SOM, *v. t.* To put in the bosom.
 BÔ'-SOM-ED, *pp.* Kept in the bosom, concealed.
 BOSS, *n.* A stud; knob; raised work.
 BOSS'-ED, *a.* Studded or ornamented with bosses.
 BOSS'-Y, *a.* Containing bosses, ornamented.
 BÔ-TAN'-I-E, }
 BÔ-TAN'-I-E-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to botany or the description of plants.
 BÔT'-A-NIST, *n.* A person skilled in plants.
 BÔT'-A-NIZE, *v. i.* To seek for plants, to examine the vegetable kingdom.
 BÔT'-A-NY, *n.* That branch of natural history that treats of plants.
 BÔTCH, *n.* [It. *bozza*.] A swelling; patchwork.
 BÔTCH, *v. t.* To mend clumsily, patch.
 BÔTCH'-ED, *pp.* Clumsily mended, patched.
 BÔTCH'-ER, *n.* A bungling sewer.
 BÔTCH-ING, *ppr.* Mending clumsily.
 BÔTH, *a.* [A. S. *butu*; Ir. *beit*; Sw. *bada*.] Two considered by themselves; applied to persons, things, words, and members of sentences.
 BÔTH'-ER, *v. t.* To perplex or tease, [*vulgar.*]
 BÔ'-TRY-O-LITE, *n.* A siliceous borate of lime.
 BÔTS, *n.* Small worms in the intestines of horses.
 BÔT'-TLE, *n.* A vessel for liquor, a vial.
 BÔT'-TLE, *v. t.* To put into bottles.
 BÔT'-TLED, *pp.* Put or inclosed in a bottle.
 BÔT'-TLE-NÔS-ED, *a.* Having a nose bottle-shaped.
 BÔT'-TLE-SREW, *n.* A screw to draw corks.
 BÔT'-TLING, *ppr.* Putting in a bottle or bottles.
 BÔT'-TOM, *n.* The lowest part; a foundation; a valley; ball; ship; dregs.
 BÔT'-TOM, *v. t.* To put a bottom to, to fix.
 BÔT'-TOM-ED, *pp.* Furnished with a bottom, founded.
 BÔT'-TOM-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a bottom.
 BÔT'-TOM-LESS, *a.* Having no bottom.
 BÔT'-TOM-RY, *n.* A borrowing of money, and pledging a ship to secure the repayment.
 BÔU'-DOIR, (bood'-war, *n.* [Fr.] A small private room.
 BOUGH, (bou, *n.* An arm of a tree, branch.
 BÔU'-GIE', *n.* Wax candle; an instrument.
 BOUGHT, (baut, *pret.* and *pp.* of Buy. Purchased.
 BÔUIL'-LON', *n.* [Fr.] Broth, soup.
 BOUNCE, *v. i.* To leap, spring; boast.
 BOUNCE, *n.* A leap, kick; sudden noise.
 BOUNCE'-ED, *pp.* of BOUNCE.
 BOUNCER, *n.* A boaster.
 BOUNC'-ING, *ppr.* Leaping; boasting.
 BOUND, *n.* Boundary.
 BOUND, *v. t. or i.* To limit, end; spring, fly back.
 BOUND, *pp.* of BIND. Tied, confined.
 BOUND, *a.* Destined, tending or going to.
 BOUND'-ED, *pp.* Limited, confined, restrained.
 BOUND'-EN, *a.* Required, necessary.
 BOUND'-ARY, *n.* A limit, mark, restraint.
 BOUND'-LESS, *a.* Unconfined, unlimited.
 BOUND'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Being without limit.
 BOUND'-STONE, *n.* A land-mark.
 BOUN'-TE-OUS, *a.* Liberal, magnificent.

BOUN'-TE-OUS-LY, *ad.* Liberally, generously.
 BOUN'-TE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Liberality, generosity, kindness, goodness.
 BOUN'-TI-FUL, *a.* Free to give, liberal, generous.
 BOUN'-TI-FUL-LY, *ad.* Liberally, generously.
 BOUN'-TI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Generosity in giving.
 BOUN'-TY, *n.* [Fr. *bonté*; *It. bontà*; *L. bonitas.*] Liberality in giving, generosity; a premium.
 BOU-QUET', (boo-kay') *n.* A bunch of flowers.
 BOUSE, } *v. i.* To drink freely, or in a coarse,
 BOOSE, } vulgar manner, [a low word.]
 BÖUS'-Y, *n.* Drunken, [vulgar.]
 BOUR-GEOIS', (bur-jois') *n.* A kind of printing types.
 BOUR'-GEON, (bur'-jun,) *v. i.* To bud, to sprout.
 BÖURN, *n.* A limit or bound.
 BOUT, *n.* A turn, trial, essay, attempt.
 BOWZE, *v. i.* In seamen's language, to pull all together.
 BÖ'-VINE, *a.* Pertaining to cattle of the ox kind.
 BOW, *v. t.* and *i.* To bend down, stoop.
 BOW, *n.* Act of bending in civility; the rounding part of a ship's side forward.
 BÖW, *n.* An instrument to shoot arrows; a fiddle stick.
 BÖW'-IE-KNIFE, *n.* A long knife used by hunters in the Western States.
 BÖW'-LEG-GED, *a.* Having crooked legs.
 BÖW'-MAN, *n.* One who uses a bow, an archer.
 BÖW'-ED, *pp.* Bent; crushed, subdued.
 BÖW'-ELS, *n.* Parts within the body.
 BÖW'-ER, *n.* An arbor; an anchor.
 BÖW'-ER-Y, *a.* Full of bowers; shady.
 BÖWL, *n.* The hollow of a cup or glass.
 BÖWL, *n.* A ball of wood used for play on a level spot of ground.
 BÖWL, *v. i.* To play with bowls; to roll as a bowl.
 BÖWL'-DER, *n.* In geology, a round mass of rock.
 BÖWL'-ER, *n.* One who plays at bowls.
 BÖWL'-LINE, *n.* A rope in a ship.
 BÖWL'-ING, *n.* The act of throwing bowls.
 BÖWL'-ING-GREEN, *n.* A green for bowlers.
 BÖW'-PIECE, *n.* A piece of ordnance carried at the bow of a ship.
 BÖW'-SPRIT, *n.* A large spar at a ship's head.
 BÖW'-STRING, *n.* A string used for a bow.
 BÖW'-ING, *ppr.* Bending, stooping in civility.
 BOX, *n.* A tree; a cask or coffer; seat in a play-house or room; blow on the ear; a cylinder for an axle-tree; quantity in a box.
 BOX, *v. t.* To put in a box; to rehearse the points of compass in order; to make a hole in a tree to procure sap.
 BOX, *v. i.* To combat with the fist.
 BOX'-COAT, *n.* An overcoat worn by coachmen.
 BOX'-ED, *pp.* Inclosed in a box; struck on the ear.
 BOX'-EN, (box'-n,) *a.* Made of box; like box.
 BOX'-ER, *n.* One who fights with the fist.
 BOX'-HAUL, *v. t.* To veer a ship.
 BOX'-ING, *n.* The act of fighting with the fist.
 BOY, *n.* [Pers. *bach*; *W. bacgen*, from *bac*, little; *Arm. buguel*, a child; *Sw. pojike*; *Dan. pog*; *Fr. page*.] A male child, lad, youth.
 BOY'-HOOD, *n.* State or condition of a boy.
 BOY'-ISH, *a.* Like a boy, childish, trifling.
 BOY'-ISH-LY, *ad.* Childishly, foolishly, idly.
 BOY'-ISH-NESS, } *n.* Childishness, folly.
 BRAB'-ISM, }
 BRAB'-BLE, *v. i.* To clamor.
 BRACE, *n.* That which holds; a strap or bandage; a pair.
 BRACE, *v. t.* To bind, tie, tighten.
 BRACE'-ED, *pp.* Furnished with braces, made tight.
 BRACE'-LET, *n.* An ornament for the wrist.
 BRA'-CER, *n.* That which makes tight, an astringent.
 BRACH'-I-AL, *a.* Belonging to the arm.

BRACH'-MAN, } *n.* An ancient philosopher of In-
 BRAM'-IN, } dia.
 BRACK'-ET, *n.* A small support of wood.
 BRACK'-ISH, *a.* Saltish; salt; like sea-water.
 BRACK'-ISH-NESS, *n.* A saltish taste or quality.
 BRAD, *n.* A thin nail without a head.
 BRAG, *v. t.* To boast, swagger, puff.
 BRAG, *n.* A boast; a game at cards.
 BRAG-GA-DÖ'-CIO, *n.* A bragger, vain boaster.
 BRAG'-GARD-ISM, *n.* Boastfulness.
 BRAG'-GART, } *n.* A boaster.
 BRAG'-GER, }
 BRAG'-GING, *ppr.* Boasting ostentatiously.
 BRÄID, *v. t.* To weave together, plait, fold.
 BRÄID, *n.* A weaving, knot, lace, edging.
 BRÄIL, *n.* In navigation, ropes used in furling sails.
 BRÄIN, *n.* Soft substance within the skull, the seat of sensation and intellect.
 BRÄIN'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of thought, silly.
 BRÄIN'-PAN, *n.* The skull containing the brains.
 BRÄIN'-SICK, *a.* Diseased in the understanding.
 BRÄIT, *n.* A rough diamond.
 BRÄKE, old *pret.* of BREAK.
 BRÄKE, *n.* A thicket of shrubs; instrument for dressing flax; handle of a pump; something used to stop the motion of a body.
 BRÄKE'-MAN, *n.* The one whose business it is to stop cars on rail-ways.
 BRÄ'-KY, *a.* Prickly, rough, thorny.
 BRÄM'-BLE, *n.* A very prickly shrub.
 BRÄM'-BLE-BUSH, *n.* The bramble, or collection of brambles.
 BRÄM'-EN, *n.* A Gentoo priest.
 BRÄ-MIN'-IE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Bramins.
 BRÄM'-IN-ISM, *n.* The religion of the Bramins.
 BRÄN, *n.* [*W. bran*; *Arm. brenn*; *Ir. and Fr. bran*.] The outer coats of wheat, rye, &c. separated from the flour by grinding.
 BRÄNCH, *n.* A limb; a bough; the shoot of a tree or plant from the main-stem, or from another branch; a stream entering a larger one; a division of a subject, &c.
 BRÄNCH, *v. i.* or *t.* To divide into shoots, or distinct parts; to ramify; to fork.
 BRÄNCH'-ED, *pp.* Divided into branches or subordinate parts.
 BRÄNCH'-ING, *ppr.* Spreading into branches, forking.
 BRÄNCH'-LESS, *a.* Having no branches; naked.
 BRÄNCH'-LET, *n.* The division of a branch.
 BRÄN'-CHI-O-PODE, *n.* A small animal having gill bearing legs.
 BRÄNCH'-Y, *a.* Full of, or having branches.
 BRÄND, *v. t.* To mark with a brand.
 BRÄND, *n.* A burnt or burning piece of wood; sword; an iron to burn the figure of letters; the mark burnt; a stigma.
 BRÄND'-ED, *pp.* Burnt with an iron; disgraced.
 BRÄND'-ING, *ppr.* Burning with an iron; stigmatizing.
 BRÄND'-ING-I-RON, } *n.* An iron to brand with.
 BRÄND'-I-RON, }
 BRÄND'-ISH, *v. t.* To wave, shake, flourish.
 BRÄND'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Raised and waved in the air.
 BRÄND'-ISH-ER, *n.* One who brandishes or flourishes.
 BRÄND'-ISH-ING, *ppr.* Flourishing, waving.
 BRÄN'-DY, *n.* A spirit distilled from wine, cider, or fruit.
 BRÄN'-GLE, *n.* A wrangle, brawl, squabble.
 BRÄN'-GLE, *v. i.* To wrangle, to dispute.
 BRÄND'-LING, *n.* A kind of worm.
 BRÄNK, *n.* Buck-wheat; a bride for scolds.
 BRÄNT, *n.* A wild fowl of the goose kind.
 BRÄ'-SIER, *n.* One who works in brass; a pan for coals.

BRASS, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow color; impudence, a brazen face.
BRASS'-I-NESS, *n.* The quality of brass.
BRASS'-Y, *a.* Made of brass, hard as brass, like brass.
BRAT, *n.* A child, progeny.
BRA'-VA'-DO, *n.* A brag; boasting fellow.
BRAVE, *a.* Courageous, gallant, noble.
BRAVE, *n.* A hector, bully, swaggerer.
BRAVE, *v. t.* To encounter with firmness.
BRAV'-ED, *pp.* Encountered, defied.
BRAVE'-LY, *ad.* Gallantly, generously.
BRAV'-ER-Y, *n.* Courage, heroism, gallantry. [In the sense of show, *obs.*]
BRAV'-ING, *ppr.* Encountering; challenging.
BRA'-VO, or **BRÁ'-VO**, *n.* A daring villain, an assassin.
BRA'-VU'-RA, *n.* [Sp.] A song requiring great spirit.
BRAWL, *v. i.* To make a great noise, scold.
BRAWL, *n.* [G. *brullen*; D. *brullen*; Fr. *brailler*; W. *broliaw*.] A quarrel, squabble, great noise.
BRAWL'-ER, *n.* A wrangler, a noisy person.
BRAWL'-ING, *ppr.* Making a great noise.
BRAWN, *n.* A boar's flesh; a muscular part.
BRAWN'-I-NESS, *n.* Great strength, firmness.
BRAWN'-Y, *a.* Fleishy, bulky, strong, firm.
BRAY, *v. t.* To pound, to beat in a mortar.
BRAY, *v. i.* To make a loud harsh noise or cry.
BRAY, *n.* The loud harsh cry of the ass.
BRAY'-ED, *pp.* Pounded, beaten in a mortar.
BRAY'-ER, *n.* An instrument to temper ink.
BRAY'-ING, *ppr.* Beating in a mortar; crying as an ass.
BRAZE, *v. t.* To cover or solder with brass.
BRAZ'-ED, *pp.* Hardened, soldered.
BRA'-ZEN, (brá'-zn.) *a.* Made of brass, impudent.
BRA'-ZEN, (brá'-zn.) *v. i.* To be impudent, to bully.
BRA'-ZEN-BROW-ED, *a.* Being of shameless impudence.
BRA'-ZEN-FACE, *n.* A bold impudent wretch.
BRA'-ZEN-FAC-ED, *a.* Impudent, shameless, bold.
BRA'-ZEN-LY, *ad.* In a bold impudent manner.
BRA'-ZEN-NESS, *n.* A brazen quality, boldness.
BRA'-ZIER. See **BRASIER**.
BRA-ZIL'-WOOD, *n.* A wood from Brazil, used in dyeing red.
BREACH, *n.* An opening, difference, quarrel, violation, invasion, affliction by a loss.
BREAD, (bred.) [Sax. *breod*; G. *brot*; D. *brood*; Sw. *brod*.] Food made of flour or meal, provisions in general.
BREAD'-CORN, (bred'-corn.) *n.* Wheat, rye, or other grain used for bread.
BREAD'-ROOM, (bred'-room.) *n.* A room where bread is kept.
BREAD'-TREE, (bred'-tree.) *n.* A tree growing in tropical climates, whose fruit is excellent for food.
BREADTH, (brethd.) *n.* Extent from side to side, width.
BREAK, *v. t.* and *i.* *pret.* broke, (and *brake*, *obs.*) *pp.* broke, broken. [A. S. *brecan*; Sw. *braka*; Dan. *brækker*; D. *braaken*, *breeken*; G. *brechen*; W. *bregu*; Goth. *brikan*; Ir. *bracaim*; Sp. and Port. *brecha*.] To part by force; dash to pieces; tame; become a bankrupt; ruin; fall out; violate; dawn, as the day; cashier.
BREAK, *n.* An opening, breach, failure.
BREAK'-AGE, *n.* A breaking, or allowance for things broke.
BREAK'-ER, *n.* One that breaks; a wave.
BREAK'-FAST, (brek'-fast.) *n.* The first meal in the day.
BREAK'-FAST, (brek'-fast.) *v. i.* To eat the first meal in the day.
BREAK'-FAST-ING, *ppr.* (*id.*) Making the first meal in the day.
BREAK'-ING, *ppr.* Parting by violence, becoming bankrupt.

BREAK'-WA-TER, *n.* A mole or other thing laid at the entrance of a harbor to break the force of the waves.
BREAM, *n.* An insipid fish inhabiting deep water.
BREAM, *v. t.* To cleanse a ship's bottom by fire.
BREAST, (brest.) *n.* Part of the body, the heart.
BREAST, (brest.) *v. t.* To meet in front and oppose.
BREAST'-BONE, *n.* The bone of the breast.
BREAST'-ED, (brest'-ed.) *pp.* Met in front, opposed.
BREAST'-ING, (brest'-ing.) *ppr.* Meeting in front, opposing.
BREAST'-KNOT, (brest'-not.) *n.* A knot of ribbons worn on the breast.
BREAST'-PIN, *n.* A pin worn for fastening an ornament upon the breast.
BREAST'-PLATE, (brest'-plate.) *n.* Armor for the breast; a folded piece of cloth worn by the Jewish high priest.
BREAST'-PLOW, } *n.* A plow driven by the
BREAST'-PLOUGH, } breast.
BREAST'-WORK, (brest'-work.) *n.* A parapet for defense.
BREATH, (breth.) *n.* Life; air respired; a breeze; respite; rest; ease; single moment; instant.
BREATH'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be breathed.
BREATHE, *v. t.* To respire; live; take breath or rest; move as air; exhale; give vent; utter silently; make to sound.
BREATH'-ED, *pp.* Respired; exhaled; uttered.
BREATH'-ING, *ppr.* Respiring; exhaling; venting.
BREATH'-ING, *n.* Respiration; aspiration; vent.
BREATH'-ING-PLACE, } *n.* A pause, relaxation,
BREATH'-ING-TIME, } rest.
BREATH'-LESS, (breth'-less.) *a.* Out of breath; spent with labor; dead.
BREC'-CIA, *n.* A stone made up of fragments.
BRED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **BREED**.
BREECH, (bréch.) *n.* The lower part of the body; the thick end of cannon or other fire-arms.
BREECH'-ES, (brich'-es, or bréch'-es.) *n.* A garment worn by men.
BREECH'-ING, *n.* A strong rope fastened to a cannon, to prevent its recoiling.
BREED, *v. t.* or *i.* *pret.* and *pp.* bred. To generate, hatch, raise or bring up; to multiply.
BREED, *n.* A cast, kind, race, offspring.
BREED'-ER, *n.* One that breeds or brings up.
BREED'-ING, *ppr.* Generating, multiplying; educating.
BREED'-ING, *n.* A bringing up; education, manners.
BREEZE, *n.* A gentle wind; a stinging fly.
BREEZE'-LESS, *a.* Having no breeze, calm.
BREEZ'-Y, *a.* Fanned or fanning with gales.
BRENT. See **BRANT**.
BRETH'-REN, *n. pl.* of **BROTHER**.
BREVE, *n.* A note in music equal to two semi-breves; a writ.
BRE-VET', *n.* A commission giving rank without pay, or without command.
BRE'-VI-A-RY, *n.* A Romish priest's office book; an abridgement.
BRE-VIER', *n.* A small kind of printing letter.
BREW'-I-PED, *a.* Having short legs.
BREW'-I-TY, *n.* Shortness, conciseness, dispatch.
BREW, (brü.) *v. t.* or *i.* To boil and mix; to make beer.
BREW'-AGE, (brü'-age.) *n.* Malt liquor.
BREW'-HOUSE, *n.* A brewery.
BREW'-ED, (brüd.) *pp.* Mixed, steeped and fermented, made into beer.
BREW'-ER, (brü'-er.) *n.* One who brews.
BREW'-ER-Y, *n.* A house for brewing.
BREW'-ING, *ppr.* Preparing malt liquor.
BREW'-ING, *n.* The act of making malt liquors, the liquor brewed.
BREW'-IS, *n.* Broth; bread soaked in pottage.

BRY-AR. See **BRIER.**

BRIBE, n. A gift to pervert the judgment.

BRIBE, v. t. To gain or corrupt by gifts.

BRIB-ED, pp. Corrupted by gifts.

BRIB-ER, n. One that gives bribes.

BRIB-ER-Y, n. The act or crime of bribing.

BRIB-ING, ppr. Corrupting by gifts.

BRICK, n. Clay with sand and water, shaped in a mold.

BRICK, v. t. To lay with bricks.

BRICK, a. Made or built of brick.

BRICK-BAT, n. A broken part of a brick.

BRICK-DUST, n. Dust of pounded brick.

BRICK-KILN, n. A kiln for burning brick.

BRICK-LAY-ER, n. A mason, a worker in bricks.

BRICK-MA-KER, n. One who makes bricks.

BRID-DAL, a. Belonging to marriage.

BRIDE, n. [A. S. *bryd*; Sw. and Dan. *brud*; D. *bruid*; G. *braut*; Arn. *pryd*; W. *pruid*.] A woman newly married or at her wedding.

BRIDE-CAKE, n. Cake given at a wedding.

BRIDE-CHAM-BER, n. The nuptial apartment.

BRIDE-GROOM, n. [A. S. *brydguma*; D. *bruidegom*; Sw. *brudgumme*; Dan. *brudgom*; compound of *bride* and *gum, gumma*, a man.] A man newly married or about to be married.

BRIDE-MÄID, n. A woman who attends a bride at marriage.

BRIDE-MÄN, n. A man who attends a bridegroom.

BRIDE-WELL, n. A house of correction for disorderly persons; so called from the palace built near St. *Bride's* or *Bridget's-well*, which was turned into a work house.

BRIDGE, n. A structure on which to pass over water; passage; part of the nose, or of a violin.

BRIDGE, (bridj.) v. t. To form a bridge over.

BRIDGE-ED, pp. Covered or furnished with a bridge.

BRIDGE-ING, ppr. Covering or furnishing with a bridge.

BRIDLE, n. [A. S. *bridl*; Fr. *bride*; D. *breidel*.] An instrument to restrain or govern a horse.

BRIDLE, v. t. To put on a bridle, restrain.

BRIDLED, pp. Having a bridle on, restrained.

BRIDLING, ppr. Putting a bridle on, checking.

BRIEF, a. Short, concise.

BRIEF, (bref.) n. [Fr. *bref*; It. Sp. Port. *breve*; L. *brevis*.] A concise writing; a writ; letters patent; also an abridgment of a client's cause.

BRIEF-LY, ad. Shortly, concisely, in few words.

BRIEF-NESS, n. Shortness, conciseness.

BRI-ER, n. A very prickly shrub.

BRI-ER-Y, a. Full of briars, rough, prickly.

BRIG, n. A vessel with two masts, square rigged.

BRIG-ÄDE, n. The troops under a brigadier, consisting of several battalions.

BRIG-ÄDE, v. t. To form into brigades.

BRIG-ÄDE-MA-JOR, n. An officer to assist in the management of a brigade.

BRIG-A-DIER, } n. An officer com-
BRIG-A-DIER-GEN-ER-AL, } manding a brigade.

BRIG-AND-INE, n. Anciently a coat of mail.

BRIG-AND, n. A robber, a freebooter.

BRIG-AN-TINE, n. A brig.

BRIGHT, (brite.) a. Shining, clear, evident.

BRIGHT-EN, (brí'-tn.) v. t. or i. To make or become bright, to polish.

BRIGHT-EYED, a. Having bright eyes.

BRIGHT-LY, ad. In a bright manner.

BRIGHT-NESS, n. Luster, splendor, acuteness.

BRILL-IAN-CY, n. Sparkling luster, splendor.

BRILL-IANT, a. (bril'-yant.) Shining, sparkling; n. a diamond.

BRILL-IANT-LY, (bril'-yant-ly.) ad. In a brilliant manner.

BRIM, n. The edge; lip; top; side; bank.

BRIM-FUL, a. Full to the brim or top.

BRIM-MER, n. A bowl full to the top.

BRIM-MING, a. Full to the very brim.

BRIM-STONE, n. A yellow mineral, sulphur.

BRIND-ED, } a. Streaked, spotted.

BRIND-LED, } a. Streaked, spotted.

BRINE, n. Water impregnated with salt.

BRINE-PAN, n. A pit of salt water for evaporation.

BRINE-PIT, n. A brine pan.

BRING, v. t. pret. and pp. brought. To bear to or nearer, fetch, reduce to any state, induce, conduct or drive, produce. To *bring out*, to expose.

To *bring under*, to subdue. To *bring up*, to nurse. To *bring down*, to humble. To *bring to*, in navigation, to check the course of a ship.

BRING-ING, ppr. Bearing nearer, reducing, conducting, producing.

BRIT-NISH, a. Having the taste of brine; like brine.

BRIT-NY, a. Consisting of brine; like brine.

BRINK, n. The edge; side; verge; border.

BRISK, a. Quick, lively, jovial, bright.

BRISK-ET, n. Part of the breast next the ribs.

BRISK-LY, ad. In an active manner.

BRISK-NESS, n. Activeness, quickness.

BRIS-TLE, (bris'-l.) n. A part of swine's hair.

BRIS-TLE, (bris'-l.) v. i. To raise up the bristles.

BRIS-TLE, v. t. To erect in bristle, as to bristle the crest.

BRIST-LY, (bris'-ly.) ad. Set thick with bristles, rough.

BRIT-AN-NIÄ, n. A composition of lead and bismuth, or some other metal.

BRIT-AN-NIE, a. Pertaining to Britain, but prefixed only or chiefly to the word *Majesty*.

BRIT-ISH, a. Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants.

BRIT-ON, n. A native of Britain.

BRIT-ISH, a. Pertaining to Britain or Great Britain.

BRIT-TLE, a. Apt to break, short, weak, frail.

BRIT-TLE-NESS, n. An aptness to break.

BRÖACH, n. A spit; bodkin; start of a young stag; a clasp to fasten the vest.

BRIZE, n. The gad fly.

BRÖACH, v. t. To tap; spit; give out; utter.

BRÖACH-ED, pp. Spitted; tapped; uttered.

BRÖACH-ER, n. A spit; one that broaches.

BRÖACH-ING, ppr. Spitting, tapping, uttering.

BROAD, a. Wide, extended, open.

BROAD-CAST, n. A scattering of seed widely.

BROAD-CAST, ad. By scattering or throwing at large from the hand.

BROAD-CLOTH, n. A kind of woolen cloth, so called from its breadth.

BROAD-EN, (brawd'-n.) v. t. or i. To grow or make broad.

BROAD-LY, ad. In a broad manner.

BROAD-NESS, n. Width; in *language*, grossness.

BROAD-SIDE, n. A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at once.

BROAD-SWORD, n. A sword with a broad blade.

BROAD-WISE, ad. In the direction of the breadth.

BRO-CADE, n. Silk stuff variegated with gold and silver, or enriched with flowers.

BRO-CÄD-ED a. Woven or worked as brocade.

BRO-CAGE, (bro'-kage.) n. Trade of a broker or his commission.

BROE-CO-LI, n. A species of cabbage.

BROCK, n. A name of the badger.

BROCK-ET, n. A red deer two years old.

BRO-GANS, n. Stout coarse shoes.

BROG UE, n. A shoe; a corrupt speech.

BROID-ER, v. t. To adorn with needlework.

BROID-ER-ED, pp. Adorned with needlework.

BROID-ER-Y, n. Embroidery, needlework.

FATE, FÄLL, WHAT, BAR; METE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NOTE, DOVE, MOVE,

BROID'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Embellishing with broiery.
BROIL, *n.* A tumult, a noisy quarrel.
BROIL, *v. t. or i.* To dress over coals; be hot.
BROIL'-ED, *pp.* Dressed by heat over coals.
BROIL'-ER, *n.* He or that which broils.
BROIL'-ING, *ppr.* Cooking over coals.
BROKE, *v. i.* To transact business for another.
BROKE, *pret.* **BRO'-KEN**, *pp.* of **BREAK**.
BRO'-KEN-HEART-ED, *a.* Crushed with grief.
BRO'-KEN-NESS, *n.* A state of being broken, contradiction.
BRO'-KEN-WIND'-ED, *a.* Having short breath.
BRO'-KER, *n.* An agent in certain commercial transactions who does business for others.
BRO'-KER-AGE, *n.* The commission of a broker.
BRO'-MINE, *n.* [Gr. *βρωμος*, *fetid.*] An elementary substance found in sea water.
BRONZE, or **BRONZE**, *n.* A compound of copper and tin, sometimes with other metals.
BRONCH'-I-AL, *a.* Belonging to the ramifications of the wind-pipe in the lungs.
BRONCHY'-TIS, *n.* An inflammation of some part of the bronchial membrane.
BRON'-CHO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. *βρογχος*, the *wind-pipe*, and *κηλη*, a *tumor*.] A tumor on the throat, called also *goiter*.
BRONCHOT'-O-MY, *n.* An incision into the wind-pipe.
BRON'-CHUS, *n.* [Gr.] The wind-pipe.
BROOCH, *n.* A bosom buckle, a jewel.
BROOD, *n.* An offspring, hatch, breed.
BROOD, *v. i. and t.* To sit upon eggs, muse.
BROOD'-ED, *pp.* Covered with the wings, cherished.
BROOD'-ING, *ppr.* Covering with the wings, cherishing.
BROOK, *n.* A little river, a rivulet, a run.
BROOK, *v. t.* To endure, submit to, suffer.
BROOK'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **BROOK**.
BROOK'-ING, *ppr.* Enduring, submitting to.
BROOM, *n.* A kind of shrub; a besom.
BROOM'-CORN, *n.* A plant used for the brushes of brooms.
BROOM'-STICK, *n.* The handle of a broom.
BROOM'-Y, *a.* Full of broom, like broom.
BROTH, *n.* Liquor in which flesh is boiled.
BROTH'-EL, *n.* A house of ill fame.
BROTHER-ER, *n.*; *plu.* **BROTHERS**, or **BRETHREN**. [A. S. *brother*, or *brether*; Goth. *brothar*; Sw. and Dan. *broder*; G. *bruder*; Sans. *brader*; Russ. *brat*; L. *frater*.] A male born of the same parents, one of the same race.
BROTHER-HOOD, *n.* Union, a society.
BROTHER-LY, *a.* Like brothers, loving.
BROUGHT, (*braut*), *pret.* and *pp.* of **BRING**.
BROW, *n.* The forehead; the edge or side.
BROW'-BEAT, *v. t.* To bear down, depress.
BROW'-BEAT-EN, *pp.* Overcome by impudence.
BROW'-BEAT-ING, *ppr.* Overbearing with effrontery.
BROWN, *a.* Of a dark or reddish color.
BROWN, *n.* The name of a reddish color.
BROWN, *v. t. or i.* To make or become brown.
BROWN'-ED, *pp.* Made brown.
BROWN'-IE, *n.* In Scotland, an imaginary spirit that haunts houses.
BROWN'-ISH, *a.* Inclined to a brown color.
BROWN'-NESS, *n.* A brown color, reddishness.
BROWN'-STUD'-Y, *n.* Meditation directed to no particular object.
BROWSE, (*brouze*), *v. t. or i.* To eat or feed on the shoots of shrubs.
BROWSE, (*brouz*), *n.* The twigs of shrubs and trees.
BROWS'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **BROWSE**.
BROWS'-ING, *ppr.* Feeding on the twigs of shrubs.
BRU'-IN, *n.* A bear.
BRUISE, *v. t.* To hurt with blows, to crush.
BRUISE, *n.* A hurt on the flesh, a contusion.

BRUIS'-ED, *pp.* Hurt with a blunt instrument, broken, crushed.
BRUIS'-ER, *n.* In *vulgar language*, a boxer.
BRUIS'-ING, *ppr.* Injuring the flesh, or bark.
BRUIS'-ING, *n.* A boxing, or beating; a crushing.
BRUIT, *n.* [Fr.] Report, rumor.
BRUIT'-ED, *pp.* Reported.
BRUIT'-ING, *ppr.* Reporting.
BRU'-MAL, *a.* Of or belonging to winter.
BRU-NETTE', *n.* A woman of a brown complexion.
BRUNT, *n.* A shock, stroke, attack, onset.
BRUSH, *n.* [Fr. *brosse*; It. *brusca*; Span. *brusca*.] A hairy instrument; brisk attack; tail; shrubs; lopped branches of trees.
BRUSH, *v. t. or i.* To rub with a brush; strike slightly.
BRUSH'-ED, *pp.* Rubbed or cleaned with a brush.
BRUSH'-ING, *ppr.* Rubbing with a brush.
BRUSH'-ING, *n.* A rubbing with a brush.
BRUSH'-WOOD, *n.* Low wood, underwood.
BRUSH'-Y, *a.* Like a brush, shaggy.
BRUS'-TLE, (*brus'-l*), *v. i.* To crackle; hector, bully.
BRUS'-TLING, (*brus'-ling*), *ppr.* Crackling; bullying.
BRU'-TAL, *a.* Savage, cruel, inhuman, vile.
BRU-TAL'-I-TY, *n.* Savageness, beastliness.
BRU'-TAL-IZE, *v. t.* To grow or make brutal.
BRU'-TAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made brutal, or inhuman.
BRU'-TAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making brutal.
BRU'-TAL-LY, *ad.* Cruelly, inhumanly, rudely.
BRUTE, *n.* A beast, an animal destitute of reason.
BRUTE, *a.* Senseless, irrational, bestial.
BRU'-TI-FI-ED, *pp.* Made brutish.
BRU'-TI-FY, *v. t.* To make brutish.
BRU'-TISM, *n.* The disposition or manner of a brute.
BRU'-TISH, *a.* Resembling a beast, ignorant.
BRU'-TISH-LY, *ad.* In a brutish manner, rudely.
BRU'-TISH-NESS, *n.* Brutality, beastliness.
BRU'-TUM FUL'-MEN, *n.* [L.] Harmless thunder; a loud but harmless threat.
BRU'-O-NY, *n.* White jalap, a genus of plants.
BUB, *n.* Strong beer, malt liquor.
BUB'-BLE, *n.* [D. *bobbel*; Sw. *bubla*, swelling.] A bladder or vesicle filled with air; any thing wanting solidity; empty project.
BUB'-BLE, *v. i. and t.* To rise in bubbles; cheat; run with a gurgling noise.
BUB'-BLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **BUBBLE**.
BUB'-BLER, *n.* A cheat, knave.
BUB'-BLING, *ppr.* Rising in bubbles; cheating.
BUB'-BY, *n.* The breast.
BUB'-BO, *n.* A swelling of the glands of the groin or armpit.
BU'-C-A-NEER, }
BU'-C-A-NIER, } *n.* A pirate, a free-booter.
BU-CENT'-AUR, *n.* The state barge of Venice.
BUCK, *n.* Water to wash clothes; male of rabbits.
BUCK, *v. t.* To wash or steep clothes in lye.
BUCK'-BASK-ET, *n.* A basket to carry clothes to washing.
BUCK'-ED, *pp.* Washed or steeped in water.
BUCK'-ET, *n.* [A. S. *buc*; Fr. *baquet*; Ir. *buicead*; Sw. *buc*; Dan. *bak*.] A vessel to draw or carry water.
BUCK'-ING, *ppr.* Soaking in lye, washing.
BUCK'-ING-STOOL, *n.* A washing block.
BUCK'-LE, (*buk'-l*), *n.* An instrument for fastening straps.
BUCK'-LE, (*v. t. or i.*) To fasten with a buckle; bend, bow, condescend, apply, engage.
BUCK'-LED, *pp.* Fastened with a buckle.
BUCK'-LER, *n.* A shield.
BUCK'-LING, *ppr.* Fastening with a buckle.
BUCK'-MAST, *n.* The mast or fruit of the beech-tree.
BUCK'-RAM, *n.* Cloth stiffened with glue.

BUCK'-SKIN, *n.* The skin or leather of a buck.
 BUCK'-THORN, *n.* A genus of plants, of many species.
 BUCK'-WHEAT, *n.* A plant and its seed, cultivated for food, called also *brank*.
 BU-COL'-IE, *a.* Relating to shepherds, pastoral.
 BŪ-COL'-IE, *n.* A pastoral poem or song.
 BUD, *n.* The first shoot of a tree. Buds are of three kinds; that containing the flower; that containing the leaves; and that containing both flowers and leaves.
 BUD, *v. t.* To put forth or produce buds or germ; to put forth shoots; to begin to grow; to be in bloom.
 BUD, *v. t.* To inoculate a plant, for the purpose of changing the fruit.
 BUD'-DED, *pp.* Sprouted; inoculated.
 BUD'-DING, *ppr.* Shooting sprouts, inoculating.
 BUD'-DING, *n.* The act of sprouting, first shooting.
 BUD&E, *a.* Brisk, jocund; surly, formal.
 BUD&E, *v. i.* To stir, go, to move, move off.
 BUD&'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of BUD&E.
 BUD&'-ET, *n.* A bag, pouch, stock, store.
 BUD&'-ING, *ppr.* Stirring, moving.
 BŪDH'-ISM. See BOODHISM.
 BUD'-LET, *n.* A little bud or shoot.
 BUFF, *n.* A sort of leather dressed with oil.
 BUF'-FA-LO, *n.* An animal, a kind of wild ox.
 BUF'-FA-LO-RŌBE, *n.* The skin of the Buffalo dried with the hair on.
 BUF'-FET, *v. t.* To box, beat, strike.
 BUF'-FET, *n.* [*It. bufetto*, Sp. and Port. *bufar*; Norm. *buffe*.] A blow with the fist on the ear, stroke; kind of cupboard.
 BUF'-FET-ED, *pp.* Struck, beaten.
 BUF'-FET-ING, *ppr.* Striking, beating.
 BUF'-FET-ING, *n.* A beating, contention.
 BUF'-FLE-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a large head like the buffalo; dull, stupid.
 BUF-FOON', *n.* An arch fellow, merry-andrew.
 BUF-FOON'-E-RY, *n.* Very low jests, drollery.
 BUG, *n.* The name of a multitude of insects.
 BUG'-BEAR, *n.* A frightful object, false dread.
 BUG'-GY, *a.* Full of or having bugs.
 BUG'-GY, *n.* A light vehicle to be drawn by one horse.
 BŪ'-GLE, } *n.* A hunting horn, a military
 BŪ'-GLE-HORN, } instrument of music.
 BŪ'-GLE, *n.* A plant; a shining bead of glass.
 BŪ'-GLOSS, *n.* The name of several plants.
 BURR'-STONE, *n.* A silicious stone, used for mill-stones.
 BUILD, [*A. S. byldan*; Sw. *bilda*; Ger. *bilden*; D. *affbeelden*; Dan. *bilder*.] *v. t.* and *i. pret.* and *pp.* builded, built. To raise a building or structure, to construct, to rest or depend on for support.
 BUILD'-ER, *n.* One who builds, as a house, bridge, ship.
 BUILD'-ING, *ppr.* Constructing, erecting; *n.* a house, barn.
 BUILT, *pret.* and *pp.* of BUILD.
 BULB, *n.* A round root, as of tulips, onions.
 BULB-IF'-E-ROUS, *a.* Producing bulbs.
 BULB'-OUS, *a.* Having round roots or heads.
 BUL&E, *v. i.* To swell in the middle, to bilge.
 BUL&E, *n.* See BILGE.
 BŪ'-LI-MY, *n.* A most ravenous appetite.
 BULK, *n.* Size, quantity, a chief part.
 BULK'-HEAD, *n.* A partition in a ship.
 BULK'-I-NESS, *n.* Largeness of size, heaviness.
 BULK'-Y, *a.* Lusty, big, large, gross, heavy.
 BŪLL, *n.* An animal; the pope's edict; a blunder.
 BŪLL'-ACE, *n.* A kind of wild plum.
 BŪLL'-A-RY, *n.* A collection of popish bulls.
 BŪLL'-BAIT-ING, *n.* The practice of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs.
 BŪLL'-DOG, *n.* A large dog.
 BŪLL'-ET, *n.* A ball for a gun.
 BŪLL'-E-TIN, *n.* [*Fr. bulletin*, a ballot, a certifi-

cate.] I. An official report from an officer to his commander. 2. An official report of a physician respecting the king's health.
 BULL'-FINCH, *n.* The name of a singing bird.
 BULL'-FIGHT, *n.* A combat with a bull.
 BULL'-FROG, *n.* A very large species of frog.
 BULL'-HEAD, *n.* A stupid person, a fish.
 BULL'-ION, *n.* Uncoined silver or gold.
 BULL'-OCK, *n.* An ox, a young bull.
 BULL'S'-EYE, *n.* In architecture a small circular or elliptical window.
 BULL'-TROUT, *n.* A large species of trout.
 BUL'-LY, *n.* A quarrelsome fellow, a hector.
 BUL'-LY, *v. t.* To overbear, be very noisy.
 BUL'-LY-ING, *ppr.* Overbearing, hectoring.
 BUL'-RUSH, *n.* A rush growing in water or wet land.
 BUL'-WARK, *n.* [*Sw. bolvarck*; D. *bolwerk*; Ger. *bolwerk*; Fr. *boulevard*; Sp. and Port. *baluarte*; It. *baluardo*.] A fortification, fort, security.
 BUM'-BAIL'-IFF, *n.* In England an under bailiff.
 BUM'-BLE-BEE, *n.* A large bee.
 BUM'-BOAT, *n.* A small boat for carrying provisions to a ship.
 BUM'-KIN, *n.* A short bloom of a ship.
 BUMP, *n.* A swelling; a blow, stroke.
 BUMP, *v. i.* or *t.* To make a loud noise, thump.
 BUMP'-ER, *n.* A glass filled to the brim.
 BUMP'-KIN, *n.* A very awkward person.
 BUN, } *n.* A small cake, or sweet bread.
 BUNN, }
 BUNCH, *n.* A cluster, knot, hard lump.
 BUNCH, *v. i.* or *t.* To grow in knobs, cluster.
 BUNCH'-Y, *a.* Growing in, or full of bunches.
 BUN'-DLE, *n.* [*Sax. dymale*; D. *bondele*; G. *bund*; Sw. *bindel*.] A parcel bound up together.
 BUN'-DLE, *v. t.* To tie, or put in a bundle.
 BUN'-DLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of BUNDLE.
 BUNG, *n.* A stopper for the mouth of a barrel.
 BUNG, *v. t.* To stop close with a bung.
 BUN'-GA-LŌW, *n.* In India, a country house erected by Europeans.
 BUN'-GLE, *v. i.* To do clumsily or badly.
 BUN'-GLER, *n.* A bad or clumsy workman.
 BUN'-GLING, *ppr.* Performing awkwardly.
 BUN'-GLING-LY, *ad.* In a clumsy manner.
 BUNT'-ING, *n.* Thin linen cloth; a lark.
 BUOY, (*bō-e*), *n.* [*Fr. bouée*; D. *boei*, a buoy; Ger. *boy*, Russ. *bui*] A floating cask or light piece of wood fastened over an anchor or shoal water for a direction, or to bear a cable.
 BUOY, *v. t.* or *i.* To keep afloat, support, to uphold.
 BUOY'-AN-CY, *n.* The quality of floating.
 BUOY'-ANT, *a.* That will not sink, light.
 BUR, *n.* The prickly head of certain plants.
 BUR'-BOT, *n.* A voracious fish like an eel.
 BURD'-EN, *n.* [*Sax. byrden*; Sw. *börda*; Dan. *byrdē*.] That which is carried, a load, a grievous load; contents of a ship.
 BURD'-EN, *v. t.* To load, incumber, oppress.
 BURD'-EN-ED, *pp.* Loaded, oppressed, over-loaded.
 BURD'-EN-OUS, *a.* Grievous, cumbersome, oppressive.
 BURD'-EN-SŌME, *a.* Grievous, troublesome.
 BURD'-EN-SŌME-NESS, *n.* Heaviness, oppressive.
 BUR'-DOCK, *n.* A genus of plants bearing burs.
 BŪ'-REAU, (*bū-ro*), *n.* A small chest of drawers.
 BURG, } *n.* A borough.
 BURGH, }
 BURG'-A-MOT, *n.* A kind of pear.
 BUR'-GESS, *n.* A citizen, freeman of a city.
 BUR'-GEOIS', (*bur-jois'*) *n.* A kind of printing type. See BOURGEOIS.
 BURG'-ER, *n.* An inhabitant of a borough.
 BURG'-LAR, *n.* One guilty of nocturnal house breaking.
 BURG-LA'-RI-OUS, *a.* Consisting in burglary.

BURG-LA'-RIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a burglarious manner.

BURG'-LA-RY, *n.* The crime of house-breaking by night, with intent to commit felony.

BURG'-MOTE, *n.* A borough court.

BURG'-O-MAS-TER, *n.* A magistrate in Holland.

BUR'-GUN-DY, *n.* Wine made in Burgundy.

BUR'-GRAVE, *n.* In Germany an hereditary governor of a town.

BUR'-L-AL, (ber'-l-al) *n.* The act of depositing in the grave.

BUR'-RIN, *n.* A tool used in engraving.

BURK, *v. t.* [From the name of the Irishman who first committed the crime in 1829.] To murder a person with the intention of selling the body for dissection.

BURK'-ISM, *n.* The practice of killing persons for obtaining the bodies for dissection.

BUR-LESQUE', *a.* Tending to excite laughter.

BUR-LESQUE', *n.* A species of writing which tends to excite laughter by ludicrous images.

BUR-LESQUE', *v. t.* To make ludicrous.

BUR-LET'-TA, *n.* A comic opera.

BURN, *v. t. or i. pret. and pp.* burned, burnt. [A. S. *burnan*, to burn; G. *brennen*; D. *branden*.] To consume by fire; to be hot or in a passion; to scorch, be inflamed, or on fire.

BURN, *n.* A hurt or wound caused by fire.

BURN'-ED *pp.* Consumed by fire, baked.

BURN'-ER, *n.* One who sets on fire.

BURN'-ET, *n.* The name of a plant or grass.

BURN'-ING, *ppr.* Consuming by fire, hardening; a. powerful, vehement; much heated.

BURN'-ING, *n.* Combustion, inflammation, heat.

BURN'-ING-GLASS, *n.* A glass that collects the sun's rays.

BURN'-ISH, *v. t.* To polish, brighten.

BURN'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Brightened, polished.

BURN'-ISH-ER, *n.* A person that burnishes.

BURN'-NISH-ING, *ppr.* Polishing, making bright.

BURNT, *See* BURN.

BURNT'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* A sacrifice by burning a victim.

BUR'-REL, *n.* A kind of pear; insect.

BUR'-REL-SHOT, *n.* Small shot, or scrap-iron, put in cases to discharge from cannon.

BUR'-RÖW, *n.* A lodge in the earth for animals.

BUR'-RÖW, *v. i.* To lodge in a hole in the earth.

BUR'-RÖW-ED, *pret. and pp.* of BURROW.

BURS'-AR, *n.* The treasurer of a college.

BURS'-AR-SHIP, *n.* The office of bursar.

BURSE, *n.* A public edifice for the meeting of merchants.

BURST, *v. i. pret. and pp.* burst; *old pp.* bursten. To break or fly open suddenly.

BURST, *n.* A sudden rent, an eruption.

BURST'-ER, *n.* One that rends with violence.

BURST'-ING, *ppr.* Breaking open by violence.

BURT, *n.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.

BUR'-THEN, *See* BURDEN.

BUR'-RI-ED, (ber'-rid) *pp.* Deposited in the grave.

BUR'-RY, (ber'-ry) *v. t.* [A. S. *byrian*.] To inter in a grave; to hide in surrounding matter.

BUR'-RY-ING, (ber'-ry-ing) *ppr.* Depositing in the grave.

BUR'-RY-ING-PLACE, (ber'-ry-ing-pläce) *n.* A grave yard.

BUSH, *n.* [D. *bosch*; G. *busch*; Dan. *busk*; Sw. *buska*; It. *bosco*; Sp. *boscage*.] A shrub, a bough; circle of metal.

BUSH, *v. t.* To furnish with a bush.

BUSH'-ED, *pp.* Furnished with a bush.

BUSH'-EL, *n.* A dry measure of eight gallons, or four pecks.

BUSH'-I-NESS, *n.* A bushy state.

BUSH'-Y, *a.* Full of bushes, thick, large.

BUSH'-MAN, *n.* [D. *bosch-man*.] A woodsman; the savages near the Cape of Good Hope.

BU-SI'-ED, (biz'-zi-ed) *pp.* Fully employed.

BU-SI'-LY, (biz'-zi-ly) *ad.* With constant occupation.

BU-SI'-NESS, (biz'-ness) *n.* Employment, occupation, affair, concern.

BUSK, *n.* A piece of steel or whalebone used in dress.

BUSK, *v. i.* To be busy or actively employed.

BUSK'-IN, *n.* A half boot worn on the stage.

BUSK'-IN-ED, *a.* Wearing buskins.

BUSS, *n.* A kiss; vessel; fishing boat.

BUSS, *v. t.* To kiss, [*vulgar*.]

BUST, *n.* The figure of a person in relief, showing the head and shoulders.

BUST'-ARD, *n.* A large fowl of the grallic order.

BUS'-TLE, (bus'-l) *v. i.* To be busy, hurry, stir.

BUS'-TLER, (bus'-l) *n.* A tumult, hurry, confusion, stir.

BUS'-TLER, (bus'-ler) *n.* A stirring person, a busy body.

BUS'-TLING, (bus'-ling) *ppr.* Stirring, moving actively.

BUSY, (biz'-zy) *a.* [A. S. *bysi*; D. *bezig*.] Employed with constant attention; active; officious; meddling.

BUSY, (biz'-zy) *v. t.* To employ with constant attention.

BUSY'-BOD-Y, (biz'-zy-bod-y) *n.* A meddling person.

BUT, [*pp. obs.*] Except, besides, unless, only.

BUT, *con.* More, further, noting addition or supply.

BUT, *n.* End, limit, bound.

BUT, *v. t.* To be bounded, used for *abut*.

BUT'-END, *n.* The largest or blunt end of a thing.

BUT'-TED, *pp.* Bounded. *See* ABUT.

BÜTCH'-ER, *n.* One who kills beasts for market.

BÜTCH'-ER, *v. t.* To kill, to slay inhumanly.

BÜTCH'-ER-ED, *pp.* Slaughtered for market.

BÜTCH'-ER-BIRD, *n.* The shrike, a bird of prey.

BÜTCH'-ER-LY, *a.* Cruel, barbarous, bloody.

BÜTCH'-ER-Y, *n.* The slaughter of cattle for market; cruel murder.

BÜTCH'-ER-Y, *n.* The place where animals are killed for market.

BUT'-END, *n.* The thicker end of a piece of timber.

BUT'-LER, *n.* One who has the care of liquors.

BUT'-LER-AGE, *n.* A duty on wine paid to a butler.

BUT'-LER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a butler.

BUT'-MENT, *n.* A buttress; the support of an arch.

BUTT, *n.* A mark to shoot at; end of a plank; a hinge; the person at whom ridicule is directed.

BUTT, *v. i.* To strike with the head or horns.

BUT'-TER, *n.* [A. S. *buter*; D. *boter*; Ger. *butter*; L. *butyrum*; Gr. *βουτυρον*.] An oily substance obtained from cream.

BUT'-TER, *v. t.* To smear with butter.

BUT'-TER-ED, *pret. and pp.* of BUTTER.

BUT'-TER-CUPS, *n.* A plant, crowfoot, with yellow flowers.

BUT'-TER-FLY, *n.* A genus of insects with four wings, a spiral tongue, and hairy body.

BUT'-TER-IS, *n.* A tool for paring a horse's hoof.

BUT'-TER-MILK, *n.* The milk which remains after the butter is separated from it.

BUT'-TER-NUT, *n.* The fruit of a tree, a nut so called from its oil.

BUT'-TER-PRINT, } *n.* A piece of wood for
BUT'-TER-STAMP, } stamping butter.

BUT'-TER-TOOTH, *n.* A broad fore tooth.

BUT'-TER-WORT, *n.* A species of pingucula, growing in marshes.

BUT'-TER-Y, *n.* A place for provisions.

BUT'-TER-Y, *a.* Having the appearance of butter.

BUT'-TOCK, *n.* The upper part of the thigh, the rump.

BUT'-TON, *n.* A ball or knob for fastening.

BUT'-TON, *v. t.* To fasten with or by buttons.
 BUT'-TON-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of BUTTON.
 BUT'-TON-HOLE, *n.* A hole for holding a button.
 BUT'-TON-MA'-KER, *n.* One who makes buttons.
 BUT'-TON-WOOD, *n.* The American plane tree.
 BUT'-TRESS, *n.* A prop, shore, support.
 BUT'-TRESS, *v. t.* To support by a buttress.
 BUT-Y-RÁ'-CEOUS, } *a.* Having the qualities of
 BUT-Y-ROUS, } butter.
 BUX'-OM, *a.* Lively, wanton, [obedient, *obs.*]
 BUX'-OM-LY, *ad.* Briskly, with wanton airs.
 BUX'-OM-NESS, *n.* Briskness, amorousness.
 BUY, (by') *v. t.* and *pp.* bought, (baut,) [A. S. *bigan*
 Goth. *bugyan.*] To purchase, to obtain for a
 price, bribe, redeem.
 BUY'-ER, *n.* One who purchases.
 BUY'-ING, *ppr.* Purchasing, gaining for a price.
 BUZZ, *n.* A humming low sound, whisper.

BUZZ, *v. i.* To make a low sound, as bees.
 BUZZ'-ARD, *n.* A species of hawk; a blockhead
 BUZZ'-ER, *n.* A whisperer, a telltale.
 BUZZ'-ING, *ppr.* Making a low hissing sound.
 BUZZ'-ING, *n.* A humming low noise or talk.
 BY, *prep.* Near; through, denoting agency or means.
 BY-AND-BY, *ad.* Presently, soon, shortly.
 BYE, *n.* [A. S.] 1. A dwelling. 2. In play or games,
 station, or place of an individual player.
 BY'-END, *n.* Private advantage, interest.
 BY'-GONE, *a.* [Scotch.] Past, gone by.
 BY'-LAW, *n.* A law of a town, city, or society.
 BY'-LANE, *n.* A lane out of the usual road.
 BY'-PATH, *n.* A private path.
 BY'-STAND-ER, *n.* A looker on, a spectator.
 BY'-STREET, *n.* A private street.
 BY'-WAY, *n.* A secluded or private walk.
 BY'-WORD, *n.* A common saying, a proverb.

C.

C is the third letter of the English alphabet, and
 the second articulation or consonant, having some-
 times the sound of *k*, and sometimes of *s*.
 CAB, *n.* An oriental measure of nearly three pints;
 a covered carriage of two wheels.
 CA-BAL', *n.* A private junto of men.
 CA-BAL', *v. i.* To intrigue privately, to plot.
 CAB'-A-LÁ, *n.* A mysterious science among the
 Jews.
 CAB'-A-LIST, *n.* One skilled in Jewish traditions.
 CAB'-A-LIST'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the mysteries
 of Jewish traditions.
 CA-BALL'-ER, *n.* An intriguer, one who plots.
 CA-BALL'-ING, *ppr.* Intriguing, plotting in a party.
 CAB'-A-RET, *n.* [Fr.] A tavern, a house where li-
 quors are retailed.
 CAB'-BAGE, *n.* A genus of plants of several spe-
 cies.
 CAB'-BAGE, *v. t.* To purloin or embezzle pieces
 of cloth.
 CAB'-BAGE-TREE, *n.* A tropical tree, bearing
 fruit like a cabbage head.
 CAB'-IN, *n.* [Fr. *cabane*; It. *capanna*; Sp. and
 Port. *cabana*; Ir. *caban.*] Part of a ship, a cot-
 tage, a hut.
 CAB'-IN, *v. t.* or *i.* To confine or live in a cabin.
 CAB'-IN-BOY, *n.* A boy who waits on the master
 and passengers in a ship.
 CAB'-IN-ET, *n.* A set of drawers, a place for a
 council, executive of a state.
 CAB'-IN-ET, *v. t.* To inclose in a private room.
 CAB'-IN-ET-COUN'-CIL, *n.* Confidential council
 of magistrates.
 CAB'-IN-ET-ED, *pp.* Inclosed in a private room.
 CAB'-IN-ET-MA'-KER, *n.* One whose business is
 to make cabinets, tables, sideboards, &c.
 CA'-BLE, *n.* A strong rope or chain, to hold a ves-
 sel at anchor.
 CA-BOOSE', *n.* The cook room or kitchen of a
 ship.
 CAB'-RI-O-LET, *n.* [Fr.] A light carriage.
 CA'CH'-A-LOT, *n.* The physeter or spermaceti
 whale.
 CA-CHEC'-TIC, *a.* Having an ill habit of body.
 CA-CHET, (ea-shá') *n.* A seal. [Fr. *Lettre de ca-
 chet*, a private letter of state.]
 CA-CHEX'-Y, *n.* An ill habit of body.
 CACK'-LE, *v. i.* To make the noise of a hen.
 CACK'-LE, *n.* The noise of a hen or goose.
 CACK'-LING, *ppr.* Making the noise of a hen or
 goose.

CAC-O-E'-THES, *n.* [L.] A bad habit.
 CA-COG'-RA-PHY, *n.* Bad spelling.
 CA-COPH'-O-NY, *n.* A disagreeable sound of
 words.
 CA-DAV'-ER-OUS, *a.* Like a dead body, pale.
 CA-DEN'-ZÁ, *n.* A fall or modulation of the voice
 in speaking or singing.
 CAD-ME'-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Cadmus, who
 brought the letters of the Greek Alphabet out of
 Phœnicia.
 CAD'-DIS, *n.* A kind of tape-worm.
 CAD'-DY, *n.* A small box for tea.
 CÂDE, *a.* Tame, gentle, soft, delicate.
 CA'-DENCE, *n.* A fall of voice in reading or speak-
 ing.
 CA-DET', *n.* A volunteer; a younger brother.
 CÄ'-DI, *n.* A Turkish judge.
 CA-DÜ'-CE-US, *n.* Mercury's wand.
 CA-DÜ'-CITY, *n.* A tendency to fall.
 CA-DÜ'-COUS, *a.* Failing early, as leaves, or a
 calyx.
 CÆ-SÜ'-RÁ, (see-zü'-ra, or se-sü'-ra,) *n.* A figure
 in poetry, by which a short syllable after a com-
 plete foot is made long. The natural pause or
 rest of the voice, which, falling upon some part of
 a verse, divides it into two equal, or two unequal
 parts.
 CÆ-SÜ'-RAL, *a.* Relating to the poetic figure, or
 the pause in verse.
 CAG, }
 KEG, } *n.* A little barrel or cask.
 CÄGE, *n.* A box to confine birds or fowls.
 CÄGE, *v. t.* To confine in a cage.
 CÄY'-MAN. See CAYMAN.
 CÄIRN, *n.* A pile of stones.
 CAIS-SOON', *n.* A chest of bombs or powder.
 CAU-TIFF, *n.* [Fr. *chetif*; It. *cattivo*, from *cat-
 tivar*; Lat. *captivus*.] A base fellow, a villain.
 CAJ'-E-PUT, *n.* An oil from the East Indies.
 CAJ'-OLE', *v. t.* To flatter, entice, beguile.
 CA-JOL'-ED, *pp.* Flattered, beguiled by flattery.
 CA-JOL'-ER, *n.* One who wheedles, or flatters.
 CA-JOL'-ING, *ppr.* Flattering, deceiving by flattery.
 CAKE, *n.* A small loaf or mass of bread, &c.
 CAKE, *v. i.* To form into a hard mass or crea-
 tion.
 CÄ'-K ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of CAKE.
 CAL'-A-BASH, *n.* A tree, a vessel like a gourd-
 shell.
 CAL-A-MAN'-CO, *n.* A kind of woolen stuff.
 CAL'-A-MINE, *n.* An ore of zink.

CAL'-A-MINT, *n.* A species of balm, catmint.
CA-LAM'-I-TOUS, *a.* Unfortunate, distressing.
CA-LAM'-I-TY, *n.* Misfortune, disaster.
CAL'-A-MUS, *n.* A kind of reed or flag.
CA-LASH', *n.* An open carriage; a cover for the head.
CALC'-AR, *n.* An oven for calcinating sand and potash.
CAL-CA'-RE-OUS, *a.* Having the nature and properties of lime.
CAL'-CE-A-TED, *a.* Shod, furnished with shoes.
CAL-CIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *calx* and *fero*.] Producing calx, or lime.
CAL-CIN-Å'-TION, *n.* The operation of calcining.
CAL-CIN'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be calcined.
CAL-CINE', or **CAL-CINE**, *v. t.* [Fr. *calciner*; It. *calcinare*; Sp. *calcinar*.] To reduce to a powder or to a friable state, by heat.
CAL-CIN'-ED, *pp.* Reduced to a powder, &c.
CAL-CIN'-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to a powder.
CAL'-CI-UM, *n.* The metallic bodies of lime.
CAL-CU-LATE, *v. t. or i.* To compute, to reckon on.
CAL-CU-LA-TED, *pp.* Reckoned, computed.
CAL-CU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Computing, reckoning.
CAL-CU-LA'-TION, *n.* Computation, a reckoning.
CAL'-CU-LA-TOR, *n.* One who computes, or reckons.
CAL'-CU-LOUS, *a.* Stony, gravelly, gritty.
CAL'-CU-LUS, *n.* [L.] The stone in the bladder.
CAL-DRON, (*cawl'-dron*), *n.* A large kettle or boiler.
CAL-E-DÖ'-NI-AN, *n.* A native of Scotland.
CAL-E-FA'-CI-ENT, *a.* [L. *calefacio*.] Warming, heating.
CAL-E-FAÇ'-TION, *n.* The act of warming.
CAL-E-FAC'-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to warm.
CAL-E-FY, *v. t.* To make warm.
CAL-EN-DAR, *n.* An almanac, a register of the year.
CAL-EN-DER, *v. t.* To give a gloss to cloth.
CAL-EN-DER, *n.* A hot press or machine for making cloth smooth and glossy.
CAL-ENDES, *n. plu.* [L. *calendæ*.] Among the Romans, the first day of each month.
CAL-EN-TURE, *n.* An ardent fever, incident to persons in hot climates.
CALF, (*cåf*), *pl.* **CALVES**, (*cåvs*), [Sax. *cealf*; Sw. *kalf*; Da. *kalb*; D. *kalf*.] The young of a cow; the thick part of the leg.
CAL'-I-BRE, *n.* The bore of a gun.
CAL'-ICE, *n.* [Fr. *calice*; Sax. *calic*.] A cup. See **CHALICE**.
CAL'-I-CO, *n.* Printed cotton cloth; in England, white cotton cloth.
CAL-I-GRAPH'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to elegant penmanship.
CAL'-ID, *a.* Hot or warm, scorching.
CA-LID'-I-TY, *n.* Heat, burning heat.
CAL'-I-DUCT, *n.* A pipe used to convey hot air.
CAL-IS-THEN'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to calisthenics.
CAL-IS-THEN'-IES, or **CAL-IS'-THE-NICS**, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *çšvos*, strength.] Exercises designed to promote grace of movement, and strength of body.
CA'-LIF, } *n.* A chief priest among the Moham-
CA'-LIPH, } medans.
CA'-LIF-ATE, *n.* The office of a calif.
CA-LIG'-RA-PHY, *n.* Beautiful writing.
CA'-LIX, *n.* A flower cup. See **CALYX**.
CALK, (*cauk*), *v. t.* To stop seams of a ship; to arm with sharp points.
CALK, (*cauk*), *n.* A sharp point on a shoe.
CALK'-ED, (*cauk'-ed*), *pp.* Having the seams stopped, shod with calks.
CALK'-ER, (*cauk'-er*), *n.* One who stops seams.
CALK'-ING, (*cauk'-ing*), *ppr.* Stopping the seams of a ship; putting on shoes with calks.

CALK'-ING-IRON, *n.* An instrument like a chisel used in calking.
CALL, *v. t. or i.* To name, invite, demand, bawl out.
CALL, *n.* A demand, address, summons.
CALL'-ED, *pp.* Named, invited, summoned.
CALL-LID'-I-TY, } *n.* Cunning, shrewdness, crafti-
CALL-LID-NESS, } ness.
CAL'-LI-PERS, *n.* A sort of compasses made with arched legs.
CALL'-ING, *ppr.* Naming, inviting.
CALL'-ING, *n.* Act of naming, employment, occupation.
CAL-LI'-O-PE, *n.* The muse who presides over music and heroic poetry.
CAL-LOS'-I-TY, } *n.* A corneous or bony hardness,
CAL-LUS, } a hard tumor.
CAL-LOUS, *a.* Hard, indurated, insensible.
CAL-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Hardness, insensibility.
CAL'-LOW, *a.* [L. *calvus*, bald; G. *kahl*.] Destitute of feathers, unfledged.
CALM, (*eåm*), *a.* Still, quiet, not agitated.
CALM, (*cåm*), *n.* Stillness, quiet, tranquillity.
CALM, (*cåm*), *v. t.* To quiet, appease, pacify.
CALM-LY, *ad.* In a calm manner.
CALM-NESS, (*cåm'-ness*), *n.* Stillness, quiet, rest.
CAL'-O-MEL, *n.* A preparation of mercury.
CA-LOR'-IC, *n.* [L. *calor*, heat.] The supposed element of heat.
CA-LOR-IF'-IC, *a.* Producing heat.
CA-LOTTE', (*ea-lõt'*), *n.* [Fr.] A cap for the hair.
CA-LOY'-ERS, *n. plu.* Monks of the Greek church.
CAL'-TROP, *n.* An instrument with four points, used to impede the passing of cavalry.
CAL'-U-MET, *n.* The Indian pipe of peace.
CAM-EL'-O-PARD, *n.* The giraff.
CAM-LUM'-NI-ATE, *v. t.* To slander, accuse falsely.
CAM-LUM-NI-Å'-TION, *n.* Slander, false accusation.
CAM-LUM-NI-A-TOR, *n.* A false accuser, a slanderer.
CAM-LUM-NI-OUS, *a.* Slandering, defamatory.
CAM-LUM-NI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Slanderingly.
CAM-UM-NY, *n.* Slander, false accusation of a crime or offense, knowingly, and maliciously made or reported.
CAL-VA-RY, *n.* The place of skulls.
CALVE, (*cåv*), *v. i.* To bring forth a calf.
CAL'-VIN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Calvin, the reformer.
CAL'-VIN-IST, *n.* One who adheres to Calvinism.
CAL-VIN-IST'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to Calvinism.
CAL-VIN-IST'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to Calvin or his opinions in theology.
CA'-LYX, *n.*; *pl.* **CALYXES**. The outer covering of a flower.
CAM'-BER, *n.* A piece of timber cut archwise.
CAM'-BER-ING, *a.* Arched, bending.
CAMB, or **CAMB'-I-UM**, *n.* In *botany*, a viscid secretion which separates, in the spring, the album of a plant from the liber, or inner bark.
CAM'-BRIC, *n.* A species of fine white linen or cotton.
CAME, *pret.* of **COME**.
CAM'-EL, *n.* A large quadruped, a machine for bearing ships over bars.
CAM'-E-O, or **CA'-ME-O**, *n.* A peculiar sort of onyx, a stone in which are found various figures and representations of landscapes.
CAM'-E-RA-OB-SCU'-RA, *n.* [L.] An optical instrument.
CAM-SÅDE', *n.* An attack by surprise at night.
CAM'-LET, *n.* A stuff of wool and silk, or hair.
CAM'-O-MILE. See **CHAMOMILE**.
CAMP, *n.* A place where troops lodge, order of tents.

CAM-PAIGN, *n.* The time an army keeps the field.
CAMP-FIGHT, *n.* In low writers, a trial by duel.
CAM-PAIGN-ER, *n.* An old soldier.
CAM-PES-TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the open field.
CAM-PHENE, *n.* A name for pure oil of turpentine.
CAM-PHOR, *n.* A solid concrete juice of the Indian laurel-tree.
CAM-PHOR-A-TED, *a.* Impregnated with camphor.
CAM-PHOR-IC, *a.* Pertaining to camphor.
CAM-PI-ON, *n.* The popular name of the lychnis.
CAN, *v. i. pret. could.* To be able.
CAN, *n.* A cup or vessel for liquors.
CAN-AIL, *n.* The coarser part of meal, used for feeding swine, &c.
CA-NAILLE, (*ca-nâle'*) *n.* [Fr.] The mob; the rabble.
CA-NAL, *n.* A water course, a pipe.
CAN-AL-COAL, *n.* A bituminous coal which is sometimes polished for inkstands. *See* CANNEL-COAL.
CA-NÁ-RY, *n.* A kind of wine; a song-bird.
CAN-CEL, *v. t.* To blot out, make void.
CAN-CEL-A-TED, *a.* Crossed by lines.
CAN-CEL-Á-TION, *n.* A defacing by cross lines.
CAN-CEL-ED, *pp.* Crossed, obliterated, annulled.
CAN-CEL-ING, *ppr.* Crossing, annulling.
CAN-CER, *n.* A crab; a sign in the zodiac; a virulent ulcer.
CAN-CER-Á-TION, *n.* The formation of a cancer.
CAN-CER-OUS, *a.* Like or consisting of a cancer.
CAN-DENT, *a.* Glowing with heat, bright.
CAN-DID, *a.* [L. *candidus*; W. *canu*.] White, fair, frank, ingenuous.
CAN-DI-DATE, *n.* One who sues or is proposed for an office.
CAN-DID-LY, *ad.* Fairly, frankly, honestly.
CAN-DID-NESS, *n.* Fairness, ingenuousness.
CAN-DI-ED, *pp.* Conserved with sugar.
CAN-DLE, *n.* A light made of tallow or wax.
CAN-DLE-MAS, *n.* The feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary, Feb. 2; so called from the number of lights used on the occasion.
CAN-DLE-STICK, *n.* That which holds a candle.
CAN-DOR, *n.* Openness of heart, fairness, frankness.
CAN-DY, *v. t. or i.* To conserve with sugar; to form into crystals.
CAN-DY-ING, *ppr.* Conserving with sugar.
CÁNE, *n.* A reed, a walking stick.
CÁNE, *v. t.* To beat with a cane or stick.
CÁNE-BRAKE, *n.* A thicket of canes.
CA-NIC-U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to the dog-star.
CA-NINE, *a.* Belonging to the dog-kind.
CA-NING, *n.* A beating with a cane or stick.
CA-IS-TER, *n.* A small box for tea.
CANK-ER, *n.* [L. *cancer*; Sax. *cancere*; D. *kanker*.] A disease in plants, an eating sore.
CANK-ER, *v. t. or i.* To become corrupt; to corrode.
CANK-ER-ED, *pp.* Corrupted, corroded.
CANK-ER-OUS, *a.* Corroding like a canker.
CANK-ER-WORM, *n.* A worm destructive to fruit.
CAN-NEL-COAL, } *n.* A fossil coal, sufficiently
CAN-DLE-COAL, } solid to be cut and polished.
CAN-NI-BAL, *n.* A human being that eats human flesh.
CAN-NI-BAL-ISM, *n.* The eating of human flesh by man.
CAN-NON, *n.* A large piece of ordnance; a large type.
CAN-NON-ADE, *n.* The firing of cannon with ball.
CAN-NON-ADE, *v. t.* To attack with heavy artillery.

CAN-NON-AD-ED, *pp.* Attacked with cannon shot.
CAN-NON-BALL, *n.* A ball of iron for cannon.
CAN-NON-IER, *n.* One who manages cannon.
CAN-NON-SHOT, *n.* A cannon ball, range of shot.
CAN-NOT, *Can and not*, [not properly connected.]
CAN-NU-LAR, *a.* Tubular, having the form of a tube.
CA-NÓE, (*ca-noo'*) *n.* A boat made of bark or of a tree.
CAN-ON, *n.* [A. S. *canon*; Fr. Sp. and Port. *canon*; It. *canone*; L. *canon*; Gr. *κανων*.] A rule; a dignitary of a church.
CAN-ON-ESS, *n.* A woman who enjoys a prebend.
CA-NON-IC-AL, *a.* Scriptural, ecclesiastical.
CA-NON-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a manner agreeable to the canon.
CA-NON-IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being canonical.
CA-NON-IC-ALS, *n. pl.* The dress of the clergy.
CA-NON-IC-ATE, } *n.* A benefice in a cathedral
CAN-ON-RY, } church, &c.
CAN-ON-SHIP, }
CAN-ON-IST, *n.* A professor of the canon law.
CAN-ON-IZE, *v. t.* To declare to be a saint.
CAN-ON-I-ZÁ-TION, *n.* An enrolling among saints.
CAN-ON-IZ-ED, *pp.* Ranked among the saints.
CAN-ON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Ranking among the saints.
CAN-O-PI-ED, *pp.* Covered with a canopy.
CAN-O-PY, *n.* A cloth of state over the head; a cover.
CA-NÓ-PY, *v. t.* To cover or adorn with a canopy.
CA-NÓ-ROUS, *a.* [L.] Musical, harmonious.
CANT, *v. t. or i.* [L. *canto*, to sing; Sp. *cantar*; Fr. *chanter*.] To turn or thrust suddenly; to toss; to whine in speaking.
CANT, *n.* A toss; a throw or push; a whining.
CAN-TÁ-TÁ, *n.* A poem set to music; a song.
CAN-TEEN, *n.* A small tin case for liquors, &c.
CAN-TE-LEUP, *n.* A variety of muskmelon.
CANT-ER, *v. i.* To move as a horse in a moderate gallop.
CANT-ER, *v. t.* To ride upon a canter.
CANT-ER, *n.* A moderate gallop.
CAN-TER-BU-RY-TALE, *n.* A fabulous story, so called, from the tales of Chaucer.
CAN-THAR-I-DES, *n. plu.* Spanish flies used for blistering.
CAN-TH-ÚS, *n.* [L.] An angle of the nose.
CAN-TI-CLE, *n.* A song. *Canticles*, the Songs of Solomon.
CAN-TIL-LÁ-TION, *n.* A chanting recitation with musical modulations.
CANT-ING, *ppr.* Tossing with a jerk; whining.
CANT-ING-LY, *ad.* With a cant.
CANT-O, *n.* *plu.* *CANTOS*. Part of a poem; division; a song.
CAN-TON, *n.* Division of a country.
CAN-TON, *v. t.* To divide into small districts; to allot quarters to troops.
CAN-TON-ED, *pp.* Divided into districts; quartered.
CAN-TON-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into districts or quarters.
CAN-TON-IZE, *v. t.* To divide into districts.
CAN-TON-MENT, *n.* Distribution of troops into quarters.
CAN-VAS, *n.* A coarse cloth; sail or sails.
CAN-VASS, *v. t. or i.* To discuss; examine; make interest for votes.
CAN-VASS-ED, *pp.* Discussed; examined.
CAN-VASS-ER, *n.* One who solicits votes; one who examines the returns of votes.
CAN-VASS-ING, *ppr.* Discussing; making interest.
CA-NY, *a.* Abounding with canes.
CAN-ZONE, *n.* A song in two or three parts, with passages of fugue and imitation.

€AN-ZO-NET', *n.* A little or short song.
€A-OUT'-CHOU€, (*eu-oot'-chook*), *n.* India rubber.
€AP, *n.* [*A. S. cæppe*; *D. kap*; *G. kappe*.] A cover for the head; to top.
€AP, *v. t.* To cover the head or top.
€AP-A-PIE', (*€ap-a-pé'*), *ad.* [*Fr.*] From head to foot; all over.
€A-PA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity; fitness.
€A'-PA-BLE, *a.* Able to receive; sufficient.
€A'-PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity; power of knowing.
€A-PÁ'-CIOUS, (*ca-pá'-shus*), *a.* Wide; large; vast.
€A-PÁ'-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Wideness; largeness; extent.
€A-PAC'-I-TATE, *v. t.* To make capable, qualify.
€A-PAC-I-TÁ'-TION, *n.* The act of making capable.
€A-PAC'-I-TY, *n.* The power of receiving and containing; powers of the mind; contents.
€A-PAR'-I-SON, *n.* Dress or trappings, as of a horse.
€A-PAR'-I-SON, *v. t.* To dress pompously; adorn.
€A-PAR'-I-SON-ED, *pp.* Covered with cloth; dressed pompously.
€APE, *n.* A head land; neck-piece of a coat.
€A-PEL'-LÁ, *n.* A bright star in the constellation Auriga.
€Á'-PÉR, *n.* The bud of the caper bush; a leap.
€Á'-PÉR, *v. i.* To skip, leap, frisk about.
€Á'-PÍ-AS, *n.* [*L.*] *In law*, a writ for taking the body of a debtor.
€A-PIL'-LA-MENT, *n.* The filament of a flower.
€AP'-IL-LA-RY, *a.* Resembling a hair; minute; slender.
€AP'-IL-LA-RY, *n.* A small blood vessel.
€A-PIL'-LI-FORM, *n.* In the shape or form of a hair.
€AP'-I-TAL, *n.* Principal sum; stock; large letter; chief city; upper part of a column.
€AP'-I-TAL, *a.* Principal; deserving death.
€AP'-I-TAL-IST, *n.* One who has a capital or stock.
€AP'-I-TAL-LY, *ad.* In a capital manner; bravely.
€AP-I-TÁ'-TION, *n.* Numeration of heads; poll-tax.
€AP'-I-TE, *n.* [*L.*] *In English law*, a tenant in capite, is one that holds land immediately from the king.
€AP'-I-TOL, *n.* A castle and temple in Rome; a government house.
€A-PIT'-U-LAR, *n.* A statute, or members of a chapter.
€A-PIT'-U-LATE, *v. i.* To surrender on specified terms.
€A-PIT-U-LÁ'-TION, *n.* A surrender on terms.
€A-PÍ'-VI, } *n.* A tree; *balsam capivi*, a resinous
€A-PÁ'-VA, } juice from the tree.
€Á'-PON, *n.* A male fowl emasculated.
€A-PON'-JERE', *n.* [*Fr.*] In fortification, a covered lodgment with loop-holes, encompassed with a parapet.
€A-PÓTE', *n.* An outer garment.
€A-POT', *n.* [*Fr.*] A winning at piquet.
€A-POUCH', (*€a-pooch*), *n.* [*It.*] A monk's hood.
€AP'-PED, *pp.* Covered on the top or head.
€AP'-PA-PÉR, *n.* A coarse paper.
€AP'-PING, *ppr.* Covering on the top.
€A-PRÉ-O-LATE, *a.* Having filiform spiral claspers.
€A-PRICE', *n.* Whim, fancy, freak, humor.
€A-PRIC'-CIO, (*€a-pre'-chi-o*), *n.* [*It.*] A freak; caprice; in music, an irregular composition.
€A-PRIC-CI-O'-SO, (*€a-pre'-chi-ó'-so*), *a.* [*It.*] In music, loose, fantastic.
€A-PRI'-CIOUS, *a.* Whimsical; freakish.
€A-PRI'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Whimsically; freakishly.
€A-PRI'-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Whimsicalness; freakishness.

€AP'-RI-CORN, *n.* The goat; a sign in the zodiac.
€AP-RI-FI-CÁ'-TION, *n.* A method of ripening figs, by an insect that pricks the buds.
€AP'-RI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a goat.
€AP'-RI-OLE, *n.* A stationary leap of a horse.
€AP'-SHEAF, *n.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain.
€AP'-SI-€UM, *n.* A Guinea pepper.
€AP-SIZE', *v. t.* To overturn; to upset.
€AP-SIZ'-ED, *pp.* Overturned.
€AP'-STAN, *n.* An engine to raise or draw weights.
€AP'-SU-LAR, *a.* Hollow, like a chest or vessel.
€AP'-SULE, *n.* The seed vessel of a plant, or hollow pericarp, with cells for seeds.
€AP'-TAIN, *n.* The commander of a company or ship.
€AP'-TAIN-CY, *n.* The commission of a captain.
€AP'-TAIN-SHIP, *n.* The rank or post of a captain.
€AP'-TION, *n.* A taking; a preamble.
€AP'-TIOUS, *a.* Apt to find fault; peevish.
€AP'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a peevish manner.
€AP'-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to find fault.
€AP'-TIV-ATE, *v. t.* To take prisoner; to charm.
€AP'-TIV-A-TED, *pp.* Taken captive; charmed.
€AP'-TIV-A-TING, *ppr.* Taking prisoner; charming.
€AP-TIV-Á'-TION, *n.* The act of taking captive.
€AP'-TIVE, *n.* One taken in war; a prisoner.
€AP'-TIVE, *a.* Made prisoner; enslaved.
€AP-TIV'-I-TY, *n.* The state of being a prisoner; bondage; subjection.
€AP'-TOR, *n.* One who takes a prize.
€AP'-TURE, (*€apt'-yur*), *n.* A taking; seizure of a prize.
€AP'-TURE, *v. t.* To take as a prize in war.
€AP'-TUR-ED, *pp.* Taken as a prize.
€AP'-TUR-ING, *ppr.* Taking as a prize.
€AP'-U-€HIN, (*€ap'-u-shin*), *n.* A monk of the order of St. Francis; a cloak with a hood.
€A'-PUT MOR'-TU-UM, *n.* [*L.*] Worthless remains.
€AR, *n.* [*W. car*; *It. carra*; *Arm. garr*; *D. and G. karre*; *L. carrus*; *Fr. char.*] A cart; chariot; a constellation.
€AR'-A-COLE, *n.* [*Fr.*] An oblique movement of a horse.
€AR'-ACK, *n.* A large ship of burden.
€AR'-AT, *n.* A weight of four grains; the 24th part of gold or silver.
€AR'-A-VAN, or **€AR-A-VAN'**, *n.* A body of traveling pilgrims or traders.
€AR-A-VAN'-SA-RY, *n.* A kind of inn for caravans of travelers in Asia.
€AR'-A-VEL, } *n.* A small vessel employed in the
€AR'-VEL, } herring fishery.
€AR'-A-WAY, *n.* An aromatic plant.
€AR'-BINE, } *n.* A short gun borne by light
€AR'-A-BINE, } horsemen.
€AR-BIN-IER', *n.* A man who carries a carbine.
€AR'-BON, *n.* Pure charcoal.
€AR-BON-A'-CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to charcoal.
€AR'-BON-ATE, *n.* A compound of carbonic acid and a base.
€AR'-BON-A-TED, *a.* Combined with carbonic acid.
€AR-BON'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to carbon.
€AR-BO-NIF'-E-ROUS, *a.* Producing carbon.
€AR-BON-I-ZÁ'-TION, *n.* The process of carbonizing.
€AR'-BON-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into carbon by combustion.
€AR'-BOY, *n.* A Turkish vessel for liquor.
€AR'-BUN-€LE, *n.* An inflammatory tumor; a beautiful gem or precious stone.
€AR-BUN'-€U-LAR, *a.* Like a carbuncle.
€AR'-BU-RET, *n.* A combination of carbon with

- some other substance, the resulting compound not being an acid.
- ĈAR'-CASS, *n.* A dead body; an old frame or hull; a hollow iron case used in war.
- ĈAR-CI-NO'-MA-TOUS, *a.* Cancerous.
- ĈARD, *n.* ▲ written note or message; a large comb for wool; a painted paper; compass; a chart.
- ĈARD, *v. t.* To comb; to open and make soft with a card.
- ĈAR'-DA-MON, *n.* An aromatic seed used in medicine.
- ĈAR'-DA-MINE, *n.* A plant called lady's smock.
- ĈARD'-ED, *pp.* Combed with a card.
- ĈARD'-ER, *n.* One who uses a card.
- ĈARD'-IN-AL, *a.* Principal, chief, eminent. The cardinal points are, North, South, East and West. The cardinal signs are, Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn. The cardinal virtues are, Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude.
- ĈARD'-IN-AL, *n.* A dignitary of the Romish church; a fowl; a woman's cloak.
- ĈARD'-ING, *pp.* Combing; opening with cards.
- ĈARD-ING'-MA-CHINE, *n.* A machine for combing, breaking, and cleansing wool and cotton.
- ĈARD'-ITE, *n.* Fossil shells of the genus Cardium.
- ĈARE, *n.* Uneasiness of mind; regard; caution.
- ĈARE, *v. i.* To be solicitous; to heed or regard.
- ĈA-REEN', *v. t. or i.* To heave on one side; to incline.
- ĈA-REEN'-ED, *pp.* Laid on one side.
- ĈA-REEN'-ING, *pp.* Heaving on one side.
- ĈA-REER', *n.* A course; race; a running.
- ĈA-REER', *v. i.* To move or run rapidly.
- ĈARE'-FUL, *a.* Full of solicitude; cautious; saving.
- ĈARE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With care or caution.
- ĈARE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Great care; solicitude; caution.
- ĈARE'-LESS, *a.* Heedless; unconcerned; negligent.
- ĈARE'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without care; heedlessly.
- ĈARE'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention.
- ĈA-RESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *caresser*; It. *carezza*; Sp. *caricia*.] To embrace or treat with affection.
- ĈA-RESS', *n.* Embrace; act of endearment.
- ĈA-RESS'-ED, *pp.* Treated with much fondness.
- ĈA-RESS'-ING, *pp.* Embracing and treating with fondness.
- ĈA'-RET, *n.* This mark (Λ) noting an omission.
- ĈAR'-GO, *n.* A ship's lading; freight; load.
- ĈAR'-I-BOO, *n.* A quadruped of the stag kind.
- ĈAR'-I-CA-TÛRE, *n.* A figure or description exaggerated to deformity.
- ĈAR-I-CA-TÛR'-IST, *n.* One who caricatures others.
- ĈAR'-I-CA-TÛRE, *v. t.* To exhibit worse than the life.
- ĈAR'-RIES, *n.* [L.] The ulceration of a bone.
- ĈAR'-I-OLE, *n.* [Fr.] A small open carriage. 2. A covered cart. 3. A kind of calash.
- ĈAR'-RI-OUS, *a.* Decayed; defective.
- ĈARL, *n.* A rude brutal man.
- ĈAR'-LINE, *n.* A silver coin in Naples.
- ĈAR'-MAN, *n.* One who drives a cart.
- ĈAR'-MEL-ITE, *n.* A mendicant friar.
- ĈAR'-MINE, *n.* A powder or pigment of a beautiful crimson color.
- ĈAR-MIN'-A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine tending to relieve flatulency; anti-spasmodic.
- ĈAR-NAGE, *n.* Slaughter; great destruction of lives.
- ĈAR-NAL, *a.* Fleshly; sensual; lewd.
- ĈAR-NAL'-I-TY, *n.* Fleshly desires; sensuality.
- ĈAR-NAL-LY, *ad.* According to the flesh; sensually.
- ĈAR-NA'-TION, *n.* Flesh color; a beautiful flower.
- ĈAR-NA-VAL, *n.* A feast of rejoicing before Lent. See CARNIVAL.
- ĈAR-NEL'-IAN, *n.* A precious stone, red or white.
- ĈAR-NE-OUS, *a.* Fleishy; having the qualities of flesh.
- ĈAR-NI-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of turning to flesh.
- ĈAR'-NI-FY, *v. i.* To form flesh; to become flesh.
- ĈAR'-NI-VAL, *n.* A Papal festival before Lent.
- ĈAR-NIV'-O-ROUS, *a.* Feeding on flesh.
- ĈAR-NOS-I-TY, *n.* A fleshy excrescence.
- ĈAR'-OL, *n.* [It. *carola*; W. *carawl*; Arm. *caroll*.] A song of joy, devotion, or praise.
- ĈAR'-OL, *v. i. or t.* To sing; to warble; to praise in song.
- ĈAR'-OL-ED, *pp.* Sung; warbled; celebrated in song.
- ĈAR'-OL-ING, *pp.* Singing; warbling.
- ĈAR-O-LIN'-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Carolina.
- ĈA-ROT'-ID, *a.* Term applied to two arteries which carry the blood from the heart to the head.
- ĈA-ROUS'-AL, *n.* A festival; hard drinking.
- ĈA-ROUSE', *v. i.* To drink freely and noisily.
- ĈA-ROUS'-ED, *pp.* of CAROUSE.
- ĈA-ROUS'-ER, *n.* A drinker; a noisy reveler.
- ĈA-ROUS'-ING, *pp.* Drinking to excess; reveling.
- ĈARP, *n.* A fish, excellent for ponds.
- ĈARP, *v. i.* To cavil; to censure peevishly.
- ĈAR'-PE DI'-EM, [L.] Seize the day or time.
- ĈAR'-PEN-TER, *n.* A worker in wood; a joiner; a builder.
- ĈAR'-PEN-TRY, *n.* The art of building houses, ships, &c.
- ĈARP'-ER, *n.* One who carps or cavils.
- ĈAR'-PET, *n.* A covering for a floor.
- ĈAR'-PET, *v. t.* To cover with a carpet.
- ĈAR'-PET-ED, *pp.* Covered with a carpet.
- ĈAR'-PET-ING, *pp.* Covering with a carpet.
- ĈARP'-ING, *pp.* Finding fault peevishly.
- ĈARP'-ING, *n.* The act of caviling unreasonably.
- ĈAR'-RIAGE, *n.* What is carried; a vehicle; conveyance; behavior.
- ĈAR'-RI-ED, *pp.* Borne; conveyed.
- ĈAR'-RI-ER, *n.* One who carries; a porter.
- ĈAR'-RI-ON, *a.* Relating to carcasses; feeding on carrion.
- ĈAR'-RI-ON, *n.* Worthless or putrid flesh.
- ĈAR-RON'-ADE', *n.* A short piece of ordinance.
- ĈAR'-ROT, *n.* A plant and its root.
- ĈAR'-ROT-Y, *a.* The color like a carrot.
- ĈAR'-RY, *v. t. and i.* To bear; to convey; to be have; to manage.
- ĈAR'-RY-ALL, *n.* [Corrupted from *cariole*.]
- ĈAR'-RY-ING, *pp.* Bearing; conveying.
- ĈART, *n.* A carriage of burden on two wheels.
- ĈART, *v. t.* To convey in a cart.
- ĈART'-AGE, *n.* Act of carting; price of carting.
- CARTE'-BLANCHE, (eart'-blansh.) *n.* [Fr.] Blank paper, signed at the bottom with a person's name.
- ĈAR'-TEL, *n.* An agreement between enemies.
- ĈART'-ER, *n.* One who drives a cart.
- ĈAR-TE'-SIAN, (ear-te'-zhan.) *a.* Relating to the philosophy of Des Cartes.
- ĈAR-THÛ'-SIAN, *a.* Relating to an order of monks.
- ĈAR'-TI-LAGE, *n.* A tough, elastic substance; gristle.
- ĈAR-TI-LAG'-IN-OUS, *a.* Having the qualities of gristle.
- ĈAR-TOON', *n.* A painting on large paper.
- ĈAR-TÛCH', (ear-toooh'), *n.* A case for balls.
- ĈAR'-TRIDGE, *n.* A paper case for a charge of powder.
- ĈAR'-TRIDGE-BOX, *n.* A box for cartridges.
- ĈART'-TRUD, *n.* A cut made in the earth by a wheel.
- ĈART'-WAY, *n.* A way for a cart.
- ĈART'-WRIGHT, *n.* A maker of carts.
- ĈAR-UN'-CLE, *n.* A fleshy excrescence.
- ĈARVE, *v. t.* To cut wood, stone, or meat.
- ĈARV'-ED, *pp.* Cut; shaped by cutting.
- ĈARV'-ER, *n.* One who carves; a large knife.

ĈARV'-ING, *ppr.* Cutting; shaping by cutting.
ĈAR-Y-Ā'-TES, } *n.* In architecture, carved
ĈAR-Y-AT'-I-DES, } figures of women, in long
 rows, supporting the entablature.
ĈA-SĀRC'-Ā, *n.* A fowl of the genus *Anas*, called
 also, ruddy-geese, inhabiting Liberia.
ĈASC'-A-BEL, *n.* The knob or pommelion of a
 cannon.
ĈAS-ĈADE', *n.* [Fr. *cascade*; Sp. *cascada*; It.
cascata.] A waterfall, a jet.
ĈAS-ĈA-RIL'-LĀ, *n.* The bark of the Croton
Cascarilla, a tonic.
ĈĀSE, *n.* A covering, sheath, box; state; variation
 of a word.
ĈĀSE, *v. t.* To cover with or put in a case.
ĈĀS'-ED, *pp.* Covered with a case.
ĈĀSE'-HARD-EN, *v. t.* To make hard the out-
 side.
ĈĀSE'-KNIFE, *n.* A kitchen or table knife.
ĈĀSE'-MĀTE, *n.* An arch in the flank of a bastion.
ĈĀSE'-MENT, *n.* A part of a window.
ĈĀ'-SE-OUS, *a.* Having the qualities of cheese.
ĈĀS-ERN, *n.* A lodge for soldiers near ramparts.
ĈĀSE'-SHOT, *n.* Balls inclosed in a case.
ĈĀSE'-WORM, *n.* A worm that makes itself a
 case.
ĈASH, *n.* [Fr. *caisse*; Sp. and Port. *caxa*, a chest.]
 Money, coin, ready money.
ĈASH, *v. t.* To convert into money; to pay money
 for.
ĈASH'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which accounts of
 money are kept.
ĈASH'-ED, *pp.* Exchanged for coin.
ĈASH'-EW-NUT, *n.* The fruit of the cashew, a
 tree which grows in the West Indies.
ĈASH-IER', *n.* A cash-keeper, an officer of a
 bank.
ĈASH-IER', *v. t.* To dismiss from an office.
ĈASH-IER'-ED, *pp.* Discharged from a place of
 trust.
ĈASH-IER'-ING, *ppr.* Discharging from office.
ĈASH'-MERE, *n.* A shawl so called from the
 country where first made.
ĈĀS'-ING, *ppr.* Covering with a case.
ĈĀS'-ING, *n.* A covering; a kind of plastering.
ĈĀSK, *n.* A wooden vessel for liquors; a helmet.
ĈĀSK'-ET, *n.* A small box; a chest for jewels.
ĈĀSQUÉ, *n.* A helmet.
ĈĀS'-SA-DĀ, *n.* A genus of plants affording food.
ĈĀS-SĀ'-TION, *n.* A repealing or making void.
ĈĀS'-SĪĀ, (cash'-a,) *n.* A genus of plants of
 many species.
ĈĀS'-SĪ-DO-NY, *n.* A plant; French lavender.
ĈĀS'-SĪ-MERE, *n.* Twilled woolen-cloth.
ĈĀS-SĪ'-NO, (cas-sī'-no,) *n.* A game at cards.
ĈĀS'-SOCK, *n.* A robe; a close under-garment.
ĈĀS'-SOCK-ED, *a.* Clothed with a cassock.
ĈĀS'-SO-WA-RY, *n.* A fowl with small wings.
ĈĀST, *v. t. pret.* and *pp. cast.* To throw; shed;
 fling; to condemn; to found or form; to over-
 come; to cashier.
ĈĀST, *n.* A throw; motion; turn.
ĈĀST, *v. i.* To receive form; to resolve in the
 mind.
ĈĀS-TĀ'-LI-AN, *a.* Noting a fount at Parnassus.
ĈĀST'-A-NET, *n.* An instrument of music,
 formed of small concave shells of ivory or wood.
ĈĀST'-A-WAY, *n.* One abandoned to destruction.
ĈĀSTE, *n.* In Hindoostan, a tribe or class of the
 same profession, as the caste of Bramins.
ĈĀS-TEL-LAN, *n.* The governor of a castle.
ĈĀS-TEL-LĀ-NY, *n.* The lordship of a castle.
ĈĀS-TEL-LĀ-TED, *a.* Inclosed; adorned with
 turrets.
ĈĀS-TEL-LĀ'-TION, *n.* Act of fortifying a house.
ĈĀST'-ER, *n.* A thrower, a computer, a small wheel.
ĈĀST'-ERS, *n.* A frame for holding bottles.

ĈĀS'-TI-GATE, *v. t.* To chastise, punish, correct.
ĈĀS-TĪ-GĀ'-TION, *n.* Punishment, correction.
ĈĀS'-TI-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One who corrects.
ĈĀS-TĪLE'-SOAP, *n.* A pure kind of soap.
ĈĀST'-ING, *ppr.* Throwing, computing, found-
 ing.
ĈĀST'-ING, *n.* Act of casting; a vessel shaped in
 a mold.
ĈĀST'-ING-NET, *n.* A net to be thrown by hand.
ĈĀST'-ING-VŌTE, *n.* Vote that decides when the
 others are equally divided.
ĈĀS'-TLE, (cas'-l,) *n.* [A. S. *castel*; L. *castellum*;
 - D. *kasteel*; Arm. *gastell*; Nor. *chartel*; Fr.
chateau; Por. and It. *castello*.] A fortified house;
 a fortress.
ĈĀS'-TLE, *v. t.* In chess, to cover the king with a
 castle.
ĈĀS'-TLE-B UILD'-ER, *n.* One who forms vision-
 ary schemes.
ĈĀS'-TLED, *pp.* Furnished with castles.
ĈĀS'-TOR, *n.* A beaver; a moiety of the constella-
 tion gemini; a meteor appearing on some part of
 a ship at sea.
ĈĀS'-TOR-OIL, *n.* The oil of the Palma Christi
 nuts.
ĈĀS-TRA-ME-TĀ'-TION, *n.* The act or art of
 encamping.
ĈĀS'-TRATE, *v. t.* To retrench; to remove an
 essential part.
ĈĀS-TRĀ'-TION, *n.* The act of retrenching.
ĈĀS'-TREL, *n.* A kind of hawk.
ĈĀS'-Ū-AL, (cazh'-u-al,) *a.* [Fr. *casuel*; Sp. and
 Port. *casual*; It. *casuale*; L. *casus*.] Happening
 without design, or being foreseen; accidental, fortu-
 itous.
ĈĀS'-Ū-AL-LY, *ad.* Accidentally, by chance.
ĈĀS'-Ū-AL-TY, *n.* An accident, chance.
ĈĀS'-Ū-IST, (cazh'-u-ist,) *n.* A resolver of cases
 of conscience.
ĈĀS-Ū-IST'-IC, } *a.* Relating to cases of con-
ĈĀS-Ū-IST'-IC-AL, } science.
ĈĀS'-Ū-IST-RY, *n.* The skill or practice of a
 casuist.
ĈĀT, *n.* A domestic animal, a fish, a whip.
ĈĀT-A-ĈHRE'-SIS, *n.* An abuse of a trope, or of
 words.
ĈĀT'-A-MOUNT, *n.* The wild cat.
ĈĀT'-A-ĈOMB, *n.* A cave, grotto, or subterranean
 place for burial of the dead.
ĈĀT-A-ĈOUS'-TĪES, *n.* The science of reflected
 sounds.
ĈĀT'-A-LEP-SY, *n.* [Gr.] Disease resembling ap-
 oplexy.
ĈĀT'-Ā-LOG UE, (eat'-a-log,) *n.* A list or regis-
 ter of names.
ĈĀT-A-ME'-NĪĀ, *n.* Monthly flowings.
ĈĀ-TĀL'-PĀ, *n.* A large tree bearing beautiful
 blossoms.
ĈĀ-TAM'-Ā-RAN, *n.* In naval language, a kind of
 float.
ĈĀT-A-PHON'-ICS, *n.* [Gr. *κατα* and *φωνη*.] The
 doctrine of reflected sounds.
ĈĀT'-A-PLASM, *n.* A kind of soft poultice.
ĈĀT'-A-PULT, *n.* An engine to throw stones.
ĈĀT'-A-RĀCT, *n.* A large waterfall; disorder in
 the eye from opacity of the lens.
ĈĀ-TĀRRH', (ca-tār') *n.* A defluxion or increas-
 ed secretion from the nose and bronchiæ.
ĈĀ-TĀRRH'-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to a catarrh or
ĈĀ-TĀRRH'-OUS, } increased secretion of mu-
 cus.
ĈĀ-TAS'-TRO-PHE, *n.* Final event, conclusion,
 calamity, disaster.
ĈĀT'-CALL, *n.* An instrument at plays.
ĈĀTCH, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* caught or caught. To
 stop, seize, insnare, take an infection.
ĈĀTCH, *n.* Act of seizing, a snatch; a fugue.
ĈĀTCH'-ED, *pp.* Seized, insnared.

CATCH'-ER, *n.* One who catches or seizes.
CATCH'-ING, *ppr.* Seizing, insnaring; *a.* infectious, contagious.
CATCH'-PEN'-NY, *n.* Something worthless, used to get money.
CATCH'-UP, } *n.* A liquor extracted from mush-
CAT'-SUP, } rooms, walnuts, &c.
CATCH'-WORD, *n.* The last word in a page.
CAT-E-CHET'-IC-AL, *a.* Consisting in questions and answers.
CAT-E-CHET'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By questions and answers.
CAT'-E-CHISE, *v. t.* To question, to teach by questions and answers.
CAT'-E-CHIS-ED, *pp.* Taught by question and answer.
CAT'-E-CHIS-ER, *n.* One who catechises.
CAT'-E-CHIS-ING, *ppr.* Teaching by question and answer.
CAT'-E-CHISM, *n.* A form of instruction by questions and answers; an elementary book.
CAT'-E-CHIST, *n.* One who catechises.
CAT-E-CHIST'-IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to a cate-
CAT-E-CHIST'-IC, } chist.
CAT'-E-CHU, *n.* A brown astringent extract obtained in India.
CAT-E-CHU'-MEN, *n.* One in the rudiments of Christianity.
CAT-E-GOR'-IC-AL, *a.* Absolute, positive, express.
CAT-E-GOR'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Absolutely, expressly.
CAT'-E-GO-RY, *n.* A class, rank, order of ideas.
CAT'-E-NATE, *v. t.* To connect by links.
CAT'-E-NA-TED, *pp.* Connected as links in a chain.
CAT-E-NA'-TION, *n.* Connection by links, chains.
CA'-TER, *v. i.* [It. *cattare*; Fr. *acheter*; Norm. *acat.*] To provide food.
CA'-TER-ER, *n.* One who provides food.
CA'-TER-ESS, *n.* A woman who provides food.
CAT'-ER-PIL-LAR, *n.* The larva or worm state of insects.
CAT'-ER-WAUL, *v. i.* To cry as a cat.
CATES, *n.* Delicious food, viands.
CAT'-FISH, *n.* A fish of the shark kind.
CAT'-GUT, *n.* Intestines dried and twisted for strings.
CA-THAR'-TIC, *a.* Purging, cleansing the bowels.
CA-THAR'-TIC, *n.* A purgative medicine.
CA-THE'-DRAL, *n.* The principal church in a diocese.
CATH'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument for drawing off urine.
CA-TOP'-TRIES, *n.* [Gr.] That part of optics which pertains to the reflection of light.
CATH'-E'-DRA, *n.* [Gr.] A chair; the seat of a person in authority.
CATH'-O-LIC, *a.* Universal, liberal.
CATH'-O-LIC, *n.* A Papist, a Roman Catholic.
CA-THOL'-I-CISM, or **CATH'-O-LI-CISM**, *n.* Universality; liberality.
CATH-O-LIC'-I-TY, *n.* The system of doctrine, discipline, and worship held by the church of Rome.
CA-THOL'-I-CIZE, *v. i.* To become a Catholic.
CA-THOL'-I-CON, *n.* A universal medicine.
CAT'-HEAD, *n.* A beam on the bow of a ship.
CAT'-MINT, *n.* A plant, catnip, calamint.
CAT'-KIN, *n.* A calyx, having chaffy scales on a stalk.
CAT-O'-NINE'-TAILS, *n.* A whip with nine lashes.
CATS'-EYE, *n.* An opalescent species of quartz, called sunstone.
CATS'-PAW, *n.* A dupe, the instrument of another.

CAT'-TLE, (*cat'-l*), *n.* Beasts of pasture; animals of the bovine kind.
CAT'-TLE-SHOW, *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, or the encouragement of agriculture.
CAUC'-US, *n.* A meeting for electioneering purposes.
CAU'-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to the tail, or to the thread which terminates the seed of a plant.
CAU'-DEX, *n.* In botany, the stem of a tree.
CAU'-DLE, *n.* A mixture of wine and other ingredients for the sick.
CAUF, *n.* A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water.
CAUGHT, (*caut.*) *pret.* and *pp.* of **CATCH**.
CAUL, *n.* A membrane covering the lower part of the bowels.
CAU-LIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Having a stem or stalk.
CAUL'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A species of cabbage.
CAU-SA' HO-NO'-RIS, [L.] For the sake of honor.
CAUS'-AL, *a.* Relating to, or implying causes.
CAUS-AL'-ITY, *n.* Power of causing, agency of a cause.
CAUS-A'-TION, *n.* The act of causing or producing.
CAUS'-A-TIVE, *a.* That expresses a cause.
CAUSE, *n.* That which produces; a suit in law, motive, reason, sake.
CAUSE, *v. t.* To produce, effect, make to exist.
CAUS'-ED, *pp.* Produced, made to exist.
CAUSE'-LESS, *n.* Having no just cause, or no producing agent.
CAUSE'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without cause or reason.
CAUSE'-LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being causeless.
CAUS'-ER, *n.* The agent that produces.
CAUS'-EY, } *n.* A raised way over wet
CAUSE'-WAY, } ground.
CAUS'-ING, *ppr.* Producing, effecting.
CAUS'-TIC, *a.* Burning, corroding flesh.
CAUS'-TIC, *n.* A burning or corroding application.
CAUS-TIC'-ITY, *n.* The quality of burning or corroding.
CAUS-TIC-NESS, *n.* The quality of being caustic.
CAU'-TEL-IOUS, *a.* Cautious, cunning, crafty.
CAU-TER-I-ZA'-TION, *n.* The act of cauterizing.
CAU'-TER-IZE, *v. t.* To burn or sear with a hot iron, &c.
CAU'-TER-IZ-ED, *pp.* Burnt or seared with a hot iron.
CAU'-TER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Burning as with a hot iron.
CAU'-TER-Y, *n.* A burning or searing, as morbid flesh, with a hot iron or caustic medicines.
CAU'-TION, *n.* Provident care, injunction, warning.
CAU'-TION, *v. t.* To warn, advise against, admonish.
CAU'-TION-A-RY, *n.* Containing caution, given as a pledge.
CAU'-TION-ED, *pp.* Warned, admonished.
CAU-TION'-ING, *ppr.* Giving previous warning to.
CAU'-TIOUS, *a.* Watchful against danger, wary.
CAU'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Prudently, warily.
CAU'-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Care to avoid danger, prudence.
CAV'-AL-CADE, *n.* A procession on horseback.
CAV-A-LIER', (*cav-a-ler'*), *n.* A horseman, a knight.
CAV-A-LIER', *a.* Brave, warlike, haughty.
CAV-A-LIER'-LY, *ad.* Haughtily, arrogantly.
CAV'-AL-RY, *n.* Military troops on horses.
CAV-A-TY'-NA, (*cav-a-té'-ná*), *n.* In music, a short air, without a return or second part.
CAVE, *n.* A den, a hollow place in the earth.
CA'-VE-AT, [L.] *n.* A process in law to stop proceedings.

CA'-VE-AT EMP'-TOR, [L.] Let the buyer beware.
CAV'-ERN, *n.* A large cave; a hollow place in the earth.
CAV'-ERN-ED, *a.* Full of caverns; lodged in a cavern.
CAV'-ERN-OUS, *a.* Hollow; full of caverns.
CAV'-I-AR', } (ea-ver', or cav-i-är'.) *n.* The roes
CA-VI-ARE', } of certain fish, as the sterlet, sturgeon and beluga, prepared and salted.
CAV'-IL, *v. i.* [Sp. *cavilar*; Port. *cavillar*; L. *cavillor*.] To find fault without good reason.
CAV'-IL, *n.* False or frivolous objections.
CAV'-IL-ER, *n.* One who raises captious objections.
CAV'-IL-ING, *ppr.* Making frivolous objections.
CAV'-I-TY, *n.* A hollow place; a cavern.
CA'-VY, *n.* The name of a tribe of animals holding a place between the murine and leporine tribes.
CAW, *v. i.* To cry as a rook or crow.
CA'-Y-ENNE', (ea-en') *n.* A species of very pungent pepper.
CA'-Y-MAN, (ca'y-man,) *n.* The name of the alligator.
CA-ZIQUE', }
CA-ZIC', } *n.* An Indian chief.
CEASE, *v. i.* [Fr. *cesser*; Sp. *cesar*; Port. *cessar*; L. *cesso*.] To stop; leave off; desist; forbear; fail; put an end to.
CEASE, *v. t.* To put a stop to.
CEASE'-LESS, *a.* Never ceasing; endless.
CEASE'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without stopping; incessantly.
CEAS'-ING, *ppr.* Stopping; failing; forbearing.
CE'-DAR, *n.* A genus of evergreen trees.
CEDE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ceder*; Sp. and Port. *ceder*; L. *cedo*.] To yield, give up, surrender.
CE-DIL'-LA, *n.* A mark under the letter c, in French, showing that it sounds like s.
CE'-DING, *ppr.* Yielding, surrendering.
CE'-DRINE, *n.* Belonging to cedar.
CELL, *v. t.* [Sp. *cielo*, heaven; It. *cielo*; Fr. *ciel*, heaven, a canopy.] To cover or line; roof; overlay.
CELL'-ED, *pp.* Overlaid; covered above.
CELL'-ING, *ppr.* Overlaying; covering above.
CELL'-ING, *n.* The covering of the inner roof, &c.
CEL'-AN-DINE, *n.* Prickly poppy, or swallow-wort.
CEL'-A-TURE, *n.* An engraving, or the art of engraving.
CEL'-E-BRATE, *v. t.* To praise, extol, honor with solemnities.
CEL'-E-BRA'-TION, *n.* An honoring with praise or solemnities.
CEL'-E-BRA-TOR, *n.* One who celebrates.
CE-LE'-BRI-OUS, *a.* Famous; renowned.
CE-LEB'-RI-TY, *n.* Fame; renown.
CE-LER'-I-TY, *n.* Swiftmess, speed, velocity.
CEL'-E-RY, *n.* A plant used as a salad.
CE-LES'-TIAL, *a.* Heavenly; pertaining to heaven.
CE-LES'-TIAL, *n.* An inhabitant of heaven.
CEL'-ES-TINES, *n.* Monks of a certain religious order.
CE-LIB'-A-CY, *n.* Single life; unmarried state.
CELL, *n.* A small room; apartments; bag in animals.
CEL'-LAR, *n.* A room under a house or building.
CEL'-LAR-AGE, *n.* Cellars in general.
CEL'-LAR-ER, *n.* An officer in a monastery who has charge of the cellar.
CEL'-LU-LAR, *a.* Consisting of cells.
CELT'-IE, *a.* Pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of Europe.
CELT'-IC, *n.* The language of the Celts.
CEM'-ENT, *n.* That which joins bodies.
CE-MENT', *v. t.* To unite; to join closely.

CE-MENT-A'-TION, *n.* The act of uniting by cement.
CE-MENT'-ED, *pp.* United by cement; consolidated.
CE-MENT'-ER, *n.* The person or thing that cements.
CE-MENT'-ING, *ppr.* Uniting; consolidating.
CE-MENT-I'-TIOUS, *a.* Uniting; conglutinating.
CEM'-E-TER-Y, *n.* A place for burial of the dead; a tomb.
CEN'-O-BITTE, *n.* A monk who lives in a community.
CE-NO-BIT'-IE-AL, *a.* Living in community.
CEN'-O-TAPH, *n.* A monument for one buried elsewhere.
CENS'-ER, *n.* An incense pan.
CENS'-OR, *n.* A Roman magistrate; one who examines manuscripts for the press; a critic.
CEN-SO'-RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a censor.
CEN-SO'-RI-OUS, *a.* Severe; full of invectives.
CEN-SO'-RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a censorious manner.
CEN-SO'-RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to censure.
CEN'-SOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a censor.
CENS'-U-AL, *a.* Relating to a census.
CENS'-U-RA-BLE, *a.* Deserving of censure.
CEN'-SU-RA-BLY, *ad.* In a manner worthy of blame.
CENS'-URE, (sens'-yur,) *n.* Blame, reproach, fault finding.
CENS'-URE, *v. t.* To blame, condemn, find fault with.
CENS'-UR-ED, *pp.* Blamed, reproached.
CENS'-UR-ER, *n.* One that blames or finds fault with.
CENS'-US, *n.* Enumeration of inhabitants, register of people.
CENT, *n.* [Fr. *cent*; It. *cento*; L. *centum*.] A copper coin of the United States, value the hundredth part of a dollar; abbreviation for hundred.
CENT'-AGE, *n.* Rate by the hundred.
CEN'-TAUR, *n.* A poetical being, half man half horse.
CEN'-TAU-RY, *n.* A plant of several species, as knapweed, bluebottle.
CEN-TE-NA'-RI-AN, *n.* A person one hundred years old.
CEN-TE-NA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a hundred.
CEN-TEN'-NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a hundred years.
CEN'-TER, } *n.* The middle point of a thing, as of a
CEN'-TRE, } circle. 2. The middle object. In an
army, the troops occupying the place between the wings.
CEN'-TER, } *v. t. or i.* To place on the middle point;
CEN'-TRE, } to meet.
CEN'-TER-ED, }
CEN'-TRED, } *pp.* Collected to a point.
CEN'-TER-ING, } *ppr.* Placing on the center or
CEN'-TRING, } point.
CEN-TES'-I-MAL, *a.* The hundredth.
CEN-TES-I-MA'-TION, *n.* Selection of every hundredth person for punishment.
CEN-TI-FO'-LI-OUS, *a.* Having a hundred leaves.
CEN-TI-GRADE, *a.* Consisting of a hundred degrees.
CEN'-TI-GRAM, *n.* [Fr.] The hundredth part of a gram.
CEN-TIL'-IT-ER, *n.* [Fr.] The hundredth part of a liter.
CEN-TIM'-E-TER, *n.* [Fr.] The hundredth of a meter.
CEN'-TI-PED, *n.* An insect having a hundred feet.
CENT'-NER, *n.* A doecimastic hundred, in assaying metals.
CEN'-TO, *n.* A composition formed by selected passages.
CEN'-TRAL, *a.* Belonging to the middle point; middle.
CEN-TRAL'-I-TY, *n.* The state of being centra..

CEN-TRAL-IZE, *v. t.* To draw to a central point.
 CEN-TRAL-LY, *ad.* In the center.
 CEN-TRIC, *a.* Placed in the center.
 CEN-TRIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a central position.
 CEN-TRIF-U-GAL, *n.* Tending from the center.
 CEN-TRIP-E-TAL, *a.* Tending to the center.
 CEN-TUM-VIR, *n.* One of a hundred and five judges in ancient Rome.
 CEN-TUM-VI-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to centumvirs.
 CEN-TU-PLE, *a.* A hundred fold.
 CEN-TŪ-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a century.
 CEN-TŪ-RI-ON, *n.* A military officer over 100 men.
 CEN-TU-RY, *n.* The period of a hundred years.
 CE-PHAL-IC, *a.* Belonging to the head.
 CE-PHE-US, *n.* A constellation in the northern hemisphere.
 CE-RAS-TES, *n.* A serpent of the genus coluber.
 CE-RATE, *n.* An ointment of wax and oil.
 CE-RE-A-LI-A, *n.* The edible grains.
 CE-RE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to edible grain.
 CERE, *n.* The naked skin on the base of a hawk's bill.
 CERE, *v. t.* To cover or smear with wax.
 CER-E-BRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the brain.
 CER-E-BRUM, *n.* [L.] The brain.
 CER-ED, *pp.* Covered with wax.
 CERE-GLŌTH, *n.* A cloth dipped in wax.
 CERE-MENT, *n.* Cloth dipped in melted wax, and wrapped about dead bodies previous to embalming them.
 CER-E-MŌ-NI-AL, *a.* Relating to external rites.
 CER-E-MŌ-NI-AL, *n.* Outward form or rite.
 CER-E-MŌ-NI-OUS, *a.* Formal, exact, precise.
 CER-E-MŌ-NI-OUS-LY, *ad.* With formality.
 CER-E-MŌ-NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Formality; affectation of politeness.
 CER-E-MŌ-NY, *n.* Outward rite; form of civility.
 CE-RES, *n.* A pagan goddess, the inventor of corn; a planet.
 CE-RIF-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing wax.
 CE-RI-UM, *n.* A metal discovered in Sweden, of great specific gravity.
 CE-ROG-RA-PHY, *n.* The art of engraving on wax.
 CE-ROON, *n.* A bale or package made of skins.
 CER-TAIN, *a.* Sure; undoubted; regular; fixed.
 CER-TAIN-LY, *ad.* Surely; without fail.
 CER-TAIN-TY, *n.* Full assurance; truth; settled state.
 CER-TIF-I-CATE, *n.* A writing to attest some fact.
 CER-TIF-I-CATE, *v. t. or i.* To lodge a certificate with the proper officer, [local.]
 CER-TIF-I-CA-TION, *n.* The act of certifying.
 CER-TI-FI-ED, *pp.* Assured, informed.
 CER-TI-FY, *v. t.* To give certain notice; to testify in writing.
 CER-TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Testifying in writing, giving notice.
 CER-TIO-RA-RI, *n.* In law, a writ of a superior court to call up the records of an inferior court.
 CER-TI-TUDE, *n.* Certainty; assurance.
 CE-RŪ-LE-AN, }
 CE-RŪ-LE-OUS, } *a.* Sky-colored.
 CE-RU'-MEN, *n.* [L.] Wax secreted by the ear.
 CER-RUSE, *n.* [Fr. *ceruse*; L. and It. *cerussa*; Sp. *cerusa*.] White lead.
 CER-VI-CAL, *a.* Belonging to the neck.
 CER-VINE, *a.* Pertaining to the deer kind.
 CE-SĀ-RI-AN, *a.* Noting the operation of cutting in child-birth.
 CES-SĀ-TION, *n.* Stop, rest, pause, respite.
 CES-SION, *n.* A giving up; a yielding; surrender.
 CEST-US, *n.* The girdle of Venus.
 CE-SŪ-RĀ, }
 CĒ-SŪ-RĀ, } *n.* A pause in verse.
 CE-SU-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to a verse.
 CE-TA'-CE-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to whales.

CE-TOL'-O-GY, *n.* The natural history of the whale.
 CE-TOL'-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of the whale, and its kindred animals.
 CHĀFE, *v. t. and i.* To fret, excite, gall, heat.
 CHĀFE, *n.* Heat excited; irritation; fume.
 CHAF-ED, *pp.* Excited; heated; fretted.
 CHĀ-FER, *n.* A species of beetle.
 CHAF-ER-Y, *n.* A forge for hammering iron into bars.
 CHĀFF, *n.* The husks or dry calyxes of corn and grasses.
 CHAF-FER, *v. i.* To treat about a purchase; to haggle, to bargain.
 CHAF-FER-ED, *pp.* of CHAFFER.
 CHAF-FER-ER, *n.* One who treats about buying.
 CHAF-FER-Y, *n.* Act of buying and selling.
 CHAF-FINCH, *n.* A small singing bird of the genus Fringilla.
 CHĀFF-Y, *a.* Abounding with chaff; like chaff.
 CHAF-ING, *ppr.* Rubbing; fretting; heating.
 CHAF-ING-DISH, *n.* A dish for hot coals.
 CHA-GRIN', *n.* Ill-humor; vexation.
 CHA-GRIN', *v. t.* To vex; to mortify.
 CHA-GRIN-ED, *pp.* Vexed; mortified.
 CHĀIN, *n.* A line of links; continued series.
 CHĀIN, *v. t.* To fasten with a chain; to make fast.
 CHĀIN-ED, *pp.* Bound or fastened with a chain.
 CHĀIN-ING, *ppr.* Binding with a chain.
 CHĀIN-LESS, *a.* Having no chains.
 CHĀIN-PUMP, *n.* A pump used in ships.
 CHĀIN-SHOT, *n.* Two balls or half balls, fastened by a chain.
 CHĀIR, *n.* The iron blocks which secure the rails on a railway.
 CHĀIR, *n.* A movable seat; a sedan; a pulpit.
 CHĀIR-MAN, *n.* A presiding officer in a meeting.
 CHĀISE, *n.* A two-wheeled carriage, a gig.
 CHAL-CED'-O-NY, *n.* A precious stone, called also white agate.
 CHAL-EOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* The art of engraving on brass.
 CHAL'-CITE, *n.* Sulphate of iron, of a red color, partially calcined.
 CHAL-DĀ'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldea, near the river Euphrates, the Shinar of the Scriptures.
 CHAL'-DĒE, *n.* The language of Chaldea.
 CHAL'-DRON, *n.* A measure of 36 bushels of coals.
 CHAL'-ICE, *n.* [Fr. *calice*; Sp. *caliz*; It. *calice*; D. *kelk*; G. *kalk*; L. *calix*; Gr. *χαλιξ*.] A cup standing on a foot; a communion cup.
 CHĀLK, (chauk), *n.* A white calcareous earth.
 CHĀLK, (chauk), *v. t.* To mark with chalk.
 CHĀLK'-ED, *pp.* Marked with chalk.
 CHĀLK-STONE, *n.* A calcareous concretion in the hand or foot of a gouty person.
 CHĀLK'-Y, (chauk'-y.) *a.* Like or partaking of chalk.
 CHAL'-LENGE, *v. t.* To claim; call to fight; object to a juror or jury.
 CHAL'-LENGE, *n.* A summons to combat; demand; exception to a juror.
 CHAL'-LENG-ED, *pp.* Summoned; claimed.
 CHAL'-LENG-ER, *n.* One who challenges.
 CHAL'-LENG-ING, *ppr.* Summoning; defying.
 CHA-LYB'-E-ATE, *a.* Impregnated with iron.
 CHA-LYB'-E-ATE, *n.* Water containing iron in solution.
 CHA-MADE', (sha-mād'), *n.* Beat of a drum inviting to a parley.
 CHĀM'-BER, *n.* [Fr. *chambre*; Arm. *cambr*; It. *camera*.] An upper room, a private apartment.
 CHĀM'-BER, *v. t. or i.* To lodge; to be wanton.
 CHĀM'-BER-ER, *n.* One who indulges in wantonness.
 CHĀM'-BER-ING, *n.* Wanton lewd behavior.
 CHĀM'-BER-LAIN, *n.* An officer in the British king's household.

CHAM-BER-MAID, *n.* A female servant who has the care of bed chambers.

CHA-ME'-LE-ON, *n.* A species of lizard, whose color changes with his position to the light.

CHAM-FER, *v. t.* To cut grooves; to slope.

CHAM-FER-ED, *pp.* Cut into grooves, or sloping.

CHAM-FER-ING, *ppr.* Cutting in furrows; making sloping.

CHAM-OIS, (*cham'-my*), *n.* An animal of the antelope kind.

CHAM-O-MILE, *n.* The popular name of a plant used in medicine.

CHAMP, *v. t. or i.* To chew; to bite; to eat.

CHAM-PAGNE', (*sham-pān'*) *n.* A species of brisk sparkling wine.

CHAM-PAIGN', (*sham-pān'*) *n.* A flat open country.

CHAM-PAIGN', *a.* Level; open, as a champaign country.

CHAMP'-ED, *pp.* Chewed, bit.

CHAM-PER-TY, *n.* Maintenance of law suits.

CHAMP'-ING, *ppr.* Biting, chewing.

CHAM-PIGN'-ON, (*sham-pin'-yon*), *n.* [Fr.] A kind of mushroom.

CHAM-PI-ON, *n.* A combatant, a hero.

CHAM-PI-ON, *v. t.* To challenge to combat.

CHANCE, *n.* Accident, hazard, fortune.

CHANCE, *v. i.* To happen; to come unexpectedly.

CHANCE'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **CHANCE**.

CHANCE'-ING, *ppr.* Coming by accident.

CHANCE'-MED-LEY, *n.* The killing of a person by chance.

CHAN'-CEL, *n.* The part of a church between the altar and railing.

CHAN'-CEL-LOR, *n.* An officer of state; judge of a court of equity.

CHAN'-CEL-LOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a chancellor.

CHAN'-CER-Y, *n.* A court of equity.

CHANCE'-COM-ER, *n.* One who comes unexpectedly.

CHAN-DE-LIER', *n.* A frame with branches for candles.

CHAN'-DLER, *n.* One who deals in candles.

CHAN'-DLER-Y, *n.* Commodities sold by a chandler.

CHANGE, *v. i.* To be changed, to undergo a variation.

CHANGE, *v. t. or i.* To alter, mend, exchange.

CHANGE, *n.* Alteration; small money.

CHANGE'-A-BLE, *a.* Fickle, inconstant; that may alter.

CHANGE'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being changeable; fickleness.

CHANG'-ED, *pp.* Altered, made different.

CHANGE'-FUL, *a.* Full of change.

CHANG'-ER, *n.* One who alters, or who exchanges money.

CHANG'-ING, *ppr.* Altering, making different.

CHANGE'-LESS, *a.* Constant, not admitting alteration.

CHANGE'-LING, *n.* A fickle person; an idiot; a child changed.

CHAN'-NEL, *n.* Course for a stream; a groove; gutter; means.

CHAN'-NEL, *v. t.* To cut into channels or grooves.

CHAN'-NEL-ED, *pp.* Grooved lengthwise.

CHAN'-NEL-ING, *ppr.* Cutting channels in.

CHANT, *v. t. or i.* [Fr. *chanter*; L. *canto*; It. *cantare*; Sp. and Port. *cantar*.] To sing in a particular manner.

CHANT, *n.* A song, or singing; church service.

CHANT'-ER, *n.* A singer in a cathedral or church.

CHANT'-IC-LEER, *n.* The male of domestic fowls; a singer.

CHANT'-ING, *ppr.* Singing with modulations,

CHANT'-RESS, *n.* A female singer.

CHANT'-RY, *n.* A chapel to sing mass in.

CHA'-OS, *n.* Confused mass; disorder.

CHA-OT'-IC, *a.* Being in confusion; mixed in disorder.

CHAP, *n.* A crack in flesh, a cleft; a jaw; a break

CHAP, *v. t. or i.* To open; to gape; to crack.

CHAP, *n.* A boy, a youth; a buyer.

CHAP'-BOOK, *n.* A small book hawked for sale.

CHAPE, *n.* A thin plate at the point of a scabbard' catch of a buckle.

CHA'-PEAU, (*shap'-po*), *n.* [Fr.] A hat.

CHAP'-EL, *n.* A place of worship, a *chapel*.

CHAP'-EL-RY, *n.* The district of a chapel.

CHAP'-E-RON, (*shap'-e-rōn*), *v. t.* To attend on a lady in public assemblies.

CHAP'-E-RON, *n.* A kind of hood or cap.

CHAP'-E-RON'-ED, *pp.* Waited on in a public assembly by a male or female friend.

CHAP'-FALL-EN, (*chop'-falm*), *a.* Dispirited.

CHAP'-I-TER, *n.* The capital of a column.

CHAP'-LAIN, *n.* A minister who has a chapel; also, one who ministers in the army or navy.

CHAP'-LAIN-CY, *n.* The office of a chaplain.

CHAP'-LAIN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a chaplain.

CHAP'-LET, *n.* A garland; a string of beads.

CHAP'-MAN, *n.* One who deals in goods.

CHAP'-PED, *pp.* Cracked.

CHAP'-TER, *n.* The division of a book; a body of clergymen.

CHĀR, *v. t.* To reduce to coal by burning.

CHĀR, *n.* See **CHORE**.

CHAR'-A-C-TER, *n.* A mark; letter; reputation; a person.

CHAR'-A-C-TER-IS'-TIC, *a.* Constituting

CHAR'-A-C-TER-IS'-TIC-AL, *a.* character.

CHAR'-A-C-TER-IS'-TIC, *n.* That which forms the character.

CHAR'-A-C-TER-IS'-TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a manner that is peculiar to the character.

CHAR'-A-C-TER-IZE, *v. t.* To give character, or to describe by peculiar qualities.

CHAR'-A-C-TER-IZ-ED, *pp.* Described or distinguished by peculiar qualities.

CHAR'-A-C-TER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Describing or distinguishing by peculiar qualities.

CHA-RADE', (*shar-āde'*) *n.* A composition in which a word and each syllable contains an enigma.

CHAR'-COAL, *n.* Coal of wood, from which volatile matter is expelled by fire.

CHARGE, *v. i.* [Fr. *charger*; Sp. *cargar*; Port. *carregar*.] To make an onset.

CHARGE, *v. t.* To enjoin; to exhort; to impute; to load; to attack.

CHARGE, *n.* Care; command; expense; load; trust

CHARGE'-A-BLE, *a.* Expensive; incurring expense; accusable.

CHARGE'-A-BLY, *ad.* With expense or cost.

CHARGE'-D'-AF-FAIRES, (*shār-zhā'-daf-fāre'*) *n.* [Fr.] A person intrusted with the affairs of a state at a foreign court.

CHARGE'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Expensiveness.

CHARG'-ED, *pp.* Loaded; enjoined; imputed.

CHARG'-ER, *n.* A large dish; a horse for attack.

CHĀ'-RI-LY, *ad.* Carefully; warily. See **CHARY**.

CHAR'-I-OT, *n.* A half coach with four wheels.

CHAR'-I-OT, *v. t.* To convey in a chariot.

CHAR'-I-OT-ED, *pp.* Borne in a chariot.

CHAR'-I-OT-EER, *n.* The driver of a chariot.

CHAR'-I-TA-BLE, *a.* Liberal in gifts; bountiful; kind.

CHAR'-I-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The disposition to be charitable.

CHAR'-I-TA-BLY, *ad.* Kindly; bountifully.

CHAR'-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *charité*; L. *charitas*; Sp. *caridad*.] Love; alms; candor.

CHARL'-A-TAN, *n.* A quack; a mountebank.

CHARL'-A-TAN-RY, *n.* Quackery.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, *n.* Seven stars in the constellation *Ursa Major* or Great Bear.
 CHAR-LOCK, *n.* A plant growing among grain.
 CHARM, *n.* Magic power; spell; enchantment.
 CHARM, *v. t.* To delight; to bewitch; to enchant.
 CHARM-ED, *pp.* Fascinated; delighted.
 CHARM-ER, *n.* One who enchants or delights.
 CHARM-FUL, *a.* Abounding in charms.
 CHARM-ING, *ppr.* Enchanting; delighting; *a.* adapted to give delight.
 CHARM-ING-LY, *ad.* Delightfully.
 CHARM-ING-NESS, *n.* The power of delighting.
 CHARM-LESS, *a.* Destitute of charms.
 CHARN-EL, *n.* Containing flesh or carcasses.
 CHARN-EL-HOUSE, *n.* A place for bones.
 CHAR-RED, *pp.* Reduced to coal.
 CHAR-RING, *ppr.* Reducing to coal.
 CHAR-RY, *a.* Like charcoal.
 CHART, *n.* A delineation of coasts, isles, &c.
 CHART-ER, *n.* A patent, deed, grant, privilege.
 CHART-ER, *v. t.* To let or hire, as a ship.
 CHART-ER-PAR-TY, *n.* A writing by which a ship is hired.
 CHAR-TER-ED, *pp.* Hired or let, as a ship; granted by charter.
 CHAR-TER-ING, *ppr.* Hiring or letting by charter; establishing by charter.
 CHART-LESS, *a.* Without a chart.
 CHART-ISM, *n.* In England, the discontent of the laboring classes of the people at the distinctions in society.
 CHART-IST, *n.* One infected with chartism.
 CHA-RY, *a.* [*Sax. ceorig.*] Careful; wary.
 CHASE, *v. t.* To pursue; to hunt by pursuit; to drive.
 CHASE, *n.* Pursuit; a hunting by pursuit; whole length of a gun; a vessel pursued; a printer's frame.
 CHAS-ED, *pp.* Pursued; driven; adorned.
 CHAS-ER, *n.* A pursuer; a hunter; an enchaner.
 CHAS-ING, *ppr.* Pursuing; hunting; driving.
 CHASM, *n.* A cleft; gap; opening.
 CHAS-SEUR, (*chas'-säur*), *n.* [*Fr.*, a huntsman.] One of a body of cavalry, light and active, for rapid movements.
 CHASTE, *a.* [*Fr. chaste*; *Arm. chast*; *It.*, *Sp.*, and *Port. casto*; *L. castus.*] Undeified; pure; true to marriage vows.
 CHASTE-LY, *ad.* In a chaste or pure manner.
 CHAST-EN, *v. t.* To chastise; to correct; to punish.
 CHAST-EN-ED, *pp.* Chastised; corrected.
 CHAST-EN-ING, *ppr.* Correcting; punishing.
 CHAS-TISE, *v. t.* To correct by punishing.
 CHAS-TIS-ED, *pp.* Punished; corrected.
 CHAS-TISE-MENT, (*chas'-tiz-ment*), *n.* Pain inflicted by punishment.
 CHAS-TIS-ER, *n.* One who punishes or corrects.
 CHAS-TI-TY, } *n.* Purity of body, or of lan-
 CHASTE-NESS, } guage.
 CHAT, *v. i.* To talk familiarly; to prattle.
 CHAT, *n.* Familiar talk; free conversation.
 CHAT-EAU, (*shat'-to*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A castle or seat in the country.
 CHAT-TEL, (*chat'-l*), *n.* An article of movable goods.
 CHAT-TER, *v. i.* To prate; to jabber; to make the noise of birds.
 CHAT-TER, *n.* A prating; noise of birds.
 CHAT-TER-BOX, *n.* One that talks excessively.
 CHAT-TER-ER, *n.* One that chatters.
 CHAT-TER-ING, *n.* Rapid inarticulate sounds.
 CHAT-TY, *a.* Given to free conversation.
 CHAUF-FER, *n.* [*Fr.*] A small iron furnace.
 CHAW, *v. t.* To grind with the teeth.
 CHEAP, *a.* Low in price; common; of little worth.
 CHEAP-EN, (*chep'-n*), *v. t.* To ask the price; to lessen the value of.
 CHEAP-LY, *ad.* At a low price or rate.

CHEAP-NESS, *n.* Lowness of price or value.
 CHEAT, *n.* One who cheats or defrauds.
 CHEAT, *v. t.* To defraud in a bargain; to deceive.
 CHEAT-ED, *pp.* Deceived; defrauded.
 CHEAT-ER, *n.* One who practices fraud.
 CHEAT-ING, *n.* A defrauding by deceitful arts.
 CHECK, *v. t.* To curb; to restrain; to reprove.
 CHECK, *n.* Restraint; stop; order on a bank.
 CHECK-ED, *pp.* Stopped; restrained; reprov'd.
 CHECK-ER, } *n.* Work consisting of cross-
 CHECK-ER-WORK, } lines.
 CHECK-ER, *v. t.* To diversify; to vary; to mix.
 CHECK-ER-ED, *pp.* Diversified; variegated.
 CHECK-ERS, *n.* A game on a checkered board.
 CHECK-ING, *ppr.* Stopping; restraining.
 CHECK-MATE, *n.* A movement in chess that ends the game.
 CHEEK, *n.* The side of the face.
 CHEEK-BONE, *n.* The high bone in the cheek.
 CHEEP, *v. i.* To chirp as a small bird.
 CHEER, *n.* Mirth; a state of gladness; shout of joy.
 CHEER, *v. t.* To salute with joy; to encourage; to enliven.
 CHEER-ED, *pp.* Saluted with joy; encouraged.
 CHEER-ER, *n.* A person or thing that cheers.
 CHEER-FUL, *a.* Lively; gay; sprightly.
 CHEER-FUL-LY, *ad.* With life, with readiness.
 CHEER-FUL-NESS, *n.* Liveliness; gaiety; readiness.
 CHEER-I-LY, *ad.* With spirit, with joy.
 CHEER-ING, *ppr.* Enlivening; animating.
 CHEER-LESS, *a.* Comfortless; dreary; gloomy.
 CHEER-LY, } *a.* Gay; mirthful; lively.
 CHEER-Y, }
 CHEESE, *n.* The curd of milk coagulated and pressed.
 CHEESE-CAKE, *n.* A cheese made of soft curds, sugar and butter.
 CHEESE-MONG-ER, *n.* One who sells cheese.
 CHEESE-PRESS, *n.* A press for expelling whey from curd.
 CHEESY, *a.* Like cheese; tasting like cheese.
 CHEF-D'-OEUVRE, (*shed-oo'vr'*), *n.* A masterpiece.
 CHEG-OE, *n.* An insect that enters the skin.
 CHE-MISE, (*she-mëz'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A shift.
 CHEM-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to chemistry.
 CHEM-IC-AL, }
 CHEM-IST, *n.* One versed in chemistry.
 CHEM-IST-RY, *n.* [*Ar. kîmia*; *Fr. chimie*; *It. chimica*; *Sp. química*; *Port. química.*] The science which investigates the composition of bodies, and the affinities and properties of their constituent parts. If the derivation of the word and its spelling in other languages were followed, *chimistry* would be the correct orthography.
 CHEQ'-UER. See CHECKER.
 CHER-ISH, *v. t.* To treat with tenderness; to nurse.
 CHER-ISH-ED, *pp.* Treated with tenderness.
 CHER-ISH-ER, *n.* One who cherishes or encourages.
 CHER-ISH-ING, *ppr.* Treating with tenderness; nursing.
 CHER-RY, *n.* A fruit of many varieties.
 CHER-RY, *a.* Red; ruddy; like a cherry.
 CHER-RY, *n.* A cordial of cherry-juice and spirit.
 CHER'-SO-NESE, *n.* A peninsula.
 CHER-UB, *n.* A figure; a celestial spirit.
 CHER-U'-BIC, *a.* Angelic.
 CHER-U'-BIM, *n.* Hebrew plural of cherub.
 CHER-UP, *n.* A corruption of chirp.
 CHESS, *n.* An ingenious game; a plant.
 CHESS-BOARD, *n.* The board used in the game of chess.
 CHESS-MAN, *n.* A piece or puppet for chess.
 CHEST, *n.* [*A. S. cest*; *L. cista*; *W. cist*; *G. kiste*; *Sw. kista.*] A large box; the breast.

CHEST-NUT, *n.* The fruit or nut of a tree.
CHEST-NUT-TREE, *n.* The tree producing chest-nuts.
CHEV'-TAH, *n.* The hunting leopard of India.
CHEV-A-LIER', *n.* A knight; a horseman.
CHEV-AUX-DE-FRISE, (shev'-o-de-fréz') *n.* [Fr.] In fortification, a piece of timber armed with spikes to defend a passage.
CHEV'-ER-IL, *n.* Leather of kid skin.
CHEV'-I-SAN'CE, (shev'-e-zans') *n.* [*low Fr.*] Performance; bargain; unlawful agreement.
CHEV'-RON, (shev'-ron) *n.* [Fr. a rafter.] In heraldry, an honorable ordinary.
CHEW, (chu) *v. t.* To grind with the teeth; to masticate.
CHEW'-ED, *pp.* Crushed with the teeth; masticated.
CHI-A'-RO OS-CU'-RO, (It.) A design of two colors.
CHI-CANE', } *n.* Shift; turn; evasion; soph-
CHI-CAN'-ER-Y, } istry.
CHICK, }
CHICK'-EN, } *n.* The young of fowls.
CHICK'-EN-HEART-ED, *a.* Timid, cowardly.
CHICK'-EN-POX, *n.* A mild eruptive disease.
CHICK'-WEED, *n.* A plant of many species.
CHIDE, *v. t. pret. chid; pp. chid, chidden.* To scold; to reprove; to blame; to rebuke.
CHID'-ER, *n.* One who reproves or clamors.
CHID'-ING, *ppr.* Scolding; reproving.
CHIEF, *a.* [Fr. *chef*; Norm. *chief*; Sp. *xefe.*] Highest in office; principal.
CHIEF, *n.* A leader; a commander.
CHIEF'-LY, *ad.* Principally; especially.
CHIEF'-TAIN, *n.* A captain or leader.
CHIEF'-TAIN-SHIP, *n.* Captaincy; headship.
CHIL'-FY, *n.* Haste; a short time.
CHIL'-BLAIN, *n.* A sore caused by cold.
CHILD, *n.* A son or daughter; a young person.
CHILD'-BEAR-ING, *n.* The act of producing children.
CHILD'-BED, *n.* The state of being in travail.
CHILD'-BIRTH, *n.* Travail; labor.
CHILD'-ER-MAS-DAY, *n.* An anniversary of the Church of England, called also Innocents' Day.
CHILD'-HOOD, *a.* State of a child, or of youth.
CHILD'-ISH, *a.* Like a child; simple; trifling.
CHILD'-ISH-LY, *ad.* In a puerile manner.
CHILD'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Simpleness; puerility.
CHILD'-LESS, *a.* Having no child.
CHILD'-LIKE, *a.* Like or becoming a child; submissive.
CHIL'-DREN, *n. plu.* of **CHILD**. Descendants.
CHIL'-I-AD, (kil'-le-ad) *n.* A thousand.
CHIL'-I-ARCH, (kil'-le-ark) *n.* The commander of a thousand.
CHIL'-I-A-HE'-DRON, (kil-e-a-he'-dron) *n.* [Gr.] A figure having a thousand sides.
CHIL'-I-AST, (kil'-e-ast) *n.* [Gr.] One of a set of millenniums.
CHILL, *a.* Cold; inducing a shivering.
CHILL, *n.* [A. S. *cele*; D. *kil*.] Moderate cold; a shivering.
CHILL, *v. t.* To make cold or cause to shiver.
CHILL'-I-NESS, } *n.* Coldness.
CHILL'-NESS, }
CHILL'-Y, *a.* Somewhat cold; shivering.
CHIME, *n.* A consonance of sounds or of bells.
CHIME, *n.* The edge or brim of a cask or tub.
CHIME, *v. i.* To sound in consonance.
CHI-ME'-RA, *n.* A vain idle fancy.
CHI-MER'-IC-AL, *a.* Imaginary; fanciful.
CHI-MER'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Wildly; fancifully.
CHI-MING, *ppr.* Sounding in consonance.
CHIM-NEY, *n.* A body of brick or stone with a passage for smoke.
CHIN, *n.* The lower extremity of the face.
CHI-NÄ, *n.* A fine species of earthenware.

CHI'-NÄ-ROOT, *n.* The root of a species of Smilax imported from the East Indies.
CHIN'-COUGH, (chin'-eauf) *n.* A violent cough of long continuance; the whooping-cough.
CHINE, *n.* The back-bone; the edge of a cask.
CHINK, *n.* A small opening or cleft.
CHINK, *v. i.* To crack; to open; to sound.
CHINK, *v. t.* To cause to sound; to jingle.
CHINK'-A-PIN, *n.* The dwarf chestnut; a tree.
CHINTZ, *n.* Cotton cloth printed with more than two colors.
CHIP, *n.* A piece cut off; a fragment.
CHIP, *v. t.* To cut into small pieces.
CHIP'-PED, *pp.* Cut into small pieces.
CHI-RA'-GRÄ, *n.* Gout in the hand.
CHIRK, *a.* Lively; comfortable.
CHI-ROG'-RA-PHER, *n.* One who practices writing.
CHI-ROG'-RA-PHY, *n.* A writing with one's own hand.
CHI-RO-MAN-CY, *n.* The practice of attempting to foretell events, or to discover the disposition of a person, by inspecting the lines of his hand.
CHI-ROL'-O-GY, *n.* The art of communicating thoughts by signs with the fingers.
CHI-RON'-O-MY, *n.* The art or rule in moving the hands in oratory; gesture.
CHIRP, (cherp) *v. i.* To make the noise of small birds.
CHIRP'-ER, *n.* One that chirps.
CHIRP'-ING, *ppr.* Making the noise of small birds.
CHI-RUR'-GE-RY. See **SURGERY**.
CHIS'-EL, *n.* A tool to pare with.
CHIS'-EL, *v. t.* To cut with a chisel.
CHIS'-EL-ED, *pp.* Cut or hewed with a chisel.
CHIS'-EL-ING, *ppr.* Cutting with a chisel.
CHIT, *n.* A shoot; a young sprout; a babe.
CHIT, *v. i.* To sprout.
CHIT-CHAT, *n.* Prattle; familiar talk.
CHIV'-AL-RIC, *a.* Pertaining to the character of chivalry.
CHIV'-AL-ROUS, *a.* Pertaining to chivalry.
CHIV'-AL-RY, *n.* Knighthood; knight-errantry.
CHIVE, *n.* A small onion.
CHIVES, *n. plu.* Slender threads in blossoms.
CHLO'-RATE, *n.* A compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base.
CHLO'-RINE, *n.* An elementary gas, so called from the Greek *χλωρος*, green.
CHOCK, *n.* A kind of wedge.
CHOE'-O-LATE, *n.* Paste or cake made of the kernel of the cocoa-nut.
CHOICE, *n.* Act of choosing; the thing chosen.
CHOICE, *a.* Select; of great value.
CHOICE'-LY, *ad.* With care in choosing.
CHOICE'-NESS, *n.* Particular value or worth.
CHOIR, (quire) *n.* Part of a church; body of singers.
CHÖKE, *v. t.* To stop the windpipe; to suffocate.
CHÖK'-ED, *pp.* Stopped; suffocated.
CHÖKE'-DAMP, *n.* A noxious vapor in wells and coal mines.
CHOL'-ER, *n.* Bile; gall; anger.
CHOL'-ER-A MOR'-BUS, *n.* [L.] A disease in which the contents of the stomach are ejected upward and downward.
CHOL'-ER-IC, *a.* Full of cholera; passionate.
CHOOSE, *v. t. pret. chose; pp. chosen.* To pick out, select, prefer, elect.
CHOOSES'-ER, *n.* One who selects or chooses.
CHOOSES'-ING, *ppr.* Selecting; electing.
CHOOSES'-ING, *n.* Choice; election.
CHOP, *n.* A small piece of meat.
CHOP, *v. t. and i.* To cut; to mince; to change.
CHOP, *n.* In China, a permit or stamp. 2. A Chinese word, signifying quality, as silk or goods of the first stamp.
CHOP'-FALL-EN. See **CHAPFALLEN**.

CHOP'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

CHOP'-PED, *pp.* Cut; minced.

CHÓ'-PIN, *n.* [Fr.] A French measure of liquors; a pint English.

CHOP'-PING, *ppr.* Cutting, mincing; *a.* large, lusty, plump.

CHOP'-PER, *n.* A butcher's cleaver.

CHOPS, *n. plu.* The mouth of a beast.

CHO-RA'-GUS, *n.* [L.] The leader of a choir; the master of players.

CHOP'-STICK, *n.* A Chinese instrument for feeding with rice.

CHÓ'-RAL, *a.* Belonging to a choir.

CHÓ'-RAL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a chorus.

CHORD, *n.* String of a musical instrument; concord; a line in geometry.

CHÖRE, *n.* [Eng. *chor.*] A small job of work.

CHOR'-IS-TER, *n.* A singer; a leader of a choir.

CHO-ROG'-RA-PHER, *n.* One who describes a region.

CHÓ-RO-GRAPH'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to chography.

CHÓ-ROG'-RA-PHY, *n.* The description of a particular region.

CHÓ'-RUS, *n.* [L. *chorus*; Gr. *χορος*; A. S. *chor*; Fr. *choeur.*] A number or company of singers; part of music in which all join.

CHÖSE, *pret.* of CHOOSE.

CHÖS'-EN, *pp.* of CHOOSE. Selected.

CHOUGH, (*chuf*) *n.* A fowl nearly as large as the crow, of the genus *corvus*.

CHOUSE, *v. t.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

CHOUS'-ED, *pp.* Cheated; defrauded.

CHOW'-DER, *n.* A dish of fish boiled with biscuits.

CHRES-TOM'-A-THY, *n.* A book introductory to the learning of languages.

CHRISM, *n.* Unguent; unction; consecrated oil.

CHRIS-MA'-TION, *n.* Act of applying holy oil.

CHRIST, *n.* The Anointed; the Messiah.

CHRIST'-EN, *v. t.* To baptize, or baptize and name.

CHRIST'-EN-ED, *pp.* Baptized.

CHRIST'-EN-ING, *ppr.* Baptizing.

CHRIST'-EN-DOM, *n.* Territory of Christians; body of Christians.

CHRIS'-TIAN, (*krist-yan'*) *n.* A believer in the religion of Christ; a pious person.

CHRIS'-TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Christ or Christianity.

CHRIS-TIAN'-I-TY, (*krist-yan'-i-te*) *n.* The religion taught by Christ.

CHRIS'-TIAN-IZE, (*krist'-yan-ize*) *v. t.* To proselyte to Christianity.

CHRIS'-TIAN-I-ZED, *pp.* Made Christian.

CHRIS'-TIAN-LY, *ad.* In a Christian manner.

CHRIS'-TIAN-NAME, *n.* The name given in baptism.

CHRIST'-MAS, *n.* The feast of Christ's nativity.

CHRIST'-MAS-BOX, *n.* A box for presents.

CHRO-MAT'-IC, *a.* Relating to color; noting a species of music by semitones.

CHRON'-IC, } *a.* Of long continuance, as a

CHRON'-IC-AL, } disease.

CHRON'-I-CLE, *n.* A register of events.

CHRON'-I-CLE, *v. t.* To record in history.

CHRO-NOG'-RA-PHER, *n.* One who writes concerning time, or the events of time.

CHRO-NOL'-O-GER, } *n.* One who attempts to

CHRO-NOL'-O-GIST, } ascertain the true dates of events.

CHRO-NO-LOG'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to chronology.

CHRO-NO-LOG'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the order of time.

CHRO-NOL'-O-GY, *n.* The science of computing time, and ascertaining dates of events.

CHRO-NOM'-E-TER, *n.* Any instrument that measures time.

CHRYSS'-A-LIS, *n.* The form of a butterfly before it reaches the winged state.

CHRYSS'-O-LITE, *n.* A mineral of a greenish color.

CHRYSS'-O-PRAËSE, *n.* A mineral usually of an apple green color.

CHUB, *n.* The name of a fish; a dunce.

CHUB'-BED, } *n.* Big-headed; bluff; stupid.

CHUB'-BY, }

CHUCK, *v. i. or t.* To make a noise as a hen.

CHUCK, *n.* The noise of a hen; a stroke.

CHUCK'-FÄR-THING, *n.* A play in which something is pitched into a hole.

CHUC'-KLE, *v. t. or i.* To laugh; to call as a hen

CHUFF, *n.* A clownish person; *a.* surly.

CHUFF'-I-LY, *ad.* In a surly manner; morosely.

CHUFF'-Y, *a.* Blunt; clownish; surly.

CHUM, *n.* A chamber-fellow.

CHUMP, *n.* A short thick piece of wood.

CHURCH, *n.* (A. S. *circ* or *cyric*; Scots. *kirk*; D. *kerk*; G. *kirche*; Gr. *κκλησια*.) 1. A house consecrated to the worship of God among Christians, the Lord's house. 2. The collective body of Christians. 3. A particular number of Christians united under one form of government, in one creed, as the English Church. 4. The followers of Christ in a particular city. 5. The body of clergy or ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity. 6. The collective body of Christians professing religion under the same pastor.

CHURCH, *n.* A place of worship; a body of professed Christians.

CHURCH, *v. t.* To perform the giving of thanks in church for deliverance from peril.

CHURCH'-MAN, *n.* An ecclesiastic; an episcopalian.

CHURCH-MEM'-BER, *n.* A professor in communion with a church.

CHURCH'-WARD-EN, *n.* An officer of the church.

CHURCH'-YARD, *n.* A grave-yard near a church.

CHURL, *n.* A rustic; a clown; a niggard.

CHURL'-ISH, *a.* Surly; rude; niggardly.

CHURL'-ISH-LY, *ad.* In a surly manner.

CHURL'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Surliness; moroseness; clownishness.

CHURN, *n.* A vessel in which cream is agitated.

CHURN, *v. t.* To agitate cream or milk for making butter.

CHURN'-ED, *pp.* Agitated; made into butter

CHURN'-ING, *ppr.* Agitating to make butter.

CHURN'-STÄFF, *n.* An instrument used in churning.

CHÜSE. See CHOOSE.

CHYLE, *n.* A milky fluid formed in the stomach.

CHYL-I-FAC'-TION, *n.* The process of forming chyle.

CHÛME, *n.* Food digested in the stomach.

CHYM-IS-TRY. See CHEMISTRY.

CI'-BOL, *n.* A sort of small onion.

CI'-A-TRICE, } *n.* A scar; a little seam of flesh

CI'-A-TRIX, } on a wound when healed.

CI'-A-TRI-ZA'-TION, *n.* The process of healing a wound.

CI'-A-TRIZE, *v. i. or t.* To heal or skin over, as a wound.

CI'-A-TRIZ'-ED, *pp.* Skinned over.

CI'-E-LY, *n.* A plant of an agreeable flavor.

CI'-E-RÓ'-NI-AN, *a.* Like Cicero; elegant; forcible.

CI'-E-RÓ'-NE, *n.* [It.] A guide; one who explains curiosities.

CI'-IS'-BE-O, *n.* [It.] A dangler about females.

CI'-CÜ'-TÄ, *n.* Water hemlock, whose root is poisonous.

CI'-DER, *n.* The juice of apples expressed.

CI-DE-VANT', (*ce-di-vong'*) [Fr.] Formerly.

CI-GÄR', *n.* [Sp. *cigarro*.] A little roll of tobacco for smoking.

CIL'-I-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to the eye-lids.

CIL'-I-A-TED, *a.* Surrounded with bristles.
 CI-LI'-CIOUS, *a.* Made of hair; hairy.
 CIM'-E-TER, } *n.* A short sword with a convex
 SCYM'-I-TAR, } edge.
 CIM-ME'-RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Crimea; dark
 and gloomy.
 CIM'-O-LYTE, *n.* A species of clay that takes out
 spots from cloth.
 CIN-CHÓ'-NÁ, *n.* Peruvian bark.
 CIN-E'-TURE, *n.* A belt; a girdle; an inclosure.
 CIN'-DER, }
 CIN'-DERS, } *n.* Small coals ignited.
 CIN-E-RÁ'-TION, *n.* A reducing to ashes.
 CIN-E'-RE-OUS, *a.* Of the color of wood ashes.
 CIN-E-RI''-TIOUS, *a.* Having the color of ashes.
 CIN'-NA-BAR, *n.* An ore of quicksilver; vermil-
 lion.
 CIN'-NA-MON, *n.* The inner bark of a species of
 laurel.
 CINQUE (cink) *n.* Five; the number five.
 CINQUE'-FOIL (cink'-foil), *n.* Five-leaved clover.
 CY-ON, *n.* A sprout; the shoot or twig of a tree.
 CY-PHER, *n.* [Fr. *chiffre*; Arm. *chyfr*; It. *cifera*;
 Sp. and Port. *cifra*.] The figure (0) in numbers;
 initial letters of a name inwoven; a disguised
 manner of writing.
 CY-PHER, *v. i.* To use figures in arithmetic.
 CY-PHER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of CIPHER.
 CY-PHER-ING, *n.* The act of performing sums in
 arithmetic.
 CIR-CE'-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Circe; bewitching.
 CIR'-CLE, (sur'-ele), *n.* A round figure; circuit;
 compass.
 CIR'-CLE, *v. t.* or *i.* To move round; to inclose.
 CIR'-CLED, *pp.* Inclosed; surrounded.
 CIR'-CLET, *n.* A little circle.
 CIR'-CLING, *ppr.* Surrounding; inclosing.
 CIR'-CUIT, (sur'-kit), *n.* A circular space; a district.
 CIR-ÉÚ'-IT-OUS, *a.* A term applied to going
 round in a circuit.
 CIR-ÉÚ'-I-TY, *n.* A going round.
 CIR'-CU-LAR, *a.* Round; like a circle.
 CIR-CU-LAR'-I-TY, *n.* A circular form.
 CIR'-CU-LAR-LY, *ad.* In a circular manner.
 CIR'-CU-LATE, *v. t.* To pass about; to move
 round; to flow, as sap.
 CIR'-CU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Moving round; passing.
 CIR-ÉÚ-LÁ'-TION, *n.* A circular motion; a passing.
 CIR'-CU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Circulating; moving round.
 CIR-CUM-AM'-BI-ENT, *a.* Surrounding.
 CIR-CUM-AM'-BU-LATE, *v. i.* To walk round.
 CIR'-CUM-CISE, *v. t.* To deprive of the foreskin.
 CIR-CUM-CIS'-ION, *n.* The act of circumcising.
 CIR-CUM-FER-ENCE, *n.* The line that bounds a
 circle; a periphery.
 CIR-CUM-FE-REN'-TOR, *n.* An instrument used
 by surveyors in taking angles.
 CIR'-CUM-FLEX, *n.* An accent between grave and
 acute.
 CIR-CUM-FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing round on all
 sides.
 CIR-CUM-FLU-OUS, *a.* Flowing round.
 CIR-CUM-FO-RA'-NE-OUS, *a.* Going from house
 to house.
 CIR-CUM-FŪSE', *v. t.* To pour or spread round.
 CIR-CUM-FŪ-SILE, *a.* That may be spread round.
 CIR-CUM-FŪ-SION, *n.* The act of pouring a-
 round.
 CIR-CUM-GY-RA'-TION, *n.* A whirling about.
 CIR-CUM-JÁ'-CENT, *a.* Lying around; bordering.
 CIR-CUM-LO-ÉÚ'-TION, *n.* A compass of words.
 CIR-CUM-LOÉ'-U-TO-RY, *a.* Consisting in a com-
 pass of words.
 CIR-CUM-NAV'-I-GATE, *v. t.* To sail round.
 CIR-CUM-NAV'-I-GÁ-BLE, *a.* To be sailed round.
 CIR-CUM-NAV'-I-GÁ'-TION, *n.* A sailing round.
 CIR-CUM-NAV'-I-GÁ-TOR, *n.* One who sails
 round.

CIR-CUM-PÓ'-LAR, *a.* About one of the poles of
 the earth.
 CIR-CUM-RÓ'-TA RY, *a.* Turning; revolving
 round.
 CIR-CUM-RO-TÁ'-TION, *n.* A rolling or revolving
 round.
 CIR-CUM-SCRIBE', *v. t.* To inclose; to limit; to
 confine.
 CIR-CUM-SCRIB'-ED, *pp.* Inclosed; limited.
 CIR-CUM-SERIP'-TIVE, *a.* Inclosing; confining.
 CIR-CUM-SERIP'-TION, *n.* Limitation.
 CIR'-CUM-SPECT', *a.* Wary; cautious; prudent.
 CIR-CUM-SPEC'-TION, *n.* Caution; watchfulness.
 CIR-CUM-SPEC'-TIVE, *a.* Looking round; wary;
 cautious.
 CIR'-CUM-SPECT-LY, *ad.* Watchfully; cau-
 tiously.
 CIR'-CUM-STANCE, *n.* 1. Something attending or
 relative to a fact; a practical thing which, though
 not essential to an action, in some way affects it.
 2. The adjuncts of a fact which make it more or
 less criminal. 3. A condition stated.
 CIR'-CUM-STAN-CED, *pp.* or *a.* Placed; situated.
 CIR'-CUM-STAN-CES, *n. plu.* State as to pro-
 perty.
 CIR-CUM-STAN'-TIAL, *a.* Particular; minute.
 CIR-CUM-STAN'-TIAL-LY, *ad.* Minutely; ex-
 actly.
 CIR-CUM-STAN'-TIALS, *n. plu.* Things incident
 but not essential.
 CIR-CUM-VAL'-LATE, *v. t.* To surround with a
 wall.
 CIR-CUM-VAL-LÁ'-TION, *n.* A surrounding wall
 or trench.
 CIR-CUM-VENT', *v. t.* To deceive; to over-reach.
 CIR-CUM-VEN'-TION, *n.* Deception; imposition;
 fraud.
 CIR-CUM-VEST', *v. t.* To cover on all sides.
 CIR-CUM-VOLVE' *v. t.* or *i.* To roll or cause to
 revolve.
 CIR-CUM-VO-LŪ'-TION, *n.* A turning round.
 CIR'-CUS, *n.* An edifice or inclosed place for games
 or for feats of horsemanship.
 CIR-RIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing tendrils.
 CIR'-ROUS, *a.* Terminating in a curl or tendril.
 CIS-AL'-PINE, *a.* On the south of the Alps.
 CIS'-PA-DANE, *a.* On the south of the river Po.
 CIS'-TERN, *n.* A large vessel for water, &c.
 CIS'-TUS, *n.* The rock-rose; an evergreen plant.
 CIT, *n.* A cant term for citizen.
 CIT'-A-DEL, *n.* A castle; a place for arms.
 CI-TÁ'-TION, *n.* A summons; a notice; a quota
 tion.
 CITE, *v. t.* [L. *cito*; Fr. *citer*.] 1. To call upon of-
 ficially. 2. To enjoin; to direct. 3. To call in
 proof or confirmation.
 CY-TER, *n.* One that cites or quotes.
 CIT'-ESS, *n.* A woman inhabiting a city.
 CITH'-ERN, *n.* A kind of ancient harp.
 CIT'-I-ZEN, *n.* [Fr. *citoyen*; It. *cittadino*; Sp. *ciu-
 dadano*.] An inhabitant of a city; one vested with
 the rights of a freeman.
 CIT'-I-ZEN-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a citizen.
 CIT'-RATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of cit-
 ric acid with a base.
 CIT'-RIC-AC-ID, *n.* The acid of lemons.
 CIT'-RINE, *a.* Like a citron; of a lemon color.
 CIT'-RON, *n.* A large species of lemon.
 CIT'-Y, *n.* A walled or an incorporated town.
 CIT'-Y, *a.* Pertaining to a city.
 CIVES, *n.* A species of leek or allium.
 CIV'-ET, *n.* A perfume from the civet-cat.
 CIV'-ILE, *a.* Relating to civil life.
 CIV'-IL, *a.* [L. *civilitis*; Fr. *civil*; It. *civile*.] Per-
 taining to society; kind; polite.
 CI-VIL'-IAN, (ci-vil'-yan), *n.* A professor of the
 civil law.
 CI-VIL'-I-TY, *n.* Politeness; kind treatment.

CI-VIL-I-ZA'-TION, *n.* Act of civilizing; refinement.

CIV'-IL-IZE, *v. t.* To reclaim from savage life.

CIV'-IL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Reclaimed from savage life.

CIV'-IL-IZ-ER, *n.* One who civilizes.

CIV'-IL-LAW, *n.* 1. The laws of a state, city, or country. 2. Roman law.

CIV'-IL-LY, *ad.* Politely; with kind attentions.

CIV'-IL-WAR, *n.* A war between people of the same state.

CIV'-ISM, *n.* Patriotism; love or care of the public.

CLACK, *n.* To make sudden, sharp noises.

CLACK, [W. *clac.*] Repetition of sudden sharp sounds; that which strikes and clacks.

CLACK'-ER, *n.* He that clacks.

CLACK'-ING, *ppr.* Making sudden sharp noises.

CLAD, *pp.* of CLOTHE. Clothed; covered.

CLAIM, *v. t.* [L. *clamo.*] 1. To call for; to ask or seek to obtain by virtue of authority or right. 2. To have a right or title to, as the heir *claims* the estate by descent.

CLAIM, *v. t.* To demand; to challenge; to assert as a right.

CLAIM, *n.* Demand of right; challenge; title.

CLAIM'-ABLE, *a.* That may be demanded.

CLAIM'-ANT, *n.* One who demands.

CLAIM'-ED, *pp.* Demanded as due; asserted.

CLAIM'-ING, *ppr.* Challenging as due; asserting.

CLAIR-VOY'-ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Clear-sightedness; discernment in things invisible to the senses.

CLAIR-VOY'-ANT, *a.* Clear sighted; discerning things not present.

CLAM, *n.* A genus of bivalvular fish.

CLAM'-MING, *n.* The taking of clams.

CLAM'-BER, *v. i.* To climb with difficulty.

CLAM'-MI-NESS, *n.* Viscousness, stickiness.

CLAM'-MY, *a.* Viscous, ropy, glutinous.

CLAM'-OR, *n.* [L. *clamor*; Fr. *clameur.*] Great noise of voices, outcry.

CLAM'-OR, *v. t.* To complain; to be noisy with the tongue.

CLAM'-OR-ING, *ppr.* Uttering loud words; complaining.

CLAM'-OR-OUS, *a.* Noisy with the tongue; importunate.

CLAM'-OR-OUS-LY, *ad.* With loud words or noise.

CLAM'-OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Noisy complaints.

CLAMP, *n.* An iron for fastening.

CLAMP, *v. t.* To fasten with a clamp.

CLAMP'-ED, *pp.* Fastened with a clamp.

CLAMP'-SHELL, *n.* The shell of a clam.

CLAN, *n.* A family; race; sect.

CLAN'-ISH, *a.* Disposed to unite in a clan.

CLAN'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Disposition to associate.

CLAN'-SHIP, *n.* A state of union in a tribe; an association under a chieftain.

CLAN-DES'-TINE, *a.* Secret; concealed from view.

CLAN-DES'-TINE-LY, *ad.* Secretly, privately.

CLANG, *v. t.* [L. *clang*; G. *klang*; D. *klank.*] To make a sharp shrill sound; to clatter; to make a loud noise.

CLANG, *n.* A sharp shrill sound.

CLANG'-OR, *n.* A sharp harsh sound.

CLANG'-OUS, *a.* Making a sharp harsh sound.

CLANK, *n.* A sharp shrill sound.

CLANK, *v. t.* To make a sharp shrill sound.

CLAP, *v. t.* To strike together; to hit; to applaud.

CLAP, *n.* A striking of hands for applauding.

CLAP'-BOARD, *n.* A narrow board for covering houses.

CLAP'-PED, *pp.* Thrust or put on; applauded with the hands.

CLAP'-PER, *n.* He that claps; the tongue of a bell.

CLAP'-PER-CLAW, *v. i.* To scold; to rail at.

CLAP'-PING, *ppr.* Putting on; applauding.

CLAR'-EN-CEUX, } *n.* In Great Britain, the seal-

CLAR'-EN-CIEUX, } cond king at arms, who

conducts the funerals of baronets, knights, and esquires.

CLAR'-ET, *n.* A French wine of a pale red color.

CLAR'-I-CHORD, *n.* A musical instrument like a spinnet.

CLAR-I-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* The act of making clear or refining.

CLAR'-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Made pure; fined as, liquor.

CLAR'-I-FI-ER, *n.* That which refines; a vessel.

CLAR'-I-FY, *v. t.* To make clear; to purify from dregs.

CLAR'-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Clearing; refining.

CLAR'-I-NET, *n.* A wind instrument.

CLAR'-I-ON, *n.* A martial wind instrument.

CLAR'-RO OB-SCU'-RO, [L.] } *n.* Light and shade

CLARE-OB-SCURE', } in painting. The

distribution of light and shade, in a piece, for producing the best effect on the eye.

CLASH, *v. t. or i.* To strike against; to act in opposition; to interfere.

CLASH, *n.* A meeting of bodies with violence.

CLASH'-ED, *pp.* Dashed against.

CLASH'-ING, *ppr.* Striking against each other; a contrary; interfering.

CLASP, *n.* A hook; a close embrace.

CLASP, *v. t.* To embrace; to hug; to hold fast.

CLASP'-ED, *pp.* Embraced; hooked.

CLASP'-ER, *n.* He that embraces; a tendril.

CLASP'-ING, *ppr.* Embracing; holding fast.

CLASP'-KNIFE, *n.* A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS, *n.* [L. *classis*; It. and Fr. *classe*; Sp. *clase.*] A rank; order of persons or things.

CLASS, *v. t.* To arrange in a class or order.

CLASS'-ED, *pp.* Arranged in order; classified.

CLASS'-IS, *n.* Class; order; convention.

CLASS'-IC, *n.* An author of the first rank.

CLASS'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to authors of the

CLASS'-IC-AL, } first rank.

CLASS'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the order of classes; elegantly.

CLASS-IF'-IE, *a.* Constituting a class.

CLASS-I-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of arranging; or state of being arranged in classes.

CLASS'-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Formed into a class.

CLASS'-I-FY-ER, *n.* One who forms into a class.

CLASS'-I-FY, *v. t.* To form into a class or classes.

CLASS'-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Forming into a class.

CLAT'-TER, *n.* Confused rattling noises.

CLAT'-TER, *v. i.* To make confused noises.

CLAT'-TER-ING, *n.* Loud rattling noises.

CLAUSE, *n.* A sentence or part of a sentence; article.

CLAUS'-TRAL, *a.* Relating to a cloister.

CLAVE, *pret.* of CLEAVE.

CLAV'-I-CLE, *n.* The collar bone.

CLAW, *n.* [Sax. *claw*; G. *klau*.] A hooked nail of a beast or fowl.

CLAW, *v. t.* To tear with the claws; to scratch.

CLAW'-ED, *pp.* Scratched with claws; a furnished with claws.

CLAY, *n.* A species of compact heavy earth; frailty.

CLAY'-ED, *a.* Covered with clay; purified with clay.

CLAY'-EY, *a.* Consisting of clay; like clay.

CLAY'-ISH, *a.* Partaking the qualities of clay.

CLAY'-MARL, *n.* A whitish smooth chalky clay.

CLAY'-MORE, *n.* A large sword formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders.

CLAY'-PIT, *n.* A place where clay is dug.

CLEAN, *a.* Free from dirt; pure; innocent.

CLEAN, *v. t.* To free from dirt; to purify.

CLEAN, *ad.* Quite; fully; entirely.

CLEAN'-LI-NESS, *n.* Neatness; purity.

CLEAN'-LY, *a.* Free from dirt; pure; neat.

CLEAN'-LY, *ad.* Nicely; elegantly; dextrously.

CLEAN'-NESS, *n.* Freedom from dirt; purity; innocence.
CLEANSE, *v. t.* To free from impurities; to purify.
CLEANS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be cleansed.
CLEANS'-ED, *pp.* Made clean; purified.
CLEANS'-ER, *n.* He or that which purifies.
CLEANS'-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from filth; *a.* adapted to cleanse.
CLEANS'-ING, *a.* The act of purifying.
CLEAR, *a.* Free from mixture; pure; transparent; obvious; acute; innocent.
CLEAR, *v. t.* To make clear. 2. To free from obstructions. 3. To free from any thing noxious. 4. To remove any incumbrances. 5. To liberate. 6. To cleanse. 7. To free from obscurity. 8. To purge from guilt. 9. To leap over or pass by, without touching, or failure, as to clear a ditch.
CLEAR, *v. i.* To become free from clouds; to become free from impurities or incumbrances.
CLEAR, *ad.* Completely; entirely.
CLEAR'-ANCE, *n.* Act of clearing; a permit to sail.
CLEAR'-ED, *pp.* Made clear; freed; acquitted.
CLEAR'-ER, *n.* He or that which clears or purifies.
CLEAR'-ING, *ppr.* Making clear; acquitting.
CLEAR'-LY, *ad.* Plainly; evidently; brightly.
CLEAR'-NESS, *n.* Plainness; fairness; brightness.
CLEAR'-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Quick to discern; judicious.
CLEAR'-STARCH, *v. t.* To stiffen with starch.
CLEAR'-STARCH-ER, *n.* One who clearstarches.
CLEAR'-STARCH-ED, *pp.* Stiffened and cleared with starch.
CLEAT, *n.* A piece of wood for fastening.
CLEAVE, *v. t. or i. pret.* cleaved, clave, clove; *pp.* cleft, cloven, cleaved. To stick, join, hold, split, divide.
CLEAV'-ER, *n.* A butcher's instrument.
CLEF, *n.* [Fr. *clef*, a key.] A character to show the key in music.
CLEFT, *pp.* Split; divided.
CLEFT, *n.* A crack; a piece of wood split off.
CLEFT'-GRAFT, *v. t.* To graft by leaving the stock.
CLEM'-EN-CY, *n.* Mildness of temper; lenity; kindness.
CLEM'-ENT, *a.* Mild; kind; merciful.
CLENCH, *v. t.* See **CLINCH**.
CLEP'-SY-DRÄ, *n.* A time piece in which time is measured by water.
CLER'-GY, *n.* [Fr. *clerge*; Norm. *clerkus*; L. *clerus*, *clericus*.] 1. The body of men set apart and consecrated by due ordination to the service of God, in the *Christian Church*. 2. The body of the ecclesiastics in distinction from the laity. The *Benefit of Clergy*, in English law, originally the exemption of the persons of clergymen from criminal process, before a secular judge.
CLER'-GY-A-BLE, *a.* Admitting benefit of clergy, or exemption from punishment.
CLER'-GY-MAN, *n.* A person living in holy orders; a minister.
CLER'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the clergy.
CLERK, *n.* A clergyman; a writer for another.
CLERK'-SHIP, *n.* The business of a clerk.
CLEV'-ER, *a.* 1. Fit, suitable. 2. Dextrous; adroit. 3. In New England, good natured; possessing an agreeable mind or disposition.
CLEV'-ER-LY, *ad.* Skillfully; readily.
CLEV'-ER-NESS, *n.* Skill; dexterity; good disposition.
CLEV'-Y, *n.* A bent iron for the end of a cart-tongue.
CLEW, (*elü*) *n.* A ball of thread; lower corner of a sail.
CLEW, *v. t.* To truss up to the yard, as a sail.
CLICK, *v. i.* To make small sharp noises.
CLICK, *n.* The latch of a door.

CLICK'-ING, *ppr.* Making small sharp sounds.
CLY'-ENT, *n.* The employer of an attorney.
CLY'-ENT-SHIP, *n.* The condition of a client.
CLIFF, *n.* A steep rock; a precipice; a cleft.
CLIFF, in music. See **CLEF**.
CLI-MA'-TER, *n.* A critical year in human life.
CLI-MA'-TER-IC, *a.* Denoting a critical period of life.
CLI-MA'-TER-IC, *n.* A critical period or year of human life.
CLY'-MATE, *n.* A region of the earth, bounded by two circles parallel to the equator; a tract of earth; a country.
CLY'-MAX, *n.* Gradation; ascent.
CLIMB, *v. i. or t.* [A. S. *climan*.] To mount by the hands and feet, ascend.
CLIMB'-ER, *n.* One that climbs.
CLIMB'-ING, *ppr.* Ascending by the hands and feet with difficulty.
CLIME, *n.* A climate; [a *poetical word*.]
CLINCH, *v. t.* To gripe; to hold fast; to make fast.
CLINCH, *n.* Fast hold; part of a cable.
CLINCH'-ED, *pp.* Griped; held fast.
CLINCH'-ER, *n.* A hold fast; a cramp.
CLINCH'-ING, *ppr.* Griping; holding fast.
CLING, *v. t. pp.* clung. To adhere closely.
CLING'-STONE, *n.* A variety of peach.
CLING'-Y, *a.* Disposed to adhere; adhesive.
CLIN'-IE, } *a.* Pertaining to a bed, or sick bed;
CLIN'-IE-AL, } keeping bed.
CLINK, *v. t. or i.* To make a sharp sound; to jingle.
CLINK, *n.* A sharp sound.
CLINK'-ED, *pret. and pp.* of **CLINK**.
CLINCH'-ING, *ppr.* Making a sharp sound.
CLIP, *v. t.* To cut off, as with scissors; to diminish.
CLIP'-PED, *pp.* Cut off; curtailed.
CLIP'-PER, *n.* One who clips or diminishes coin.
CLIP'-PING, *ppr.* Cutting off; diminishing.
CLIP'-PING, *n.* A piece cut off.
CLIPT. See **CLIPPED**.
CLÖAK, } *n.* An outer garment; a cover; a blind.
CLÖKE, }
CLÖAK, } *v. t.* To cover; to hide; to disguise.
CLÖKE, }
CLÖAK'-ED } *pp.* Covered; disguised.
CLÖK'-ED }
CLÖAK'-ING, } *ppr.* Covering; hiding.
CLÖK'-ING, }
CLOCK, *n.* [Sax. *clucga*; D. *klok*; W. *cloc*.] A time piece; a beetle; ornament of a stocking.
CLOCK'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes clocks.
CLOCK'-WORK, *n.* Machinery or movement of a clock.
CLOD, *n.* A lump of earth; a dunce.
CLOD, *v. i.* To harden into a lump.
CLOD'-DY, *a.* Full of clods; rough; hard.
CLOD'-HOP'-PER, *n.* A clown.
CLOD'-PÄTE, } *n.* A stupid fellow.
CLOD'-PÖLE, }
CLOD'-PA-TED, *a.* Stupid; dull.
CLOG, *v. t.* To load; encumber; hinder in motion.
CLOG, *n.* Obstruction; a kind of shoe.
CLOG'-GED, *pp.* Obstructed; loaded.
CLOG'-GING, *ppr.* Loading; hindering.
CLOG'-GY, *a.* Apt to clog; heavy.
CLOIS'-TER, *n.* [A. S. *claustr*; Fr. *cloître*; L. *claustrum*.] A place of religious retirement; a nunnery or monastery.
CLOIS'-TER, *v. t.* To shut up in a cloister.
CLOIS'-TER-AL, *a.* Confined to a cloister.
CLOIS'-TER-ED, *pp.* Confined in a cloister; secluded.
CLOIS'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in a cloister.
CLÖKE, *n.* An outer garment; a cover; a blind.
CLÖKE, *v. t.* To cover; to hide; to disguise.
CLÖSE, *v. t. or i.* To shut, join, finish, conclude.

CLÔSE, *n.* A small inclosed field; conclusion; temporary finishing; final end.
CLÔSE, *a.* Shut fast; private; confined; compact; reserved; covetous.
CLÔSE'-LY, *ad.* In a close state or manner.
CLÔSE'-NESS, *n.* Compactness; tightness; privacy.
CLÔS'-ET, *n.* A private apartment.
CLÔS'-ET, *v. t.* To take in or shut up in privacy.
CLÔS'-ET-ED, *pp.* Shut up in a closet; secluded.
CLÔS'-ET-ING, *ppr.* Shutting in a retired room.
CLÔSE'-FIST-ED, *a.* Covetous.
CLÔ'-SING, *ppr.* Shutting; ending.
CLÔ'-SURE, (clô'-zhur.) *n.* A closing; an inclosure.
CLÔT, *n.* A concretion; a lump.
CLÔT, *v. t. or i.* To concrete; to form into a lump.
CLÔT'-TED, *pp.* Curdled; made hard.
CLÔT'-TING, *ppr.* Curdling; making hard.
CLÔTH, (clawth,) *n.* [A. S. *clath*; regular plural is *claths*.] A stuff of wool, cotton, &c. formed by weaving.
CLÔTHÉ, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* clad, clothed. To furnish with garments, dress, cover, invest.
CLÔTHÉS, *plu.* Garments, vestments.
CLÔTH'-ED, *pp.* Covered with garments; dressed.
CLÔTH'-IER, *n.* One who fulfs cloth; one who furnishes clothes.
CLÔTH'-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with clothes or covering.
CLÔTH'-ING, *n.* Garments; dress; covering.
CLÔT'-TED, *pp.* Concreted into a mass.
CLÔUD, *n.* A thick collection of vapors in the air.
CLÔUD, *v. t.* To darken with clouds; to obscure.
CLÔUD'-CAPT, *a.* Topped with clouds.
CLÔUD'-I-LY, *ad.* Darkly; gloomily.
CLÔUD'-I-NESS, *n.* Obscurity by clouds.
CLÔUD'-LESS, *a.* Free from clouds; clear.
CLÔUD'-Y, *a.* Full of clouds; obscure; spotted.
CLÔUGH, (cluf,) *n.* A cliff in a hill.
CLÔUT, *n.* [A. S. *clut*; W. *clwt.*] A patch; cloth; nail; plate of iron.
CLÔUT, *v. t.* To patch; nail; to cover with a clout.
CLÔUT'-ED, *pp.* Patched; nailed; covered with a clout.
CLÔVE, *n.* [L. *clavus*; so called from its resemblance to a nail.] An aromatic spice.
CLÔVE, *pret.* of **CLEAVE**.
CLÔVE-GIL'-LI-FLOW-ER, *n.* Carnation; pink; a flower.
CLÔ'-VEN, *pp.* of **CLEAVE**. Cleft, split, divided.
CLÔ'-VEN-FOOT-ED, } *a.* Having the hoof in
CLÔ'-VEN-HOOF-ED, } separate parts.
CLÔ'-VER, *n.* A genus of plants, called trefoil, three-leaved.
CLÔ'-VER-ED, *a.* Covered with clover.
CLÔWN, *n.* A rustic; a rude unpolished person.
CLÔWN'-ISH, *a.* Rude; rustic; clumsy; ill-bred.
CLÔWN'-ISH-LY, *ad.* Rudely; awkwardly.
CLÔWN'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Rudeness of manners; ill-breeding.
CLÔY, *v. t.* To fill to satiety; to glut.
CLÔY'-ED, *pp.* Filled to satiety; glutted.
CLÔY'-ING, *ppr.* Filling to satiety.
CLÔB, *n.* [W. *clopa*.] A name of one of the suits of cards.
CLÔB, *n.* A heavy stick; society; amount or share of expense.
CLÔB, *v. i. or t.* To join in common expense.
CLÔB'-BED, *pp.* United; collected into a sum.
CLÔB'-BING, *ppr.* Uniting; joining in expense.
CLÔB'-FIST-ED, *a.* Having a large fist.
CLÔB'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having short or crooked feet.
CLÔB'-LAW, *n.* Government by clubs or force.
CLÔB'-ROOM, *n.* A room in which a club meets.
CLÔB'-SHAP'-ED, *a.* Like a club; thicker at the end.
CLÔCK, *v. t.* To call chickens by a particular sound.

CLUCK, *v. i.* (A. S. *cloccan*; D. *klukker*.) To make a noise as a hen.
CLUE. See **CLEW**.
CLUCK'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **CLUCK**.
CLUCK'-ING, *ppr.* Making the noise of a hen.
CLUMP, *n.* A thick piece of wood; a cluster.
CLUM'-SI-LY, *ad.* Heavily; awkwardly.
CLUM'-SI-NESS, *n.* Heaviness of motion; awkwardness.
CLUM'-SY, *a.* Awkward; unhandy; heavy.
CLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of **CLING**.
CLUS'-TER, *n.* A bunch; a collection of individuals.
CLUS'-TER, *v. t. or i.* To go or unite in a bunch or crowd.
CLUS'-TER-ED, *pp.* United in a bunch or crowd.
CLUS'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Gathering into a bunch or crowd.
CLUTCH, *n.* A gripe, grasp, claw, hand.
CLUTCH, *v. t.* To hold fast; to gripe; to clinch.
CLUTCH'-ED, *pp.* Gripped; seized; clinched.
CLUTCH'-ING, *ppr.* Gripping; grasping.
CLUT'-TER, *n.* An assemblage in confusion.
CLUT'-TER, *v. t.* To crowd together in confusion.
CLUT'-TER-ED, *pp.* Crowded in disorder.
CLUT'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Crowding in disorder.
CLY'S-TER, *n.* An injection for cleansing the bowels.
CO, an abbreviation of **CON**, when prefixed to words, signifies *with* or *union*.
COACH, *n.* [Fr. *coche*.] A hackney coach; a coach kept for hire; a mail coach, a coach that carries the public mails; stage coach; a coach that carries passengers from town to town; a four wheeled family carriage.
COACH, *v. t.* To convey in a coach.
COACH'-ED, *pp.* Carried in a coach.
COACH'-BOX, *n.* The coachman's seat.
COACH'-HIRE, *n.* Money paid for the use of a coach.
COACH'-HORSE, *n.* A horse used to draw a coach.
COACH'-HOUSE, *n.* A shed for a coach or carriage.
COACH'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes coaches.
COACH'-MAN, *n.* One who drives a coach.
CO-AE'-TION, *n.* Compulsion; force; restraint.
CO-AE'-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of compulsion.
CO-AD'-JU-TANT, *a.* Mutually assisting.
CO-AD-JU'-TOR, *n.* An assistant; a helper.
CO-A'-GENT, *n.* An assistant in an act.
CO-AG'-U-LA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being concreted.
CO-AG'-U-LATE, *v. t. or i.* [L. *coagulo*.] To curdle; to concrete.
CO-AG'-U-LA-TED, *pp.* Concreted; congealed.
CO-AG'-U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Curdling; concreting.
CO-AG-U-LA'-TION, *n.* The process of curdling.
CO-AG'-U-LA-TIVE, *a.* Having power to coagulate.
CO-AG'-U-LA-TOR, *n.* That which causes to curdle.
CO-AG'-U-LUM, *n.* Runnet; that which causes coagulation.
COAL, (cōl) *n.* Wood charred; a combustible fossil.
COAL, *v. t.* To burn to charcoal.
COAL'-BLACK, *a.* Black as a coal; very black.
COAL'-E-RY, *n.* A place where coal is dug.
COAL'-FIELD, *n.* A bed of fossil coal.
COAL'-HOD, *n.* A kettle for coal.
COAL'-MINE, } *n.* A mine where coal is taken
COAL'-PIT, } from the earth.
COAL'-PIT, } *n.* A pit where coal is dug; a place where charcoal is made.
CO-A-LESCÉ, (co-al-ess') *v. i.* [L. *coalesco*.] To unite; to grow together.
CO-A-LES'-CENCE, *n.* The act of uniting; union.
CO-A-LES'-CED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **COALESCE**.
CO-A-LES'-CING, *ppr.* Uniting; growing together.
CO-A-LI'-TION, *n.* Union of persons; confederacy.

COAL'-Y, *a.* Full of coal; like coal.
CO-ARE-TA'-TION, *n.* Confinement; contraction.
COARSE, *a.* Gross; rude; rough; large.
COARSE'-LY, *ad.* Roughly; rudely.
COARSE'-NESS, *n.* Grossness; rudeness; roughness.
COAST, *n.* [L. *costa*; a rib, side, or coast; W. *côst*; Fr. *côte*.] Edge or border of land next the sea; shore.
COAST, *v. t. or i.* To sail along the shore.
COAST'-ED, *pp.* Sailed along.
COAST'-ER, *n.* A person or vessel that sails along a coast.
COAST'-ING, *ppr.* Sailing near the land.
COAST'-ING, *n.* A sailing near land, or from port to port in the same state.
COAT, *n.* A petticoat; a tunic of the eye; that on which ensigns armorial are portrayed, usually called a coat of arms; a coat of mail.
COAT, *n.* A man's upper garment; a covering.
COAT, *v. t.* To cover with a coat or layer.
COAT'-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a coat or layer.
CO'-A-TI, *n.* A South American animal, resembling the raccoon.
COAT'-ING, *ppr.* Covering with a coat.
COAT'-ING, *n.* A covering; cloth for coats.
COAX, *v. t.* To wheedle; to flatter; to entice.
COAX'-ED, *pp.* Wheedled; flattered; enticed.
COAX'-ER, *n.* One who entices by flattery.
COAX'-ING, *ppr.* Flattering; enticing.
COB, *n.* The top; spike of maize; a sea-fowl.
CO'-BALT, *n.* A mineral of a reddish gray color, used to give a blue color to glass, enamels, porcelain, &c.
CO-BALT'-IE, *a.* Pertaining to cobalt.
CO'-BLE, *n.* A boat used in the herring fishery.
COB'-BLE, *n.* A roundish stone; a pebble.
COB'-BLE-STONE, *n.* } ble.
COB'-BLE, *v. t.* To mend coarsely or clumsily.
COB'-BLER, *n.* A mender of shoes; a bungler.
COB'-CAL, *n.* A lady's sandal, worn in the East.
COB'-IRON, *n.* An iron with a head or knob.
COB'-NUT, *n.* A nut; a boy's game.
COB'-WEB, *n.* A spider's web; a trap.
COE-CIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *coccus* and *fero*.] Producing berries.
COC'-CULUS IN'-DI-CUS, *n.* A narcotic berry, sometimes added to malt liquor.
COCH'-I-NEAL, *n.* An insect used in dyeing scarlet.
COCH'-LE-A-RY, *n.* } *a.* Like a screw; spiral.
COCH'-LE-ATE, *n.* }
COCK, *v. t.* To set upright.
COCK, *n.* The male of birds and fowls; a spout; a pile of hay; a part of a musket; a small boat.
COCK'-ED, *pp.* Set upright.
COCK-ADÉ', *n.* A ribbon, or knot of ribbon to be worn on the hat.
COCK'-A-HOOP, *ad.* Triumphantly.
COCK'-A-TOO', *n.* A bird of the parrot kind.
COCK'-A-TRICE, *n.* A kind of serpent.
COCK'-BOAT, *n.* A small boat.
COCK'-CHAF-FER, *n.* The dorr-beetle.
COCK'-CRÖW-ING, *n.* Time of the crowing of cocks in the morning.
COCK'-ER, *v. t.* To fondle; to caress; to pamper.
COCK'-ER-ED, *pp.* Fondled; treated with tenderness.
COCK'-ER-EL, *n.* A young cock.
COCK'-ER-ING, *n.* Indulgence.
COCK'-ET, *n.* A ticket from the custom house.
COCK'-FIGHT, *n.* } *n.* A contest of cocks.
COCK'-FIGHT-ING, *n.* }
COCK'-HORSE, *a.* On horseback; triumphing.
COCK'-LE, *n.* A genus of shells, or shell-fish; corn-rose.
COCK'-LE, *v. t.* To contract into wrinkles; to shrink.
COCK'-LE-STAIRS, *n. pl.* Winding or spiral stairs.

COCK'-LOFT, *n.* A room over the garret.
COCK'-NEY, *n.* A native of London.
COCK'-PIT, *n.* A place where cocks fight; a room in a ship under the lower gun-deck.
COCK'-ROACH, *n.* A troublesome insect.
COCK'S'-CÖMB, *n.* The comb of a cock; a plant.
COCK'-SPUR, *n.* Virginia hawthorn; a species of medlar.
COCK'-SWAIN, (cok'-swäne, or cok'-sn) *n.* An officer who has the care of boats.
CO-CÖA, (eö'-eo) *n.* A tree producing a large nut.
CO'-CÖA-NUT, *n.* The nut of the cocoa.
CO-ÖON', *n.* A ball in which the silk worm is involved.
CO-ÖON'-E-RY, *n.* A building or apartment for silk worms.
COE'-TILE, *a.* Made by baking, as a brick.
COE'-TION, *n.* A boiling; digestion.
CÖD, *n.* A sea-fish; a bag; envelop, or case of seeds.
CÖDE, *n.* A book of the civil law; system.
CO'-DEX, *n.;* *plur.* CODICES. [L.] A book; the trunk of a tree.
COE'-GER, *n.* A rustic; a clown; a miserly man.
COE'-I-CIL, *n.* A supplement to a will.
COE'-I-FY, *v. t.* To reduce to a code.
CO-DI-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* The act or process of reducing laws to a system.
CO-DILLE', [Fr. *codet*.] A term in the game of ombre.
COE'-LE, *v. t.* To parboil; to soften in water.
COE'-DLE, *v. t.* }
COE'-LIN, *n.* A sort of early apple.
COE'-LINE, *n.* A line for taking cod-fish.
COE'-LING, *n.* A young cod.
CO-EF'-FI-CA-CY, *n.* Joint efficacy, or power.
CO-EF'-FI-EN-CY, *n.* Joint operation.
CO-EF'-FI-CIENT, *a.* Operating together.
CO-EMP'-TION, *n.* A purchasing of the whole.
CO-E'-QUAL, *a.* Equal with another.
CO-E-QUAL'-ITY, *n.* Equality with another.
CO-E'-QUAL-LY, *ad.* With joint equality.
CO-ERCE', (co-ers') *v. t.* To restrain by force; to compel.
CO-ERC'-ED, *pp.* Restrained by force; compelled.
CO-ERC'-IBLE, *a.* That may be restrained or forced.
CO-ER'-CION, *n.* Restraint by force; compulsion.
CO-ER'-CIVE, *a.* Serving to restrain.
CO-ER'-CIVE-NESS, *n.* Power to restrain.
CO-ES-SEN'-TIAL, *a.* Partaking of the same essence.
CO-ES-SEN'-TIAL-LY, *ad.* In a co-essential manner.
CO-ES-TATE', *n.* A state of equal rank, or in confederacy.
CO-E-TA'-NE-OUS, *a.* Of the same age with another.
CO-E-TERN'-AL, *a.* Equally eternal with another.
CO-E-TERN'-ITY, *n.* Equal existence from eternity.
CO-E'-VAL, *a.* Of the same or equal age.
CO-E'-VAL, *n.* One of the same age.
CO-EX-IST', *v. i.* To exist together.
CO-EX-IST'-ENCE, *n.* Existence at the same time.
CO-EX-IST'-ENT, *a.* Existing at the same time.
CO-EX-TEND', *v. t. or i.* To extend to the same limit.
CO-EX-TEND'-ING, *ppr.* Extending equally.
CO-EX-TEN'-SION, *n.* Equal extension.
CO-EX-TEN'-SIVE, *a.* Equally extensive.
CO-EX-TEN'-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Equal extension.
COF'-FEE, *n.* [Fr. *café*; It. *caffè*; D. *kaffy*.] The berry of a tree used for making a drink, the liquor.
COF'-FEE-HOUSE, *n.* A public house.
COF'-FEE-MILL, *n.* A mill to grind coffee.
COF'-FEE-POT, *n.* A pot in which coffee is boiled or made.

€OF'-FER, *n.* [*Fr. coffre.*] A chest; a treasure.
 €OF'-FER-DAM, *n.* A curb or close box of timber to be sunk to the bottom of rivers or other water, and the water pumped out; used in laying the foundation of piers and abutments in deep water.
 €OF'-FER-ED, *a.* Reposited in a coffer.
 €OF'-FIN, *n.* A box or chest for a dead human body.
 €OF'-FIN, *v. t.* To confine in a coffin.
 €OG, *v. t. or i.* To flatter; to deceive; to fix cogs.
 €OG, *n.* The tooth of a wheel; a boat.
 €O'-GEN-CY, *n.* [*L. cogens.*] Force; power; urgency.
 €O'-GENT, *a.* Forcible; strong; adapted to convince.
 €O'-GENT-LY, *ad.* With force or urgency.
 €OG'-GED, *pp.* Flattered; deceived.
 €OG'-I-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be thought on.
 €OG'-I-TATE, *v. i.* To think; to meditate.
 €OG-I-TA'-TION, *n.* Meditation; act of thinking.
 €OG'-I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Able to think; given to meditation.
 €OG-NATE, *a.* Born together; related.
 €OG-NATE, *n.* A letter of the same organ with another.
 €OG-NÄ'-TION, *n.* Kindred; relation.
 €OGN'-I-AC, (*cöñ'-i-ac.*) *n.* A kind of brandy.
 €OG-NI'-TION, *n.* Knowledge; certain knowledge.
 €OG-NI-ZA-BLE, or €OGN'-I-ZA-BLE, *a.* Falling, or that may come under judicial notice.
 €OG-NI-ZANCE, or €OGN'-I-ZANCE, *n.* Judicial notice; jurisdiction; a right to try and determine cases.
 €OG-NI-ZANT, or €OGN'-I-ZANT, *a.* Having knowledge of.
 €OG-NI-ZEE', or €OGN-I-ZEE', *n.* One to whom a fine is made.
 €OG-NI-ZOR', or €OGN-I-ZOR', *n.* One who acknowledges a fine.
 €OG-NÖ'-MEN, *n.* [*L.*] Surname.
 €OG-NOM'-IN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a surname.
 €OG-NOS'-CI-BLE, *a.* That may be known.
 €OG-NOS-CEN'-TE, *n.* A connoisseur.
 €OG'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth.
 €O-HAB'-IT, *v. i.* To live as man and wife, or together.
 €O-HAB-IT-Ä'-TION, *n.* A living together.
 €O'-HEIR, (*co'-air*), *n.* A joint heir with another.
 €O-HEIR'-ESS, (*co-air'-ess*) *n.* A female who is joint heirress.
 €O-HERE', *v. i.* To stick together; to agree; to suit.
 €O-HE'-RENCE, *n.* A sticking together; union of parts.
 €O-HE'-RENT, *a.* Sticking together; consistent.
 €O-HE'-RING, *ppr.* Cleaving together; holding fast.
 €O-HE'-SION, *n.* [*L. cohæsi.*] State of union; connection.
 €O-HE'-SIVE, *a.* Sticking; adhesive.
 €O-HE'-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of sticking together.
 €O'-HO-BATE, *v. t.* To distill repeatedly.
 €O-HO-BÄ'-TION, *n.* Repeated distillation.
 €O-HÖES', *n.* A fall of water in a river, [*Indian.*]
 €O'-HORT, *n.* [*L. cohors.*] A troop of soldiers, about 500 or 600.
 €OIF, *n.* A caul or cap for the head.
 €OIF, *v. t.* To cover with a cof.
 €OIF'-FURE, *n.* A head-dress.
 €OIL, *v. t.* To gather or wind into a ring.
 €OIL, *n.* Circular form of a rope, or a serpent.
 €OIL'-ED, *pp.* Wound in a circle or ring.
 €OIL'-ING, *ppr.* Gathering into a ring.
 €OIN, *n.* [*Sp. cuna.*] Current coin, is coin legally stamped and circulating in trade. Ancient coins are chiefly those of the Greeks and Romans, which are kept in cabinets as curiosities; a kind of die.

€OIN, *v. t.* To stamp metal; to make, or forge.
 €OIN'-AGE, *n.* Act of coining; money coined.
 €O-IN-CIDE', *v. i.* To agree; to concur; to meet.
 €O-IN'-CI-DENCE, *n.* Agreement; concurrence.
 €O-IN'-CI-DENT, *a.* Agreeing; consistent.
 €OIN'-ED, *pp.* Stamped; minted.
 €OIN'-ER, *n.* A maker of money; inventor.
 €OIN'-ING, *ppr.* Making into coin; minting.
 €O-Y'-TION, *n.* A meeting, or coming together.
 €O-JOIN', *v. t.* To unite in the same thing.
 €ÖKE, *n.* Fossil coal charred.
 €OL'-AN-DER, *n.* A vessel for straining liquors.
 €O-LÄ'-TION, *n.* The act of purifying liquors by straining.
 €OL'-€O-THAR, *n.* A substance remaining after the distillation of sulphuric acid from sulphate of iron.
 €OLD, *a.* Not warm or hot; frigid; reserved.
 €OLD, *n.* Sensation produced by a loss of heat; a disorder.
 €OLD'-BLÖÖD-ED, *a.* Having cold blood, without sensibility.
 €OLD'-HEÄRT-ED, *a.* Wanting feeling.
 €OLD'-LY, *ad.* Reservedly; indifferently.
 €OLD'-NESS, *n.* Want of heat; reserve; indifference.
 €OLD'-SHORT, *a.* Brittle when cold, as metals.
 €OLE'-WORT, *n.* A sort of cabbage.
 €OL'-IE, *n.* A complaint of the bowels.
 €OL'-IN, *n.* A bird of the partridge kind.
 €OL-LAPSE', *v. i.* To fall together; to close.
 €OL-LAPSE', *n.* A falling together, or closing.
 €OL-LAPS'-ED, *pp.* Closed, as the sides of a pipe, or tube.
 €OL'-LAR, *n.* Something worn round the neck.
 €OL'-LAR, *v. i. or t.* To put on a collar; to seize by the collar.
 €OL'-LAR-ED, *pp.* Furnished with a collar; seized, &c.
 €OL-LATE', *v. t.* To compare; to examine; to bestow; to confer a benefice on a clergyman; to gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book, for binding.
 €OL-LAT'-ED, *pp.* Laid together and compared; presented and instituted, as a clergyman.
 €OL-LAT'-ER-AL, *a.* Being by the side; convenient. Collateral security is security for the performance of a covenant besides the principal security.
 €OL-LÄT'-ER-AL-LY, *ad.* In a collateral manner.
 €OL-LAT'-ING, *ppr.* Comparing; presenting and instituting; gathering.
 €OL-LÄ'-TION, *n.* A repeat between two full meals; gift; comparison.
 €OL-LÄ'-TIVE, *a.* That may be conferred by a bishop.
 €OL-LÄ'-TOR, *n.* One who compares and examines.
 €OL'-LEAGUE, *n.* [*L. collega.*] A partner in office.
 €OL-LECT', *v. t. or i.* To gather; to bring together; to infer.
 €OL'-LECT', *n.* A short comprehensive prayer.
 €OL-LECT'-ED, *pp.* Gathered; congregated; inferred; *a.* cool; not disturbed; recovered from surprise.
 €OL-LECT'-ED-LY, *ad.* In one view or body; together.
 €OL-LECT'-ED-NESS, *n.* Self-possession.
 €OL-LECT'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be collected or obtained.
 €OL-LECT'-ING, *ppr.* Gathering; assembling.
 €OL-LEC'-TION, *n.* Act of collecting; assembling.
 €OL-LECT'-IVE, *a.* Formed by gathering; inferring.
 €OL-LECT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* In a body; together.

COL-LECT'OR, *n.* One that collects or compiles; one who collects duties or taxes.
COL-LECT'OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of collector of customs or taxes.
COL'LEGE, *n.* An assembly or society; institution for instruction.
COL-LE'GI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a college.
COL-LE'GI-AN, *n.* A member of a college.
COL-LE'GI-ATE, *a.* Belonging to a college.
COL-LE'GI-ATE, *n.* A member of a college.
COL'-LET, *n.* Part of a ring where a stone is set.
COL-LIDE', *v. i.* To strike or dash together.
COL-LIER, (col'-yer,) *n.* A digger of coals; a coal ship.
COL-LIER-Y, (col'-yer-y,) *n.* A place where coals are dug.
COL'-LI-GATE, *v. i.* [*L. colligo.*] To bind together.
COL-LI-GA'TION, *n.* Act of binding together.
COL-LI-MA'TION, *n.* The act of aiming at a mark.
COL'-LI-QUATE, *v. i. or t.* To melt; to liquefy; to dissolve.
COL-LI-QUA'TION, *n.* The act of melting.
COL-LIQ'-UA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to dissolve; dissolving.
COL-LIQ-UE-FAC'TION, *n.* A dissolving or flowing.
COL-LIS'ION, (col-lizh'-un,) *n.* [*L. collisio.*] A striking together; a clash; opposition, as of interests.
COL'-LO-CATE, *v. t.* To place; to set in order.
COL'-LO-CA-TED, *pp.* Set; placed together.
COL'-LO-CA'TION, *n.* A placing together.
COL-LO-CU'TION, *n.* Conference; mutual converse.
COL-LO-CU'TOR, *n.* One who speaks in a dialogue.
COL'-LOP, *n.* A cut or slice; a fat lump.
COL-LÓ'-QUI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to conversation.
COL'-LO-QUIST, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.
COL'-LO-QUY, *n.* [*L. con and loquor.*] A conference; a dialogue.
COL-LUC'-TA'TION, *n.* A contest; a struggle.
COL-LUDE', *v. i.* To conspire in a fraud.
COL-LU'SION, *n.* A secret agreement to defraud.
COL-LU'SIVE, *a.* Deceitful; fraudulent.
COL-LU'SIVE-LY, *ad.* With secret fraud.
COL-LU'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being collusive.
COL-LU'-SO-RY, *a.* Carrying on fraud by agreement.
COL-LYR'-I-UM, *n.* [*L.*] Wash for the eyes.
COL'-LON, *n.* The point (:) denoting a pause; the largest intestine.
COL'-O-CYNTH, *n.* [*Gr.*] Bitter apple, colocintada, the pulp of which is a strong purgative.
COL-ON-NADE', *n.* A row or series of columns.
COL-LO-NEL, (eur'-nel,) *n.* The commander of a regiment.
COL-LO-NEL-CY, } eur'-nel-cy, } *n.* Rank of a
COL-LO-NEL-SHIP, } eur'-nel-ship, } colonel.
COL'-O-NI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a colony.
COL'-O-NIST, *n.* An inhabitant of a colony.
COL-O-NI-ZA'TION, *n.* The settling of a colony.
COL-O-NI-ZA'TION-IST, *n.* One friendly to colonization, particularly to the colonization of free blacks on the coast of Africa.
COL'-O-NIZE, *v. t.* To settle with inhabitants.
COL'-O-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Planted with a colony.
COL'-O-NY, *n.* A company of persons who remove and settle in a distant country, continuing subject to the parent state; the country colonized.
COL'-O-PHON-ITE, *n.* A variety of garnet.
COL'-OR, (cul'-lur,) *n.* [*L. color.*] Appearance to the mind; superficial cover; palliation; external appearance; false show. *Colors*, with a plural termination, in the military art, a flag, ensign, or

standard; a banner in an army or fleet. *Water colors* are such as are used in painting with gum water. A property of light; appearance to the eye
COL'-OR, *v. t.* To dye; to stain; to disguise.
COL'-OR-A-BLE, *a.* Plausible; specious; probable.
COL'-OR-A-BLY, *ad.* In a specious manner.
COL'-OR-ED, *pp.* Dyed; painted; stained.
COL'-OR-IF-IC, *a.* Able to produce color.
COL'-OR-ING, *ppr.* Dyeing; tinging; staining.
COL'-OR-ING, *n.* Act of dyeing, specious appearance.
COL'-OR-IST, *n.* One who excels in coloring.
COL'-OR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of color.
COL'-ORS, *n. plu.* A banner; flag; ensign.
COL-LOS'-SAL, } *a.* Huge; gigantic.
COL-LOS-SE'-AN, }
COL-LOS'-SUS, *n.* A statue of gigantic size.
COL'-POR-TEUR, *n.* [*Fr.*] One who travels for vending small books.
COLT, *n.* The young of the horse kind.
COL'-TER, } *n.* The fore-iron of a plow.
COL'-TER, }
COLT'-ISH, *a.* Like a colt; frisky.
COLT'S-FOOT, *n.* The popular name of a plant once much used in medicine.
COL-UM-BA-RY, *n.* A dove-cot; a pigeon-house.
COL-UM-BINE, *n.* A genus of plants.
COL-LUM'-BO, *n.* An aromatic pungent root.
COL'-U-MEL, *n.* In botany, the central column in a capsule.
COL'-UMN, *n.* [*L. columna.*] A long round body, resembling the stem of a tree, used to support or adorn an edifice; a row of lines in a book; a body of troops.
COL-LUM'-NAR, *a.* Having the form of a column.
COL-LURE', *n.* A great circle intersecting the solstitial or equinoctial points.
COM, as a prefix, denotes *with, to, or against.*
COM'-MA, *n.* A lethargy; preternatural propensity to sleep; hairiness of a comet.
COM'-MA-TÓSE, *a.* Drowsy; dozing without natural sleep.
COMB, *n.* An instrument for separating and cleaning hair, wool, &c; a red fleshy tuft growing on a cock's head; a substance in which bees lodge honey.
COMB, *v. t.* To dress; to separate and cleanse with a comb.
COMB'-LESS, *a.* Having no comb or caruncle.
COM'-BAT, *n.* A battle, fight, duel.
COM'-BAT, *v. t. or i.* To fight; to contest; to oppose.
COM'-BAT-ANT, *n.* One who fights; a champion.
COM'-BAT-ING, *ppr.* Striving to resist; opposing.
COMB'-ED, *pp.* Separated or dressed with a comb.
COM-BY'-NA-BLE, *a.* That may be combined.
COM-BIN'-A'TION, *n.* Intimate union; association.
COM-BINE', *v. t. or i.* To unite intimately; to join; to agree.
COM-BIN'-ED, *pp.* United intimately.
COM-BIN'-ER, *n.* He that combines.
COM-BIN'-ING, *ppr.* Uniting intimately.
COMB'-LESS, *a.* Without a comb or crest.
COM-BUS'-TI-BLE, *a.* That will take fire and burn.
COM-BUS'-TI-BLE, *n.* A substance that will take fire.
COM-BUS-TI-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* Capacity of burn-
COM-BUS-TI-BLE-NESS, } ing or being burnt.
COM-BUS'-TION, *n.* A burning; hurry; confusion.
COMÉ, *v. i. pret.* came, *pp.* come [*A. S. cuman.*]
 To appear; to come; to move toward; to advance nearer; to happen; to sprout.
COM-ME'-DI-AN, *n.* An actor of comedies.
COM-E-DY, *n.* [*L. comedia.*] A humorous dramatic piece.
COMÉ'-LI-NESS, *n.* Grace; beauty; decency.
COMÉ'-LY, *a.* Handsome; graceful; decent.
COM'-ER, *n.* One that draws near.

COM-ET, *n.* A heavenly body that emits a train of light, and moves round the sun; a blazing star.
 COM-ET-A-RIUM, *n.* A machine exhibiting an idea of the revolution of a comet.
 COM-FIT, *n.* A dry sweet-meat.
 COM-FIT, *v. t.* To preserve fruit and dry it.
 COM-FORT, *v. t.* To invigorate; to enliven; to cheer.
 COM-FORT, *n.* Relief from pain; consolation; ease.
 COM-FORT-A-BLE, *a.* Enjoying ease; giving strength.
 COM-FORT-A-BLY, *ad.* With comfort, or ease.
 COM-FORT-ED, *pp.* Eased; consoled; cheered.
 COM-FORT-ER, *n.* One who comforts; the Holy Spirit.
 COM-FORT-ING, *ppr.* Cheering; giving ease.
 COM-FORT-LESS, *a.* Having no comfort.
 COM-FREY, *n.* A genus of plants.
 COM-IE, *a.* [L. *comicus*.] Relating to comedy.
 COM-IE-AL, *a.* Diverting; droll; odd.
 COM-IE-AL-LY, *ad.* In a comical manner.
 COM-IE-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being comical.
 COM-ING, *ppr.* Drawing near or arriving; future.
 COM-ING, *n.* A drawing nearer; an arrival.
 COM-I'-TIAL, *n. plu.* [L.] In ancient Rome, assemblies of the people.
 COM-I'-TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to Roman assemblies.
 COM-I-TY, *n.* Courtesy; mildness; civility.
 COM-MĀ, *n.* The point (,) noting the shortest pause in reading.
 COM-MĀND, *v. i.* To have or exercise supreme authority.
 COM-MĀND, *v. t.* [Fr. *commander*.] To order; to direct; to govern.
 COM-MĀND, *n.* Order directed; injunction; message; a military force.
 COM-MĀND-ĀNT, *n.* A commanding officer.
 COM-MĀND'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Having the force of a command.
 COM-MĀND'-ER, *n.* One who directs or governs; a mallet.
 COM-MĀND-ING, *ppr.* Ordering; directing; overlooking; *a.* controlling by authority or dignity.
 COM-MĀND-ING-LY, *ad.* In a commanding manner.
 COM-MĀND-MENT, *n.* Command, order, law.
 COM-MĀND-RESS, *n.* A female who commands.
 COM-MA-TE'-RI-AL, *a.* Consisting of the same matter.
 COM-MEAS'-U-RA-BLE, *a.* Reducible to the same measure.
 COM-MEM'-O-RA-BLE, *a.* Worthy to be remembered.
 COM-MEM'-O-RATE, *v. t.* To celebrate with honor.
 COM-MEM-O-RĀ'-TION, *n.* A public celebration.
 COM-MEM'-O-RATIVE, *a.* Serving to commemorate.
 COM-MEM'-O-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to preserve the memory of.
 COM-MENCE', *v. t. or i.* To begin; to take rise; to originate.
 COM-MENCE'-ED, *pp.* Begun; originated.
 COM-MENCE'-MENT, *n.* Beginning; day of taking degrees in a college.
 COM-MENCE'-ING, *ppr.* Beginning; entering upon.
 COM-MEND', *v. t.* To praise; to speak in favor of.
 COM-MEND'-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of praise.
 COM-MEND'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being commended.
 COM-MEND'-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to deserve praise.
 COM-MEND'-ĀM, [L.] In England a vacant benefice commended to the care of a clerk till a proper pastor is provided.
 COM-MEND-Ā'-TION, *n.* Praise; recommendation.

COM-MEND'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to commend.
 COM-MEND'-ED, *pp.* Praised, committed in charge.
 COM-MEND'-ER, *n.* One who commends.
 COM-MEND'-ING, *ppr.* Speaking in favor of.
 COM-MEN-SU-RA-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* Capacity of
 COM-MEN'-SU-RA-BLE-NESS, } having a common measure.
 COM-MEN'-SU-RA-BLE, *a.* Having a common measure.
 COM-MEN'-SU-RATE, *a.* Of equal measure.
 COM-MEN'-SU-RATE-LY, *ad.* With the capacity of being measured by some other thing.
 COM-MEN-SU-RA'-TION, *n.* Reduction to a common measure.
 COM-MENT, *v. i.* To explain by words or notes.
 COM-MENT, *n.* Note or notes for explanation.
 COM-MENT-A-RY, *n.* Comment; exposition; a book of comments.
 COM-MENT'-ER, *n.* One who writes comments.
 COM-MENT'-A-TOR, *n.* One who writes notes or explains.
 COM-MERCE, *n.* [L. *commercium*; Fr. *commerce*.] Interchange of commodities; trade.
 COM-MERCE, *v. t.* To trade; to barter; to traf-fick.
 COM-MER'-CIAL, *a.* Relating to trade; trading.
 COM-ME IL FAUT', (cum-il-fō') [Fr.] As it should be.
 COM-MER'-CIAL-LY, *ad.* In a commercial view.
 COM-MI-NA'-TION, *n.* A threat of punishment.
 COM-MIN'-GLE, *v. t.* To mix together.
 COM-MIN'-GLING, *ppr.* Mixing promiscuously.
 COM-MI-NUTE, *v. t.* To reduce to fine particles.
 COM-MI-NU-TED, *pp.* Reduced to fine particles.
 COM-MI-NU'-TION, *n.* Act of reducing to fine particles.
 COM-MIS'-ER-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving pity.
 COM-MIS'-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To pity; to compassion-ate.
 COM-MIS-ER-Ā'-TION, *n.* Pity; compassion.
 COM-MIS-SA-RY, *n.* A deputy; a commissioner.
 COM-MIS-SĀ'-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a commis-sary.
 COM-MIS'-E-RĀ-TOR, *n.* One who pities.
 COM-MIS-SA-RY-SHIP, *n.* The office of a commis-sary.
 COM-MIS'-SION, *n. 1.* The act of committing. 2. The thing committed; charge; order; a number of persons joined in an office; a trust; warrant of office.
 COM-MIS'-SION, *v. t.* To empower; to authorize; to appoint.
 COM-MIS'-SION-MER-CHANT, *n.* A merchant who transacts business as the agent of other men in buying and selling, and receives a rate per cent as his commission or reward.
 COM-MIS'-SION-ED, *pp.* Empowered; authorized.
 COM-MIS'-SION-ER, *n.* One empowered to act.
 COM-MIS'-SION-ING, *ppr.* Authorizing to act.
 COM-MIS-SURE, *n.* A joint; a part uniting; suture.
 COM-MIT', *v. t.* To entreat; to send; to imprison; to pledge.
 COM-MIT'-MENT, *n.* The act of committing.
 COM-MIT'-TEE, *n.* A select number of persons appointed to do any business.
 COM-MIT'-TAL, *n.* A pledge actual or implied.
 COM-MIT'-TING, *ppr.* Giving in trust; delivering.
 COM-MIX', *v. t.* To mingle together; to blend.
 COM-MIX'-ED, *pp.* Mingled; blended.
 COM-MIX'-TION, *n.* A blending of different things.
 COM-MIX'-TURE, *n.* Act of mixing; mingled mass.
 COM-MODE', *n.* A woman's head-dress.
 COM-MO'-DI-OUS, *a.* Convenient; suitable.
 COM-MO'-DI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Conveniently; fitly.
 COM-MO'-DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Convenience; fit-ness.

COM-MOD'-I-TY, *n.* [*L. commoditas.*] That which affords convenience; an article of traffick; goods.
COM'-MO-DORE, *n.* A commander of a squadron.
COM'-MON, *a.* [*L. communis; Fr. commun.*] Public; usual; belonging to a number.
COM'-MON, *n.* A tract of land belonging to two or more.
COM'-MON, *v. i.* To use together; to diet together.
COM'-MON-A-BLE, *a.* Held in common.
COM'-MON-AGE, *n.* A right to a common.
COM'-MON-AL-TY, *n.* The body of common citizens.
COM'-MON-COUN'-CIL, *n.* A council of a city.
COM'-MON-ER, *n.* One not noble.
COM'-MON-LAW, *n.* In Great Britain and the United States, the *unwritten* law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage, in distinction from *written* or statute law.
COM'-MON-LY, *ad.* Usually; frequently.
COM'-MON-NESS, *n.* Frequency; usualness.
COM'-MON-PLACE, *n.* A common topic; memorandum.
COM'-MON-PLACE, *a.* Common; trite.
COM'-MON-PLACE, *v. t.* To enter in a commonplace book.
COM'-MON-PLACE-BOOK, *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded.
COM'-MONS, *n. plu.* Common people; house of representatives; common land; food at a common table.
COM-MON-WEAL', *n.* Public good or welfare.
COM-MON-WEALTH', (*com-mon-welth'*) *n.* A state; a body politic in a free state.
COM'-MO-RANCE, *n.* A dwelling; a residence.
COM'-MO-RANT, *a.* Dwelling; residing; abiding.
COM-MO'-TION, *n.* Tumult; disturbance.
COM-MUNE, *v. i.* To converse; to confer; to have intercourse.
COM-MUNE, *n.* A territorial district in France.
COM-MU'-NI-BUS AN'-NIS, [*L.*] One year with another.
COM-MU-NI-CA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being communicable.
COM-MU-NI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be communicated.
COM-MU-NI-CANT, *n.* One who communes at the Lord's Supper.
COM-MU-NI-CATE, *v. t. or i.* [*L. communico.*] To impart; to reveal; to have means of passing; to have intercourse.
COM-MU-NI-CATED, *pp.* Imparted from one to another.
COM-MU-NI-CATING, *ppr.* Imparting; conducting as a passage; having intercourse.
COM-MU-NI-TY, *n.* Act of imparting; passage; intercourse by message.
COM-MU-NI-CATIVE, *a.* Free to impart; unreserved.
COM-MU-NI-CATIVE-NESS, *n.* Readiness to impart.
COM-MUN'-ING, *ppr.* Conversing familiarly.
COM-MUN'-ION, *n.* [*L. communicio.*] Union in faith; fellowship; a taking of the Lord's Supper.
COM-MU-NI-TY, *n.* Common possession; society.
COM-MU-NISM, *n.* Community of property among all the citizens of a state or society.
COM-MU-TA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being interchanged.
COM-MU'-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be changed one for another.
COM-MU-TA'-TION, *n.* Exchange one for another.
COM-MU-TA-TIVE, *a.* Interchangeable.
COM-MUTE, *v. t.* To exchange one thing for another.
COM-MU'-TU-AL, *a.* Mutual; reciprocal.
COM-PACT', *a.* Closely united; firm; dense.
COM-PACT, *n.* A contract; a league.

COM-PACT', *v. t.* To press together; to make dense.
COM-PACT'-ED, *pp.* Made dense and firm.
COM-PACT'-ING, *ppr.* Pressing firmly together.
COM-PACT'-LY, *ad.* In a close or dense manner; firmly.
COM-PACT'-NESS, *n.* Closeness of parts; density; firmness.
COM-PA'-GES, *n.* [*L.*] A joint union of parts in a structure.
COM-PAN'-ION, *n.* An associate; fellow; partner.
COM-PAN'-ION-A-BLE, *a.* Fit for good fellowship.
COM-PAN'-ION-SHIP, *n.* Fellowship; association.
COM-PA-NY, *n.* Assembly of persons; a firm; a partnership; a band; a crew.
COM-PA-NY, *v. i.* To company.
COM-PA-NY-ING, *ppr.* Associating with.
COM-PA-RA-BLE, *a.* That may be compared.
COM-PA-RA-BLY, *ad.* In a manner worthy of comparison.
COM-PA-RATES, *n. plu.* In logic, two things compared with each other.
COM-PAR'-A-TIVE, *a.* Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute. *In grammar*, expressing more or less.
COM-PAR'-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of comparison.
COM-PARE', *v. t. or i.* [*L. comparo.*] To liken; to examine together; in grammar, to form an adjective in the degrees of comparison.
COM-PAR'-ED, *pp.* Examined; likened.
COM-PAR'-ER, *n.* One who compares.
COM-PAR'-ING, *ppr.* Examining likeness and difference.
COM-PAR'-I-SON, *n.* Act of comparing; simile; estimate.
COM-PART', *v. t.* To divide; to arrange.
COM-PART'-ED, *pp.* Divided into apartments.
COM-PAR-TI'-TION, *n.* Act of dividing into apartments.
COM-PASS, *v. t.* To surround; obtain; accomplish.
COM-PASS, *n.* A circle; space; needle and card, showing the north pole; an instrument for describing a circle.
COM-PASS-ED, *pp.* Surrounded; accomplished.
COM-PASS-ES, *n.* An instrument to make circles.
COM-PASS-ING, *ppr.* Environing; effecting.
COM-PAS'-SION, *n.* Pity; mercy; feeling.
COM-PAS'-SION-ATE, *a.* Inclined to pity; merciful.
COM-PAS'-SION-ATE, *v. t.* To pity; to feel for.
COM-PAS'-SION-ATE-LY, *ad.* With compassion.
COM-PAT-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Suitableness; consistency.
COM-PAT-I-BIL'-I-TY, *ad.* Consistently.
COM-PAT-I-BLE, *a.* Consistent; agreeable; fit.
COM-PAT-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Consistency; agreement.
COM-PAT'-I-BLY, *ad.* Consistently; agreeably.
COM-PA'-TRI-OT, or **COM-PAT'-RI-OT**, *n.* A fellow patriot of the same country.
COM-PEER', *n.* [*L. comparo.*] An equal; a peer; a colleague.
COM-PEL', *v. t.* [*L. compello.*] To force; to constrain; to oblige.
COM-PEL'-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be compelled.
COM-PEL'-LA'-TION, *n.* Style of address.
COM-PEL'-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Compulsive.
COM-PEL'-LED, *pp.* Forced; constrained; obliged.
COM-PEL'-LER, *n.* He that constrains.
COM-PEL'-LING, *ppr.* Forcing; constraining.
COM'-PEND, } *n.* An abridgment; a sum-
COM-PEND'-I-UM, { } *mary.*

COM-PEND'-IOUS, *a.* Short; brief; summary.
COM-PEND'-IOUS-LY, *ad.* Briefly; concisely.
COM-PEND'-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Brevity; conciseness.
COM-PEN'-SATE, or **COM-PEN-SATE**, *v. t.* or *i.* [*L. compenso.*] To make amends.
COM-PEN'-SA-BLE, *a.* That may be compensated.
COM-PEN-SA-TED, *pp.* Recompensed; required.
COM-PEN-SA-TING, *ppr.* Requiring; making amends.
COM-PEN-SA'-TION, *n.* Recompense; amends.
COM-PEN'-SA-TIVE, *a.* Making recompense.
COM-PEN'-SA-TO-RY, *a.* Making amends.
COM-PETE', *v. i.* To strive to rival; to claim to be equal.
COM-PE-TENCE, } *n.* Sufficiency; legal capacity.
COM-PE-TEN-CY, } *ty* or *right*; fitness; adequacy.
COM-PE-TENT, *a.* Fit, adequate; sufficient.
COM-PE-TENT-LY, *ad.* Adequately; sufficiently.
COM-PET'-ING, *ppr.* Striving in rivalry.
COM-PE-TI'-TION, *n.* Contest; rivalry; strife.
COM-PET'-I-TOR, *n.* A rival; an opponent.
COM-PI-LA'-TION, *n.* A collection of certain parts of a book or books, into a separate book.
COM-PILE', *v. t.* [*L. compilo.*] To select from authors; to collect.
COM-PIL'-ED, *pp.* Collected and arranged.
COM-PILE-MENT, *n.* The act of compiling.
COM-PIL'-ER, *n.* One who selects from authors.
COM-PIL'-ING, *ppr.* Collecting from authors.
COM-PLA'-CENCE, } *n.* Pleasure; satisfaction of
COM-PLA'-CEN-CY, } *mind*, approbation.
COM-PLA'-CENT, *a.* Cheerful; civil; affable.
COM-PLA'-CENT-LY, *ad.* With satisfaction.
COM-PLAIN', *v. i.* To murmur; to accuse.
COM-PLAIN'-ANT, *n.* One who complains; a prosecutor.
COM-PLAIN'-ER, *n.* One who complains.
COM-PLAIN'-ING, *ppr.* Murmuring; accusing.
COM-PLAIN'T, *n.* A murmuring; lamentation; accusation.
COM-PLAI-SANCE, *n.* Civility; obliging treatment.
COM-PLAI-SANT, *a.* Civil; polite; courteous.
COM-PLAI-SANT-LY, *ad.* Civilly; courteously.
COM-PLI-MENT, *n.* The full number.
COM-PLI-MENT'-AL, *a.* Filling up the number.
COM-PLI'-TED, *pp.* Finished.
COM-PLETE', *a.* [*L. compleo.*] Finished; perfect; entire.
COM-PLETE', *v. t.* To finish; to end.
COM-PLETE'-LY, *ad.* Perfectly; wholly; fully.
COM-PLETE-MENT, *n.* The act of completing.
COM-PLETE-NESS, *n.* Entireness; perfect state.
COM-PLE'-TION, *n.* Act of finishing; perfect state.
COM-PLE'-TO-RY, } *n.* The evening service of the
COM-PLIN, } *Romish church.*
COM-PLEX, *a.* Compounded; complicated.
COM-PLEX'-ED-NESS, *n.* Complication; intricacy.
COM-PLEX'-I-TY, } *n.* A complex or intricate
COM-PLEX-NESS, } *state.*
COM-PLEX'-ION, *n.* The color of the face; temperament.
COM-PLEX'-ION-AL, *a.* Belonging to the habit.
COM-PLEX'-ION-ED, *a.* Having a certain temperament or state.
COM-PLEX-LY, *ad.* Intricately; obscurely.
COM-PLI'-A-BLE, *a.* That complies or yields.
COM-PLI'-ANCE, *n.* A yielding to what is desired.
COM-PLI'-ANT, *a.* Disposed to yield; submitting.
COM-PLI'-ANT-LY, *ad.* In a yielding manner.
COM-PLI'-CA-CY, *n.* A state of being complex.

COM-PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [*L. complico.*] To infold; to make intricate.
COM-PLI-CATE, *a.* Infolded; intricate; difficult.
COM-PLI-CATE-LY, *ad.* In a complex manner.
COM-PLI-CA-TED, *pp.* Intricate; perplexed.
COM-PLI-CATE-NESS, *n.* Intricacy; complexity.
COM-PLI-CA'-TION, *n.* An intervening; entanglement.
COM-PLI'-ER, *n.* One who complies or obeys.
COM-PLI-MENT, *n.* An act of civility; praise.
COM-PLI-MENT, *v. t.* To flatter with praises.
COM-PLI-MENT'-AL, *a.* Expressive of praise.
COM-PLI-MENT'-A-RY, *a.* Civil; obliging.
COM-PLI-MENT-ED, *pp.* Praised.
COM-PLOT, *n.* Combination; conspiracy.
COM-PLOT, *v. t.* To plot together; to conspire.
COM-PLOT'-ED, *pp.* Plotted together; contrived.
COM-PLOT'-TER, *n.* One who plots with another.
COM-PLOT'-TING, *ppr.* Plotting together; conspiring.
COM-PLY', *v. i.* To yield to; to submit to.
COM-PLY'-ING, *ppr.* Yielding to; fulfilling.
COM-PO'-NENT, or **COM-PO-NENT**, *a.* [*L. componens.*] Constituent; composing.
COM-PO'-NENT, or **COM-PO-NENT**, *n.* A constituent part.
COM-PORT, *v. i.* or *t.* To agree; to suit; to accord.
COM-PORT'-A-BLE, *a.* Consistent; suitable.
COM-POSE', *v. t.* [*L. compono.*] To quiet, allay, put together, write.
COM-POSE'-ED, *pp.* Formed; settled; calmed.
COM-POSE'-ED-LY, *ad.* Calmly; sedately.
COM-POSE'-ED-NESS, *n.* Calmness; sedateness.
COM-POSE'-ER, *n.* One who calms; an author.
COM-POSE'-ING, *ppr.* Forming; allaying.
COM-POS'-ITE, *n.* In *Architecture*, the last of the five orders of columns. Composite numbers are such as can be measured by a number exceeding unity.
COM-PO-SI'-TION, *n.* A mixture; agreement; writing.
COM-POS'-I-TOR, *n.* One who sets types.
COM-POS-MEN'-TIS, [*L.*] Of a sound mind.
COM-POST, *n.* A mixture for manure.
COM-POST, *v. t.* To lay on compost for manure.
COM-POS'-URE, *n.* Calmness; order; form.
COM-PO-TA'-TION, *n.* A drinking together.
COM-PO-TA-TOR, *n.* One who drinks with another.
COM-POUND, *a.* [*L. compono*; *Sp. componer.*] Composed of two or more ingredients.
COM-POUND, *n.* A mixture of ingredients.
COM-POUND', *v. t.* To mix in one mass; to agree.
COM-POUND-ED, *pp.* Mixed; composed.
COM-POUND'-ER, *n.* One who compounds.
COM-POUND'-ING, *ppr.* Mixing in a mass.
COM-PRE-HEND', *v. t.* To contain; to imply; to understand.
COM-PRE-HEND'-ING, *ppr.* Containing; understanding.
COM-PRE-HEN'-SI-BLE, *a.* That can be understood.
COM-PRE-HEN'-SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being comprehensible.
COM-PRE-HEN'-SION, *n.* Act of comprehending; understanding.
COM-PRE-HEN'-SIVE, *a.* Capacious; extensive.
COM-PRE-HEN'-SIVE-LY, *ad.* In an extensive manner.
COM-PRE-HEN'-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of comprehending much.
COM-PRESS', *v. t.* To squeeze close; to press; to embrace.
COM-PRESS, *n.* A bolster or bandage.
COM-PRESS'-ED, *pp.* Pressed together.

€OM-PRESS-I-BIL'-ITY, *n.* Quality of being compressible.
 €OM-PRESS'-I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being compressed.
 €OM-PRES'-SION, *n.* Act of pressing together.
 €OM-PRES'-SIVE, *a.* Having power to compress.
 €OM-PRESS'-URE, *n.* Pressure; a forcing together.
 €OM-PRIS'-AL, *n.* The act of comprising.
 €OM-PRISE', *v. t.* To contain; to include.
 €OM-PRIS'-ED, *pp.* Contained; comprehended.
 €OM-PRIS'-ING, *ppr.* Including; containing.
 €OM-PRO-MISE, *n.* Amicable agreement.
 €OM-PRO-MISE, *v. t.* To agree amicably; to adjust.
 €OM-PRO-MIS-ED, *pp.* Amicably adjusted.
 €OM-PRO-MIS-ER, *n.* One who compromises.
 €OM-PRO-MIS-ING, *ppr.* Amicably settling.
 €OM-PRO-MIT, *v. t.* To commit; to pledge, or engage.
 €OM-PRO-MIT-ED, *pp.* Pledged; committed.
 €OM-PRO-MIT-ING, *ppr.* Pledging.
 €OM-PUL'-SA-TO-RY, *a.* Compelling; obliging.
 €OM-PUL'-SION, *n.* Force applied; act of compelling.
 €OM-PUL'-SIVE, *a.* Forcing; constraining.
 €OM-PUL'-SIVE-LY, *ad.* By force.
 €OM-PUL'-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Force; compulsion.
 €OM-PUL'-SO-RY, *a.* Forcing; compelling.
 €OM-PUN'C'-TION, *n.* [L. *compunctio.*] Remorse; sorrow for having violated a moral duty.
 €OM-PUN'C'-TIOUS, *a.* Giving pain for offenses.
 €OM-PUR-GA'-TION, *n.* In law, the act of justifying a man upon the oaths of others.
 €OM-PUR-GA'-TOR, *n.* One who bears testimony to the veracity or innocence of another.
 €OM-PU'-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be computed.
 €OM-PU-TA'-TION, *n.* Act of reckoning; estimate.
 €OM-PUTE' *v. t.* To number; to reckon; to cast together.
 €OM-PUT'-ED, *pp.* Reckoned; estimated.
 €OM-PUT'-ER, *n.* One who reckons or estimates.
 €OM-PUT'-ING, *ppr.* Reckoning; estimating.
 €OM-RADE, *n.* A companion; a partner.
 €ON, a prefix denoting *with* or *against*.
 €ON, *v. t.* To know; to fix in the mind.
 €ON-*A-MO'-RE*, [It.] With love or delight.
 €ON-NED, *pp.* Studied; fixed in the mind.
 €ON-EAM'-É-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *concamero.*] To arch or vault.
 €ON-EAT'-E-NATE, *v. t.* To link; to connect by links.
 €ON-EAT-E-NA'-TION, *n.* Connection by links; a series.
 €ON'-EAVE, *a.* Hollow in the inside; arched.
 €ON-EAV'-I-TY, *n.* Hollowness of a body.
 €ON-EA'-VO-€ON'-EAVE, Concave on both the faces.
 €ON-EA'-VO-€ON'-VEX, Concave on one side and convex on the other.
 €ON-EA'-VOUS, *a.* Hollow; concave.
 €ON-CEAL', *v. t.* To hide; to keep secret.
 €ON-CEAL'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be hid or kept secret.
 €ON-CEAL'-ED, *pp.* Hid; kept close.
 €ON-CEAL'-ER, *n.* One who conceals.
 €ON-CEAL'-MENT, *n.* Act of hiding; secrecy.
 €ON-CEAL'-ING, *ppr.* Hiding; keeping secret.
 €ON-CEDE', *v. t.* To grant, admit, yield, give up.
 €ON-CED'-ED, *pp.* Yielded; granted.
 €ON-CED'-ING, *ppr.* Yielding; admitting.
 €ON-CEIT', *n.* [L. *conceptus*; It. *concelto.*] Fancy; conception; vanity.
 €ON-CEIT', *v. t.* To imagine; to fancy.
 €ON-CEIT'-ED, *pp.* Imagined; conceited; *a.* vain.
 €ON-CEIT'-ED LY, *ad.* With vain opinion.
 €ON-CEIT'-ED-NESS, *n.* Vanity; conceit.

€ON-CEIV'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be conceived.
 €ON-CEIV'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being conceivable.
 €ON-CEIV'-A-BLY, *ad.* In an intelligible manner.
 €ON-CEIVE', *v. t.* or *i.* [Fr. *concevoir*; L. *concipio.*] To form in the mind; to become with child.
 €ON-CEIV'-ED, *pp.* Formed in the mind; bred.
 €ON-CEIV'-ING, *ppr.* Thinking; imagining; breeding.
 €ON-CENT', *n.* Concert of voices; concord; consistency.
 €ON-CEN'-TER, *v. t.* or *i.* To come or bring to one point.
 €ON-CEN'-TER-ED, *pp.* Brought to a common center.
 €ON-CEN'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Tending or bringing to a center.
 €ON-CEN'-TRATE, *v. t.* To bring to a common center or point; to bring to a closer union.
 €ON-CEN'-TRA-TED, *pp.* Brought to a point.
 €ON-CEN'-TRA-TING, *ppr.* Uniting in a center.
 €ON-CEN'-TRA'-TION, *n.* Act of drawing to a center.
 €ON-CEN'-TRIC, *a.* [L. *concentricus.*] Having a common center.
 €ON-CEP'-TA-CLE, *n.* That which contains any thing.
 €ON-CEP'-TI-BLE, *a.* That may be conceived.
 €ON-CEP'-TION, *n.* The act of conceiving; idea; purpose.
 €ON-CEP'-TIVE, *a.* Capable of conceiving.
 €ON-CERN'-*v. t.* To affect; to move; to belong to; to intermeddle with others' business.
 €ON-CERN', *n.* An affair; anxiety; solicitude.
 €ON-CERN'-ED, *pp.* Engaged; affected.
 €ON-CERN'-ING, *ppr.* Relating to; regarding.
 €ON-CERN'-MENT, *n.* A concern; business.
 €ON-CERT', *v. t.* To contrive together; to plan.
 €ON-CERT', *n.* Agreement; harmony; music in parts.
 €ON-CER'-TO, *n.* [It.] A concert; a piece of music for a concert.
 €ON-CES'-SION, *n.* [L. *concessio.*] Act of yielding; thing yielded; grant.
 €ON-CES'-SIVE, *a.* Yielded by concession.
 €ON-CES'-SIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of concession.
 €ON-CH, *n.* [L. *concha.*] A marine shell.
 €ON'-CHOID, *n.* The name of a curve, given to it by its inventor, Nicomedes.
 €ON-CHOID'-AL, *a.* Resembling a marine shell.
 €ON-CHOL'-O-GY, *n.* The doctrine or science of shells.
 €ON-CIL'-I-ATE, *v. t.* To gain by favor; to reconcile.
 €ON-CIL'-I-A'-TING, *ppr.* Winning; engaging; reconciling; *a.* Having the quality of gaining favor.
 €ON-CIL-I-A'-TION, *n.* Act of reconciling.
 €ON-CIL'-I-A-TOR, *n.* One who reconciles.
 €ON-CIL'-I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to reconcile.
 €ON-CIN'-NI-TY, *n.* Fitness; suitableness.
 €ON-CIN'-NOUS, *a.* Neat; fit; becoming.
 €ON'-CIO, *n.* A sermon; an oration; a meeting.
 €ON-CISE', *a.* Brief; short; summary, as language.
 €ON-CISE'-LY, *ad.* Briefly; in few words.
 €ON-CISE'-NESS, *n.* Brevity; briefness in words.
 €ON-CIS'-ION, *n.* A cutting off; excision.
 €ON-CI-TA'-TION, *n.* A stirring up, or disturbing.
 €ON-CLA-MA'-TION, *n.* A crying out together; a shout.
 €ON-CLAVE, *n.* An assembly of cardinals; a close assembly.
 €ON-CLÙDE', *v. t.* [L. *concludo.*] To include; to collect by reasoning; to decide; to finish.
 €ON-CLÙDE', *v. i.* To form a judgment; to end.
 €ON-CLÙ'-SION, *n.* End; close; consequence; inference.
 €ON-CLÙ'-SIVE, *a.* Closing debate; decisive.

- CON-CLŪ-SIVE-LY**, *ad.* Decisively; so as to determine.
CON-CLŪ-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Decisiveness.
CON-COET', *v. t.* To digest in the stomach.
CON-COET'-ED, *pp.* Digested; ripened.
CON-COE'-TION, *n.* Digestion in the stomach; maturation; ripening.
CON-COET'-IVE, *a.* Tending to digest; digesting.
CON-COM'-I-TANCE, *n.* A being together.
CON-COM'-I-TANT, *a.* Accompanying; attending.
CON-COM'-I-TANT, *n.* An attendant.
CON'-CORD, *n.* [*L. concordia*; *Fr. concordie*.] A compact; agreement of words in construction.
CON-CORD'-ANCE, *n.* An index to the scriptures; agreement.
CON-CORD'-ANT, *a.* Agreeing; suitable.
CON-CORD'-AT, *n.* A compact; a covenant.
CON-CORD'-ANT-LY, *ad.* In conjunction.
CON-CORD'-IST, *n.* The compiler of a concordance.
CON-COR'-PO-RATE, *v. i.* To unite in one mass.
CON'-COURSE, *n.* An assembly; a meeting; a crowd.
CON-CRE-ATE', *v. t.* To create together.
CON-CRE-MENT, *n.* A mass formed by concretion.
CON-CRES'-ENCE, *n.* A growing together; increase.
CON-CRES'-CI-BLE, *a.* That may concreate.
CON-CRETE', *v. i. or t.* To unite into a mass.
CON-CRETE, *a.* *In logic, concrete terms* denote both the attributes and the subjects to which they belong; as, *foolish, a fool.* The *abstract term* is *folly.* Composed of different parts.
CON-CRETE, *n.* A compound; a mass.
CON-CRETE'-LY, *ad.* In a concrete manner.
CON-CRETE'-NESS, *n.* State of being concrete.
CON-CRE'-TION, *n.* Act of concreting; a mass formed by growing together; a solid substance formed in the cavities of animals.
CON-CRE'-TIVE, *a.* Causing concretion.
CON-CŪ-BIN-AGE, *n.* The keeping of a mistress.
CON-CU-BINE, *n.* A woman in keeping.
CON-CŪ-PIS-CENCE, *n.* [*L. concupiscentia*.] Irregular desire; lust.
CON-CŪ-PIS-CENT, *a.* Lustful; lewd; sensual.
CON-CŪ-PIS-CI-BLE, *a.* Exciting carnal desire.
CON-CUR', *v. t.* [*L. concurrere*.] To meet in union; to agree.
CON-CUR'-RED, *pp.* Agreed in.
CON-CUR'-RENCE, *n.* Union of minds; agreement; assent.
CON-CUR'-RENT, *a.* Acting together; being united.
CON-CUR'-RENT-LY, *ad.* Unitedly; in concert.
CON-CUR'-RING, *ppr.* Meeting in a point; assenting.
CON-CUS'-SION, *n.* [*L. concussio*.] A shaking; a shock.
CON-CUS'-SIVE, *a.* Able or tending to shake.
CON-DEMN', *v. t.* To pronounce to be wrong; to sentence; to witness against; to pronounce unfit for service.
CON-DEM'-NA-BLE, *a.* That may be condemned.
CON-DEM'-NA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness.
CON-DEM'-NĀ'-TION, *n.* Act of condemning; sentence.
CON-DEM'-NA-TO-RY, *a.* Passing condemnation.
CON-DEM'-NED, *a.* Sentenced; doomed.
CON-DEM'-NER, *n.* One that condemns.
CON-DEM'-NING, *ppr.* Sentencing; disapproving.
CON-DENS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be condensed.
CON-DENS'-ATE, *v. t.* To make or to grow dense.
CON-DENS'-ATE, *a.* Made dense or thick.
CON-DENS'-A'-TION, *n.* The act of condensing.
CON-DENSE', *v. t. or i.* [*L. condense*; *Fr. condenser*.] To compress into a smaller compass; to make or grow dense or thick.

- CON-DENS' ED**, *pp.* Made more dense.
CON-DENS'-ER, *n.* A vessel for condensing air.
CON-DENS'-ING, *ppr.* Making more dense or thick.
CON-DE-SCEND', *v. i.* To descend from the privileges of superior rank; to do a favor; to stoop.
CON-DE-SCEND'-ING, *ppr.* Descending from rank; yielding to inferiors; obliging.
CON-DE-SCEN'-SION, *n.* Act of condescending; courtesy.
CON-DIGN', *a.* [*L. condignus*.] Deserved; suitable.
CON-DIGN'-LY, *ad.* Fitly; suitably.
CON-DIGN'-NESS, *n.* Suitableness; justness.
CON'-DI-MENT, *n.* A seasoning; sauce; pickle.
CON-DIS-CY'-PLE, *n.* A school-fellow.
CON-DI'-TION, *n.* A state; a particular mode of living. 2. Quality; property. 3. Rank. 4. Terms of a contract.
CON-DI'-TION, *v. i. or t.* To make terms.
CON-DI'-TION-AL, *a.* Implying terms or conditions.
CON-DI'-TION-AL-LY, *ad.* With limitation.
CON-DI'-TION-ED, *a.* Having terms or stipulations.
CON-DŌLE', *v. t.* To lament; to grieve with others.
CON-DŌLE', *v. i.* To grieve on account of the misfortunes of another.
CON-DŌL'-ED, *ppr. and pp.* of **CONDŌLE**.
CON-DŌL'-EMENT, *n.* Grief; mutual distress.
CON-DŌ'-LENCE, *n.* Grief for another's loss.
CON-DŌL'-ING, *ppr.* Mourning with another.
CON'-DO-MĀ, *n.* A species of antelope.
CON'-DOR, *n.* A large fowl; a species of vulture.
CON-DUCE', *v. i.* To lead or tend to; to promote.
CON-DU'-CED, *pp.* of **CONDUCE**.
CON-DU'-CI-BLE, *a.* Tending to some end; promotive.
CON-DU'-CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of contributing to an end.
CON-DU'-CING, *ppr.* Contributing.
CON-DU'-CIVE, *a.* Promoting; contributing.
CON-DU'-CIVE-NESS, *n.* Tendency to promote.
CON'-DUCT, *n.* Behavior; department.
CON-DUCT', *v. t. or i.* To lead; to guide; to manage; to behave.
CON-DUCT'-ING, *ppr.* Leading; managing; behaving.
CON-DUCT'-OR, *n.* A leader; director; chief.
CON-DU-CT'-RESS, *n.* A female who conducts or leads.
CON'-DUUIT, (*con'-dit*), *n.* A water-pipe or canal; a duct.
CON-DU'-PLI-CATE, *a.* Doubled together.
CON-DU-PLI-CĀ'-TION, *n.* A doubling or folding over.
CONE, *n.* [*Fr. cone*; *It. and Sp. cono*; *L. conus*.] A body like a sugar loaf.
CON-FAB-U-LĀ'-TION, *n.* Familiar talk; discourse.
CON'-FE-CT, } *n.* A sweetmeat.
CON-FEC'-TION, }
CON-FEC'-TION-ER-Y, *n.* A place for sweetmeats.
CON-FEC'-TION-ER, *n.* One who sells sweetmeats, &c.
CON-FED'-E-RA-CY, *n.* A league; union of persons or states.
CON-FED'-E-RATE, *a.* United in a league.
CON-FED'-E-RATE, *n.* One who is united with others in a league.
CON-FED'-E-RATE, *v. i.* To unite in alliance.
CON-FED-ERĀ'-TION, *n.* Alliance by league or stipulation.
CON-FED'-E-RĀ-TIVE, *a.* Constituting a federal compact.
CON-FER', *v. t. or i.* To discourse; to grant or bestow; to consult together.

CON-FER-ENCE, *n.* Discourse; meeting for converse.
CON-FER-RED, *pp.* Granted; bestowed.
CON-FER-RING, *ppr.* Granting; bestowing; conversing.
CON-FERV-Ā, *n.* Hair weed; an aquatic plant.
CON-FESS', *v. t.* To own; acknowledge; avow; to receive the confession of another.
CON-FESS'-ED, *pp.* Owned; avowed.
CON-FESS'-ED-LY, *ad.* Avowedly; by acknowledgment.
CON-FESS'-ING, *ppr.* Owning; avowing.
CON-FES'-SION, *n.* Avowal; acknowledgment; formulary comprising the articles of faith.
CON-FES'-SION-AL, *n.* A confessor's seat.
CON-FES'-SOR, *n.* One who confesses or hears confessions; one who professes his faith in the Christian religion.
CON-FI-DANT, *n.* One intrusted with a secret.
CON-FIDE', *v. t.* [*L. confido.*] To trust fully; to rely on.
CON-FI-DENCE, *n.* Trust; reliance; boldness; firmness.
CON-FI-DENT, *a.* Bold; daring; assured; trusting.
CON-FI-DENT, *n.* One intrusted with a secret.—
See CONFIDANT.
CON-FI-DEN-TIAL, *a.* Admitted to confidence.
CON-FI-DEN-TIAL-LY, *ad.* In confidence.
CON-FI-DENT-LY, *ad.* With full persuasion.
CON-FID'-ING, *ppr.* Trusting; reposing confidence.
CON-FIG-U-RĀ-TION, *n.* External form; aspect of planets.
CON-FIG'-URE, *v. t.* To dispose into form.
CON-FIG'-UR-ED, *pp.* Disposed in a certain form.
CON-FIN'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be confined.
CON-FINE, *n.* A limit; border; bound.
CON-FINE, *v. i.* To border on; to be adjacent.
CON-FINE', *v. t.* To restrain; to limit; to bind.
CON-FIN'-ED, *pp.* Restrained; shut up.
CON-FINE'-LESS, *a.* Boundless; unlimited.
CON-FINE'-MENT, *n.* Restraint; imprisonment.
CON-FIN'-ING, *ppr.* Shutting up; restraining.
CON-FIN'-I-TY, *n.* Nearness; a bordering on.
CON-FIRM', (*con-firm'*) *v. t.* To make certain; to establish; to admit to full privileges in the church by imposition of hands.
CON-FIRM'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be proved or made sure.
CON-FIRM'-A-TION, *n.* Act of establishing; proof; the rite of confirming baptized persons.
CON-FIRM'-A-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of confirming.
CON-FIRM'-ED, *pp.* Ratified; established.
CON-FIRM'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Adapted to confirm.
CON-FIRM'-ER, *n.* One who confirms.
CON-FIRM'-ED-NESS, *n.* A settled state.
CON-FIS'-CA-BLE, *a.* Subject to confiscation.
CON-FIS'-CATE, *a.* Forfeited to the public treasury.
CON-FIS'-CATE, or **CON-FIS-CATE**, *v. t.* [*L. confisco.*] To seize for the public.
CON-FIS-CA-TION, *n.* The act of seizing as forfeited, and adjudging to the public treasury.
CON-FIS-CA-TOR, *n.* One who confiscates.
CON-FIX', *v. t.* To fix; to fasten down.
CON-FIX'-ED, *pp.* Fixed or fastened down.
CON-FLA-GRĀ-TION, *n.* A great fire or burning of buildings.
CON-FLIET, *v. t.* To fight; to contend; to struggle.
CON-FLIET, *n.* A contest; combat; struggle.
CON-FLIET'-ING, *ppr.* Striking together; contending; *a.* contrary; being in opposition.
CON-FLU-ENCE, *n.* A flowing together; a collection.
CON-FLU-ENT, *a.* [*L. confluens.*] Running together.
CON-FLUX, *n.* A junction of currents; a crowd.

CON-FORM', *v. t. or i.* To adapt to a form; to comply.
CON-FORM'-A-BLE, *a.* Agreeable; suitable; like.
CON-FORM'-A-BLY, *ad.* Agreeably; suitably.
CON-FORM'-A-TION, *n.* Disposition of parts.
CON-FORM'-ED, *pp.* Made like; adapted.
CON-FORM'-ER, *n.* One who conforms.
CON-FORM'-ING, *ppr.* Complying with; adapting.
CON-FORM'-IST, *n.* One who complies with established rites.
CON-FORM'-I-TY, *n.* Compliance with; likeness.
CON-FOUND', *v. t.* [*Fr. confondre*; *L. confundo.*] To throw into disorder; to overthrow; to mix; to perplex with amazement.
CON-FOUND'-ED, *pp.* Mixed; blended; perplexed.
CON-FOUND'-ED-LY, *ad.* Hatefully; shamefully.
CON-FOUND'-ER, *n.* One who confounds.
CON-FOUND'-ING, *ppr.* Astonishing; blending.
CON-FRA-TER'-NI-TY, *n.* A brotherhood.
CON-FRI-CA-TION, *n.* A rubbing together; friction.
CON-FRONT', *v. t.* [*Fr. confronter.*] To stand face to face; to stand in direct opposition; to set face to face, as an accused person and a witness in court.
CON-FRONT'-A-TION, *n.* A bringing face to face.
CON-FRONT'-ED, *pp.* Brought face to face.
CON-FRONT'-ING, *ppr.* Setting face to face.
CON-FUSE', *v. t.* To confound; to blame; to perplex; to abash.
CON-FUS'-ED, *pp.* Blended; perplexed; abashed.
CON-FUS'-ED-LY, *ad.* In confusion; indistinctly.
CON-FUS'-ED-NESS, *n.* Want of order or distinctness.
CON-FUS'-ING, *ppr.* Mixing; confounding.
CON-FU'-SION, *n.* Disorder, tumult; indistinctness.
CON-FU'-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be disproved.
CON-FU-TĀ-TION, *n.* Act of disproving.
CON-FUTE', *v. t.* [*L. confuto.*] To disprove; to refute; to baffle.
CON-FU'-TER, *n.* One who disproves.
CON'-GE, *n.* A bow; reverence; leave; mold; ring.
CON'-GE', *v. i.* To take leave; to bow, or courtesy.
CON'-GE, (*con'-jee*), *n.* [*Fr.*] Leave; farewell; parting ceremony.
CON'-GE D'-ELIRE', (*con'-ge-da-lër'*) [*Fr.*] In England the king's license to a dean or chapter to elect a bishop.
CON'-GEED', *pret.* and *pp.* of **CONGE**.
CON-GEAL', *v. t. or i.* To freeze; to thicken; to harden.
CON-GEAL'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be congealed.
CON-GEAL'-ED, *pp.* Hardened; converted into ice.
CON-GEAL'-ING, *ppr.* Freezing; concreting.
CON-GEAL'-MENT, *n.* Congelation; concretion.
CON-GE-LĀ-TION, *n.* The process of changing from a fluid to a solid state; a freezing; concretion.
CON'-GE-NER, *n.* A thing of the same nature.
CON-GEN-ER'-IC, *a.* Being of the same kind or nature.
CON-GEN'-ER-OUS, *a.* Being of the same kind.
CON-GE'-NI-AL, *a.* Partaking of the same nature; agreeable to the nature.
CON-GE-NI-AL'-I-TY, *n.* Likeness of nature; suitability.
CON-GEN'-ITE, } *a.* Of the same birth; cog-
CON-GEN'-IT-AL, } *nate.*
CON'-GER, (*cong'-ger*), *n.* A large species of seal.
CON-GE'-RI ES, *n.* A mass of small bodies; a heap.
CON-GEST', *v. t.* To amass; to collect into a heap.
CON-GEST'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be congested.

CON-GES'-TION, *n.* Collection of matter, or humors.
CON-GEST'-IVE, *a.* Indicating an accumulation of blood in some parts of the body.
CON-GLA'-CIATE, *v. i.* [*L. conglacio.*] To convert into ice; to freeze.
CON-GLO'-BATE, *a.* Formed into a ball.
CON-GLO'-BATE, } *v. t.* To gather into a ball.
CON-GLOBE', }
CON-GLO-BA'-TION, *n.* A gathering into a ball.
CON-GLOB'-U-LATE, *v. i.* To gather into a little round mass.
CON-GLOM'-ER-ATE, *a.* Collected into a ball; in mineralogy, a sort of coarse sand-stone.
CON-GLOM'-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To gather into a round mass.
CON-GLOM-ER-A'-TION, *n.* Gathering into a round mass; a collection.
CON-GLU'-TI-NANT, *a.* Gluing; uniting.
CON-GLU'-TI-NATE, *v. t.* To glue together; to unite; to heal.
CON-GLU'-TI-NA-TED, *pp.* United by a tenacious substance.
CON-GLU-TI-NA'-TION, *n.* A joining by tenacious matter.
CON-GLU'-TI-NA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to cause union.
CON'-GO, *n.* A species of tea from China.
CON-GRAT'-U-LANT, *a.* Rejoicing with.
CON-GRAT'-U-LATE, (*con-grat'-yu-late*), *v. t.* [*L. congratulor.*] To profess joy to on account of some happy event.
CON-GRAT'-U-LA'-TION, *n.* A wishing of joy.
CON-GRAT'-U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who offers congratulation.
CON-GRAT'-U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing joy or pleasure.
CON'-GRE-GATE *v. t. or i.* [*L. con* and *grex*, *n.* herd.] To collect; to assemble; to meet.
CON'-GRE-GA-TED, *pp.* Assembled in one place.
CON-GRE-GA'-TION, *n.* An assembly; collection of persons, particularly applied to a religious assembly.
CON-GRE-GA'-TION-AL, *a.* Relating to a congregation.
CON-GRE-GA'-TION-AL-ISM, *n.* Church government by the members of a church and congregation.
CON-GRE-GA'-TION-AL-IST, *n.* An adherent to the congregational mode of government.
CON'-GRESS, *n.* A meeting; the legislature of the United States.
CON-GRES'-SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to congress.
CON-GRES'-SIVE, *a.* Meeting; encountering.
CON'-GRU-ENCE, *n.* Agreement; fitness.
CON'-GRU-ENT, *a.* Agreeing; correspondent.
CON-GRU'-I-TY, *n.* Fitness; consistency; agreement.
CON'-GRU-OUS, *a.* Fit; suitable; meet.
CON'-GRU-OUS-LY, *ad.* Suitably; consistently.
CON'-IC, } *a.* Having the form of a cone.
CON'-IC-AL, }
CON'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the form of a cone.
CON'-IC-SEC-TION, *n.* A curve line formed by the intersection of a cone and plane.
CON-NIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing cones, as the pine tree.
CON'-NI-FORM, *a.* In form of a cone.
CON-JECT'-OR, *n.* One who guesses.
CON-JEC'-TUR-A-BLE, *a.* That may be conjectured.
CON-JEC'-TUR-AL, *a.* Depending on conjecture.
CON-JEC'-TUR-AL-LY, *ad.* By conjecture.
CON-JEC'-TURE, *n.* [*L. conjectura*; *Fr. conjecture.*] A guess; supposition; surmise.
CON-JEC'-TURE, *v. t.* To guess; to suppose on slight evidence.
CON-JEC'-TUR-ED, *pp.* Guessed; surmised.

CON-JEC'-TUR-ER, *n.* One who conjectures.
CON-JOIN', *v. t.* To connect; to unite.
CON-JOIN'-ED, *pp.* Connected; united; linked.
CON-JOINT', *a.* United; mutual.
CON-JOINT'-LY, *ad.* In union; with united efforts.
CON'-JU-GAL, *a.* Pertaining to marriage; suitable to, or becoming the married state.
CON'-JU-GATE, *v. t.* To join; to inflect, as verbs.
CON'-JU-GA-TED, *pp.* Passed through its various forms, as a verb.
CON-JU-GA'-TION, *n.* The form of inflecting verbs.
CON-JUNCT', *a.* Joint; united; connected.
CON-JUNC'-TION, *a.* A meeting; union; league; bond.
CON-JUNC'-TIVE, *a.* Serving to unite.
CON-JUNC'-TIVE-LY, } *ad.* Jointly.
CON-JUNCT'-LY, }
CON-JUNC'-TIVE-NESS, *n.* A conjunct state.
CON-JUNC'-TURE, *n.* A critical time; combination.
CON-JU-RA'-TION, *n.* Enchantment.
CON'-JURE, *v. i.* To raise or lay spirits.
CON-JURE', *v. t.* [*L. conjuro*; *Fr. conjurer.*] To enjoin solemnly; to adjure; to call by a sacred name.
CON-JUR'-ED, *pp.* Enjoined with solemnity.
CON'-JUR-ER, *n.* An enchanter; a fortune-teller.
CON-JURE'-MENT, *n.* A solemn injunction.
CON'-NATE, *a.* Born at the same time.
CON-NAT'-U-RAL, *a.* Suitable to nature; like.
CON-NAT-U-RAL'-I-TY, *n.* Participation of the same nature.
CON-NECT', *v. t.* To link together; to unite; to tie.
CON-NECT'-ED, *pp.* Linked together; united.
CON-NECT'-IVE, *a.* That serves to connect.
CON-NECT'-IVE, *n.* A word that connects sentences.
CON-NECT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* By or in connection.
CON-NEC'-TION, *n.* [*L. connectio.*] Act of joining; a linking; relation.
CON-NIV'-ANCE, *n.* Voluntary blindness.
CON-NIVE', *v. i.* To wink at; to forbear to see or blame.
CON-NIV'-ER, *n.* One who connives.
CON-NIV'-ING, *ppr.* Closing the eyes against faults.
CON-NOIS-SEUR', *n.* [*Fr.*] A nice judge of the fine arts.
CON-NOIS-SEUR'-SHIP, *n.* The skill of a connoisseur.
CON-NU'-BI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to marriage; nuptial.
CON'-NOID, *n.* In geometry, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.
CON'-QUER, (*con'-ker*), *v. t.* To overcome; to subdue.
CON'-QUER, *v. t.* [*Fr. conquerir.*] To subdue; to reduce by physical force, until resistance is no longer made; to win; to take possession by violent means; to subdue opposition by moral force; to overcome difficulties.
CON'-QUER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be subdued.
CON'-QUER-ED, *pp.* Overcome; subdued; gained.
CON'-QUER-ING, *ppr.* Overcoming by force.
CON'-QUER-OR, *n.* One who subdues or defeats.
CON'-QUEST, *n.* Victory; reduction to one's power.
CON-SAN-GUIN'-E-OUS, *a.* Related by birth or blood.
CON-SAN-GUIN'-I-TY, *n.* Relation by blood or birth.
CON'-SCIENCE, (*con'-shens*), *n.* [*L. conscientia.*] Internal or self-knowledge; or judgment of right and wrong; or the faculty within us which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our own actions.

- CON-SCI-EN'-TIOUS**, *a.* Scrupulous; governed by conscience.
CON-SCI-EN'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* With strict integrity.
CON-SCI-EN'-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience.
CON'-SCION-A-BLE, *a.* Reasonable; just.
CON'-SCION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Reasonableness.
CON'-SCION-A-BLY, *ad.* Reasonably; justly.
CON'-SCIOUS, (*con'-shus*), *a.* Inwardly persuaded; knowing.
CON'-SCIOUS-LY, *ad.* With inward persuasion.
CON'-SCIOUS-NESS, *n.* The knowledge of what passes in the mind.
CON'-SCRIPT, *a.* Written; *n.* An enrolled militia man.
CON-SERIP'-TION, *n.* Act of enrolling; a registering.
CON'-SE-CRATE, *v. t.* To hallow; to dedicate solemnly.
CON'-SE-CRA-TED, *pp.* Hallowed; dedicated.
CON'-SE-CRA-TING, *ppr.* Devoting; making sacred.
CON-SE-CRA'-TION, *n.* The act of making sacred, or devoting to sacred uses.
CON'-SE-CRA-TOR, *n.* One who consecrates.
CON-SEC'-U-TIVE, *a.* Following in order or a series.
CON-SEC'-U-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of consequence or succession.
CON-SENT', *n.* [*L. consensus.*] Agreement of mind; accord; correspondence.
CON-SENT', *v. i.* To agree; to accord in mind or will.
CON-SENT-Á'-NE-OUS, *a.* Agreeable; consistent.
CON-SENT-Á'-NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Agreement; accordance.
CON-SENT-Á'-NE-OUS-LY, *ad.* With agreement.
CON-SENT'-ER, *n.* One who gives his consent.
CON-SEN'-TIENT, *a.* Agreeing; uniting in opinion.
CON'-SE-QUENCE, *n.* That which follows; effect; inference; that conclusion which results from reasoning.
CON'-SE-QUENT, *a.* Following naturally.
CON'-SE-QUENT, *n.* That which naturally follows.
CON-SE-QUEN'-TIAL, *a.* Conclusive; important; conceived.
CON-SE-QUEN'-TIAL-LY, *ad.* By consequence.
CON'-SE-QUENT-LY, *ad.* By consequence or effect.
CON-SERV-Á'-TION, *n.* Act of preserving; preservation.
CON-SERV'-A-TISM, *n.* The practice of preserving whatever is established.
CON-SERV'-A-TIVE, *n.* One who aims to preserve from radical change; one who wishes to maintain an institution in its present state.
CON-SERV'-A-TIVE, *a.* Having power to preserve.
CON-SERV-Á'-TOR, *n.* A preserver; a keeper.
CON-SERV'-A-TO-RY, *n.* A place for preserving things; a large green-house for exotic plants.
CON'-SERVE, *n.* A sweetmeat; preserved fruit.
CON-SERVE', *v. t.* To preserve or candy fruits.
CON-SERV'-ED, *pp.* Preserved, as fruits.
CON-SERV'-ING, *ppr.* Preserving, as fruits.
CON-SID'-ER, *v. t. or i.* To think or deliberate on; to regard; to relieve.
CON-SID'-ER-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of regard; not trivial.
CON-SID'-ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Importance; value.
CON-SID'-ER-A-BLY, *ad.* In a considerable degree.
CON-SID'-ER-ATE, *a.* Thoughtful; prudent.
CON-SID'-ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* With thought and prudence.
CON-SID'-ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Thoughtfulness; prudence.
CON-SID-ER-Á'-TION, *n.* Serious thought; prudence; motive; recompense.
CON-SID'-ER-ED, *pp.* Examined attentively.
CON-SID'-ER-ER, *n.* One who considers.
CON-SID'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Meditating on; pondering.
CON-SIGN', (*con-sin'*) *v. t.* To send; to deliver into the possession of another; to appropriate.
CON-SIG-NA'-TION, *n.* Act of consigning.
CON-SIGN'-ED, *pp.* Delivered in trust.
CON-SIGN'-EE', *n.* One to whom a thing is entrusted.
CON-SIGN'-ER, } *n.* One who commits to another
CON-SIGN-OR, } in trust or for management.
CON-SIGN'-MENT, *n.* Act of consigning; goods consigned.
CON-SIST', *v. i.* [*L. consisto*; *Fr. consister.*] To be made up of; to stand or be.
CON-SIST'-ENCE, *n.* Standing together; fixed state.
CON-SIST'-ENT, *a.* Agreeing; conformed to; congruous.
CON-SIST'-EN-CY, *n.* A standing together.
CON-SIST'-ENT-LY, *ad.* With agreement or suitability.
CON-SIST'-Ó'-RI-AL, *a.* Relating to a consistory.
CON-SIST'-O-RY, *n.* A spiritual court; an assembly.
CON-SÓ'-CIATE, *n.* An accomplice; a partner.
CON-SÓ'-CIATE, *v. t. or i.* To unite in a body.
CON-SO-CI-Á'-TION, *n.* Alliance; meeting of the clergy and delegates.
CON-SO-CI-Á'-TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a consociation.
CON'-SOL, *n.* Consols are funds consolidated of different annuities. [*Eng.*]
CON-SÓL'-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being consoled.
CON-SO-LÁ'-TION, *n.* Alleviation of misery; refreshment of mind; that which comforts.
CON-SOL'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to yield consolation.
CON-SÓLE', *v. t.* To comfort; to cheer; to revive.
CON'-SOLE, *n.* An ornament on the key of an arch.
CON-SÓL'-ED, *pp.* Comforted; cheered in distress.
CON-SÓL'-ER, *n.* One who gives consolation.
CON-SOL'-ID-ATE, *v. t. or i.* To make or become hard or firm.
CON-SOL'-ID-A-TED, *pp.* Made solid.
CON-SOL-ID-Á'-TION, *n.* Act of making or becoming hard or firm; union of things; the annexing of one bill to another in legislation.
CON-SÓL'-ING, *ppr.* Comforting; cheering; *a.* adapted to comfort and cheer.
CON'-SO-NANCE, *n.* Agreement of sounds; accord.
CON'-SO-NANT, *a.* Agreeable; consistent.
CON'-SO-NANT, *n.* An articulation; a letter denoting the junction of the organs of speech.
CON'-SO-NANT-LY, *ad.* Agreeably; consistently.
CON'-SO-NOUS, *a.* [*L. consonus.*] Agreeing in sound.
CON'-SORT, *n.* A husband or wife; a companion. *Queen Consort*, the wife of a king, is distinguished from a *Queen Regent*, who rules alone, and a *Queen Dowager*, the widow of a king.
CON-SORT', *v. i.* To associate; to join; to marry.
CON-SORT'-ING, *ppr.* Associating in company.
CON'-SOUND, *n.* The name of several species of plants.
CON-SPIC'-U-OUS, *a.* Open to the view; obvious.
CON-SPIC'-U-OUS-LY, *ad.* Plainly; openly.
CON-SPIC'-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Openness to view; clearness.
CON-SPIR'-A-CY, *n.* A plot; combination for evil.

CON-SPIR'-ANT, *a.* Plotting.
CON-SPI-RÁ'-TION, *n.* A plotting; union for evil.
CON-SPIR'-A-TOR, *n.* A plotter of evil.
CON-SPIRE', *v. i.* To unite for an evil purpose; to unite or meet for any purpose.
CON-SPIR'-ED, *pp.* of CONSPIRE.
CON-SPIR'-ING, *ppr.* Plotting; uniting.
CON'-STA-BLE, *n.* [Sp. *condestable*; Fr. *connetable*; L. *comes stabuli*.] An officer of the peace. The Lord High Constable of England is the seventh officer of the crown.
CON'-STA-BLE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a constable.
CON'-STAN-CY, *n.* Fixedness; firmness of mind; steadiness.
CON'-STANT, *a.* Firm; fixed; faithful in affection.
CON'-STANT-LY, *ad.* Invariably; firmly.
CON'-STANT, [L.] It appears; a certificate or exemplification.
CON'-STEL-LÁ-TED, *pp.* United in one splendor; starry.
CON-STEL-LÁ'-TION, *n.* A cluster of fixed stars.
CON-STER-NÁ'-TION, *n.* A terror that confounds.
CON'-STI-PATE, *v. t. or i.* To crowd; to make costive.
CON-STI-PA'-TION, *n.* Act of stuffing; costiveness.
CON-STIT'-U-ENT, *a.* Essential; real; composing.
CON-STIT'-U-ENT, *n.* A person who appoints.
CON-STIT'-U-EN-CY, *n.* The act of constituting, or more frequently the body of constituents.
CON'-STI-TUTE, *v. t.* To make; to appoint; to depute.
CON'-STI-TU-TED, *pp.* Set; established; appointed.
CON'-STI-TU-TING, *ppr.* Making; appointing.
CON-STI-TÚ'-TION, *n.* Frame of body, mind, or government.
CON-STI-TÚ'-TION-AL, *a.* According to the constitution.
CON-STI-TU-TION-AL'-I-TY, *n.* Agreeableness to the constitution.
CON-STI-TÚ'-TION-AL-IST, *n.* An adherent to the constitution.
CON-STI-TÚ'-TION-AL-LY, *ad.* In consistency with the constitution or frame of government.
CON'-STI-TU-TIVE, *a.* That constitutes or establishes.
CON-STRAIN', *v. t.* To compel; to force; to confine.
CON-STRAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be constrained.
CON-STRAIN'-ED, *pp.* Forced; compelled.
CON-STRAINT', *n.* Compulsion; force applied.
CON-STRIC'-TION, *n.* Contraction; compression.
CON-STRIC'-TOR, *n.* That which draws together or contracts.
CON-STRING'E', *v. t.* To contract; to compress.
CON-STRING'-ENT, *a.* Binding; contracting.
CON-STRUCT', *v. t.* To build; to form, or erect.
CON-STRUCT'-ER, *n.* One who constructs or frames.
CON-STRU'C'-TION, *n.* 1. The act of building; an edifice. 2. The form of building. 3. In *grammar*, syntax or the arrangement of words in a sentence; interpretation.
CON-STRUC'T'-IVE, *a.* Proceeding from construction.
CON-STRUC'T'-IVE-LY, *ad.* By construction.
CON'-STRUE, *v. t.* To translate or interpret.
CON-STU-PRÁ'-TION, *n.* A ravishing; a violation.
CON-SUB-STAN'-TIAL, *a.* Of the same substance.
CON-SUB-STAN'-TIATE, *v. t.* To unite in substance.
CON-SUB-STAN-TIA'-TION, *n.* Union of the body of Christ with the sacramental elements.

CON' SUL, *n.* A chief officer in ancient Rome; a commercial agent.
CON' SU LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a consul.
CON' SUL ATE, } *n.* Office of a consul.
CON'-SUL-SHIP, }
CON-SULT', *v. i. or t.* To ask advice of; to debate.
CON-SULT-Á'-TION, *n.* Act of consulting.
CON-SULT'-ED, *pp.* Inquired of for opinion; regarded.
CON-SULT'-ER, *n.* One who asks advice.
CON-SULT'-ING, *ppr.* Asking advice; deliberating mutually; regarding.
CON-SUM'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be consumed.
CON-SUME', *v. t.* [L. *consumo*.] To waste; to spend; to destroy.
CON-SUM'-ED, *pp.* Wasted; devoured.
CON-SUM'-ER, *n.* One who consumes or destroys.
CON-SUM-MATE, or **CON'-SUM-MATE**, *v. t.* To complete; to perfect.
CON-SUM-MATE, *a.* Complete; accomplished.
CON-SUM-MATE-LY, *ad.* Completed.
CON-SUM-MÁ'-TION, *n.* Completion; end.
CON'-SUM-MA-TING, *ppr.* Completing; perfecting.
CON-SUMP'-TION, *n.* A wasting disease; a wasting.
CON-SUMP'-TIVE, *a.* Destructive; inclined to consumption.
CON-SUMP'-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Tendency to consumption.
CON-TACT, *n.* Touch; close union.
CON-TÁ'-GION, *n.* Secreted matter of a diseased body, that may communicate the disease.
CON-TÁ'-GIOUS, *a.* Having the quality of infecting.
CON-TÁ'-GIOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of infecting.
CON-TAIN', *v. t.* [L. *contineo*.] To hold; to comprise; to restrain.
CON-TAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be contained.
CON-TAIN'-ED, *pp.* Held; included; comprised.
CON-TAIN'-ING, *ppr.* Holding; comprising; including.
CON-TAIN'-I-NATE, *v. t.* To defile; to pollute.
CON-TAM'-I-NÁ-TED, *pp.* Polluted; defiled.
CON-TAM-I-NÁ'-TION, *n.* Defilement; pollution.
CON-TEMN', *v. t.* To despise; to hate; to neglect.
CON-TEM'-NED, *pp.* Despised; slighted.
CON-TEM'-NER, *n.* One that despises.
CON-TEM'-PER, *v. t.* To moderate by mixture.
CON-TEM'-PER-A-MENT, *n.* Moderate degree.
CON-TEM'-PER-ED, *pp.* Moderated.
CON-TEM'-PER-Á'-TION, *n.* The act of tempering.
CON-TEM'-PLATE, or **CON'-TEM-PLATE**, *v. t.* To muse; to meditate; to study; to consider in reference to a future act.
CON-TEM'-PLA-TED, *pp.* Considered with attention; meditated on; intended.
CON-TEM-PLÁ'-TION, *n.* Meditation; study.
CON-TEM'-PLA-TIVE, *a.* Studious; thoughtful.
CON-TEM'-PLA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Thoughtfully.
CON-TEM'-PLA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Disposition to contemplate.
CON'-TEM-PLA-TOR, *n.* One employed in meditation.
CON-TEM'-PO-RA-RY, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.
CON-TEM'-PO-RA-RY, } *a.* Living at the
CON-TEM-PO-RÁ'-NE-OUS, } same time; co-
 etaneous.
CON-TEM-PO-RÁ'-NE-OUS-LY, *ad.* At the same time with another event.
CON-TEMPT', (con-tem't,) *n.* Act of despising; hatred of what is mean.

CON TEMPT'-I-BLE, *a.* Deserving contempt; mean.
CON-TEMPT'-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being despicable.
CON-TEMPT'-I-BLY, *ad.* Meanly; pitifully.
CON-TEMPT'-U-OUS, *a.* Scornful; haughty.
CON-TEMPT'-U-OUS-LY, *ad.* With scorn.
CON-TEMPT'-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Scornfulness.
CON-TEND', *v. t. or i.* To strive; to contest; to dispute; to reprove sharply.
CON-TEND'-ED, *pp.* Contested; disputed.
CON-TEND'-ER, *n.* One who contends, or disputes.
CON-TEND'-ING, *ppr.* Striving, urging in argument.
CON-TENT', *a.* Satisfied; quiet; willing.
CON-TENT', *n.* Satisfaction of mind.
CON-TENT', *v. t.* To satisfy; to gratify or please.
CON-TENT, *n.; plu.* CONTENTS. That which is contained or included.
CON-TENT'-ED, *pp. or a.* Satisfied; pleased; quiet.
CON-TENT'-ED-LY, *ad.* In a contented manner.
CON-TENT'-ED-NESS, *n.* State of resting the mind.
CON-TEN'-TION, *n.* [*L. contentio.*] Strife; quarrel; debate.
CON-TEN'-TIOUS, *a.* Disposed to contend; perverse.
CON-TEN'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a quarrelsome manner.
CON-TEN'-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to strife.
CON-TENT'-LESS, *a.* Uneasy; dissatisfied.
CON-TENT'-MENT, *n.* Satisfaction; gratification.
CON-TENTS, or **CON-TENTS'**. See **CONTENT**.
CON-TERM'-IN-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of the same bounds.
CON-TERM'-IN-ATE, *a.* Having the same bounds.
CON-TERM'-IN-OUS, *a.* Bordering; touching.
CON-TEST, *n.* A dispute; debate; quarrel.
CON-TEST', *v. t. or i.* To dispute; to strive; to vie with.
CON-TEST'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed.
CON-TEST'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Possibility of being contested.
CON-TEST-A'-TION, *n.* Act of contesting; dispute.
CON-TEST'-ING, *ppr.* Disputing.
CON-TEXT, *n.* Series or order of discourse.
CON-TEXT'-URE, (*con-text'-yure.*) *n.* An interweaving; texture.
CON-TIG-NA'-TION, *n.* A frame of beams; act of framing.
CON-TI-GU'-I-TY, *n.* Close position; contact.
CON-TIG'-U-OUS, *a.* Adjoining; touching; adjacent.
CON-TIG'-U-OUS-LY, *ad.* In close junction.
CON-TIG'-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Contact; close junction.
CON-TI-NENCE, *n.* Forbearance of sensual indulgence.
CON-TI-NENT, *a.* Not indulging in pleasure; moderate.
CON-TI-NENT, *n.* A great extent of land.
CON-TI-NENT'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a continent.
CON-TI-NENT-LY, *ad.* Chastely; temperately.
CON-TIN'-GEN-CY, *n.* Accident; casual event.
CON-TIN'-GENT, *a.* Accidental; casual; uncertain.
CON-TIN'-GENT, *n.* Chance; proportion; quota.
CON-TIN'-GENT-LY, *ad.* By chance; accidentally.
CON-TIN'-U-AL, *a.* [*L. continuus*; *Fr. continuel.*] Incessant; uninterrupted.
CON-TIN'-U-AL-LY, *ad.* Without intermission.
CON-TIN'-U-ANCE, *n.* Duration; abode.
CON-TIN-U-A'-TION, *n.* Constant succession.
CON-TIN-U-A'-TOR, *n.* One who keeps up a succession.

CON-TIN'-UE, *v. i. or t.* To remain; to stay, to persevere; to endure.
CON-TIN'-U-ED, *pp.* Extended; protracted; *a.* unceasing; uninterrupted.
CON-TIN'-U-ING, *ppr.* Remaining; abiding; *a.* permanent.
CON-TI-NÜ'-I-TY, *n.* Uninterrupted connection.
CON-TIN'-U-OUS, *a.* Closely united.
CON-TORT', *v. t.* [*L. contorqueo.*] To twist; to writhe; to turn.
CON-TORT'-ED, *pp.* Twisted together.
CON-TOR'-TION, *n.* A twisting; a writhing.
CON-TÖUR', *n.* The outline of a figure.
CON'-TRA, *a.* Latin preposition signifying *against*, used as a prefix in compound words.
CON-TRA-BAND, *a.* [*It. contrabbando.*] Contrary to proclamation; unlawful; forbidden.
CON-TRA-BAND, *n.* Prohibition of trading; illegal trade.
CON-TRACT, *n.* An agreement; a bargain.
CON-TRACT', *v. t. or i.* [*L. contraho.*] 1. To draw together or nearer. 2. To draw the parts together. 3. To betroth; to affianc. 4. To incur, as to contract a debt. 5. To shorten by the omission of a letter or syllable; to shrink; to bargain.
CON-TRACT'-ED, *pp.* Shrunk; shortened; covenanted; *a.* narrow; mean; selfish.
CON-TRACT'-I-BLE, *a.* That may shrink.
CON-TRACT'-ILE, *a.* Capable of contracting.
CON-TRAE-TIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of contracting or shrinking.
CON-TRAE'-TION, *n.* A shrinking; a shortening; abbreviation.
CON-TRACT'-OR, *n.* One who contracts; one who covenants to perform any service at a certain price.
CON-TRA-DÄNCE, *n.* A dance with partners opposite.
CON-TRA-DICT', *v. t.* To deny; to gainsay; to oppose.
CON-TRA-DICT'-ER, *n.* One who contradicts or denies.
CON-TRA-DIC'-TION, *n.* A denying; denial or gainsaying.
CON-TRA-DIC'-TIOUS, *a.* Inclined to contradict.
CON-TRA-DICT'-O-RI-LY, *ad.* By way of denying.
CON-TRA-DICT'-O-RY, *a.* Contrary; inconsistent.
CON-TRA-DIS-TINÉT', *a.* Distinguished by opposite qualities.
CON-TRA-DIS-TINÉ'-TION, *n.* Distinction by opposites.
CON-TRA-DIS-TIN'-GUISH, *v. t.* To distinguish by opposites.
CON-TRA-DÍS-TIN'-GUISH-ED, *pp.* Distinguished by opposites.
CON-TRA-RÍ'-E-TY, *n.* Opposition; inconsistency.
CON-TRA-RI-LY, *ad.* In an opposite manner.
CON-TRA-RI-OUS, *a.* Contrary; repugnant.
CON-TRA-RI-WISE, *ad.* On the contrary.
CON-TRA-RY, *n.* A thing that is contrary, or of opposite qualities.
CON-TRA-RY, *a.* Opposing; disagreeing.
CON-TRAST, *n.* Opposition in things of a like kind.
CON-TRAST', *v. t.* [*Fr. contraster.*] To set in opposition two or more figures of a like kind.
CON-TRAST', *v. i.* To place in opposition.
CON-TRAST'-ED, *pp.* Placed in opposition.
CON-TRAST'-ING, *ppr.* Setting in opposition.
CON-TRA-VAL-LÄ'-TION, *n.* A parapet raised by besiegers.
CON-TRÄ-VENE', *v. t.* To oppose; to obstruct.
CON-TRA-VEN'-TION, *n.* Opposition; violation.
CON-TRA-VER'-SION, *n.* A turning to the opposite side.

CON-TRIB'-U-TA-BLE, *a.* That can be contributed.

CON-TRIB'-U-TA-RY, *a.* Contributing aid to the same chief or principal.

CON-TRIB'-UTE, *v. t.* [*L. contributo.*] To give for a common purpose.

CON-TRIB'-U-TING, *ppr.* Giving; bestowing.

CON-TRI-BU'-TION, *n.* Act of contributing; sum given.

CON-TRIB'-U-TIVE, *a.* Tending to promote.

CON-TRIB'-U-TOR, *n.* One who contributes.

CON-TRIB'-U-TO-RY, *a.* Advancing; promoting.

CON'-TRITE, *a.* Truly penitent; broken-hearted for sin.

CON'-TRITE-LY, *ad.* In a penitent manner.

CON'-TRITE-NESS, *n.* Penitence for sin; contrition.

CON-TRI'-TION, *n.* Sincere sorrow for sin.

CON-TRY'-VA-BLE, *a.* That may be contrived.

CON-TRY'-VANCE, *n.* Scheme; plan; plot.

CON-TRIVE', *v. t.* To invent; to project; to devise.

CON-TRIV'-ED, *pp.* Invented, devised.

CON-TRIV'-ER, *n.* An inventor; a schemer.

CON-TROL', *n.* Governing power; authority; check.

CON-TROL', *v. t.* To restrain; to govern; to check.

CON-TROLL'-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being governed.

CON-TROLL'-ED, *pp.* Restrained; checked; governed.

CON-TROLL'-ER, *n.* One who controls; an officer who checks other officers by a counter register of accounts.

CON-TROLL'-ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of controller.

CON-TROL'-MENT, *n.* The power or act of controlling.

CON-TRO-VER'-SIAL, *a.* Relating to disputes.

CON-TRO-VER'-SIAL-IST, *n.* One fond of disputes.

CON-TRO-VER'-SIAL-LY, *ad.* In a controversial manner.

CON'-TRO-VER-SY, *n.* Dispute; contention.

CON'-TRO-VERT, *v. t.* To dispute; to oppose; to deny.

CON'-TRO-VERT-ED, *pp.* Disputed.

CON-TRO-VERT'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed.

CON'-TRO-VERT-IST, *n.* A disputant; an opposer.

CON-TU-MA'-CIOUS, *a.* Obstinate; perverse.

CON-TU-MA'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* With obstinacy.

CON-TU-MA'-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy; perverseness.

CON'-TU-MA-CY, *n.* [*L. contumacia.*] Obstinacy; stubbornness.

CON-TU-MEL'-I-IOUS, *a.* Reproachful; abusive.

CON-TU-MEL'-I-IOUS-LY, *ad.* Reproachfully; abusively.

CON-TU-MEL'-I-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Reproachfulness.

CON'-TU-ME-LY, *n.* Contemptuous language.

CON-TUSE', *v. t.* To beat; to bruise.

CON-TU'-SION, *n.* A bruise in the flesh.

CO-NUN'-DRUM, *n.* A low jest or conceit.

CON-VA-LESCE', (con-va-less') *v. i.* To recover health.

CON-VA-LES'-CENCE, *n.* Return of health.

CON-VA-LES'-CENT, *a.* Recovering health.

CON-VA-LES'-CING, *ppr.* Recovering health.

CON-VENE', *v. t. or i.* To call together; to meet.

CON-VEN'-ED, *pp.* Summoned to meet; met.

CON-VEN'-I-ENCE, *n.* Fitness; accommodation; that which gives ease.

CON-VEN'-I-ENT, *a.* Fit; suitable; proper; handy.

CON-VEN'-I-ENT-LY, *ad.* Suitably; commodiously.

CON-VEN'-ING, *ppr.* Calling together; assembling.

CON'-VENT, *n.* A religious house; a nunnery.

CON-VENT', *v. t.* To call before a judge.

CON-VEN'-TI-CLE, *n.* A meeting; an assembly; usually applied to a meeting of dissenters from the established church.

CON-VEN'-TION, *n.* An assembly; temporary treaty.

CON-VEN'-TION-AL, *a.* Agreed on by contract.

CON-VEN'-U-AL, *a.* Belonging to a convent.

CON-VEN'-U-AL, *n.* A monk; a nun.

CON-VER&E', *v. i.* To incline toward one point.

CON-VER&'-ENCE, *n.* A tending to one point.

CON-VER&'-ENT, *a.* Tending to a point.

CON-VER&'-ING, *ppr.* Running toward a point.

CON-VERS'-A-BLE, *a.* Free to converse; sociable.

CON-VERS'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Freedom in conversation.

CON'-VERS-ANT, *a.* Familiar with.

CON-VERS-A'-TION, *n.* Familiar discourse; behavior.

CON-VER-SA'-TION-IST, *n.* One who excels in conversation.

CON-VER-SA-ZI-O'-NE, *n.* [*It.*] A discourse; an assembly.

CON-VERSE', *v. i.* To discourse; to talk; to cohabit.

CON'-VERSE, *n.* Conversation; familiar discourse.

CON'-VERSE, *a.* Contrary; directly opposite.

CON'-VERSE-LY, *ad.* By change of order.

CON-VER'-SION, *n.* A turning; change of heart.

CON'-VERT, *n.* One who has changed his opinions or religion.

CON-VERT', *v. t.* To change from one thing or sect to another.

CON-VERT'-ER, *n.* One who converts.

CON-VERT-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The being convertible.

CON-VERT'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be changed, one for the other.

CON-VERT'-I-BLY, *ad.* Reciprocally; by exchange.

CON-VERT'-ING, *ppr.* Changing from one thing or sect to another; *a.* adapted or effectual to convert.

CON'-VEX, *a.* Rising to a roundish form on the outside.

CON'-VEX-LY, *ad.* In a convex form on the outside.

CON-VEY'-I-TY, } *n.* Spherical form on the out-

CON'-VEX-NESS, } side.

CON-VEY'-O-CON'-VEX, *a.* Convex on both sides.

CON-VEY'-O-CON'-CAVE, *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other.

CON-VEY', *v. t.* [*L. conveho.*] To carry; to bear; to transfer.

CON-VEY'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be conveyed.

CON-VEY'-ANCE, (con-vá'-ans) *n.* Act or means of conveying.

CON-VEY'-AN-CER, *n.* One who draws deeds, &c.

CON-VEY'-AN-CING, *n.* The act or business of transferring property.

CON-VEY'-ED, *pp.* Carried; transferred.

CON-VEY'-ER, *n.* One who conveys or carries.

CON'-VICT, *n.* A person found guilty of a crime.

CON'-VICT', *v. t.* To prove to be guilty.

CON-VICT'-ED, *pp.* Proved to be guilty.

CON-VIC'-TION, *n.* A proving guilty; sense of guilt; satisfaction.

CON-VICT'-IVE, *a.* Adapted to convict.

CON-VINCE', (con-vins') *v. t.* To persuade of the truth or fact.

CON-VINC'-ED, *pp.* Persuaded; satisfied.

CON-VINCE'-MENT, *n.* Conviction; satisfaction by proof.

CON-VINC'-ER, n. He or that which convinces.
CON-VIN'-CI-BLE, a. That may be convinced.
CON-VINC'-ING, ppr. Persuading the mind; *a.* capable of persuading.
CON-VINC'-ING-LY, ad. In a manner to persuade.
CON-VIV'-I-AL, a. Festive; social; jovial; gay.
CON-VIV'-I-AL'-I-TY, n. Mirth excited by feasting.
CON-VO-ÉATE, v. t. To call together; to summon.
CON-VO-ÉA'-TION, n. An ecclesiastical assembly; the act of calling.
CON-VOKE', v. t. To call or summon; to meet.
CON-VOK'-ED, pp. Summoned to meet.
CON-VO-LU-TED, a. Rolled together.
CON-VO-LU'-TION, n. A rolling together.
CON-VOLVE', v. t. To roll or wind together.
CON-VOLV'-ED, pp. Rolled; folded together.
CON-VOLV'-U-LUS, n. Bindweed; a plant.
CON-VOY', or CON'-VOY, v. t. To accompany for defense.
CON'-VOY, n. Attendance of force for protection.
CON-VULSE', v. t. To draw or contract with shaking.
CON-VULS'-ED, pp. Violently shaken; contracted.
CON-VULS'-ING, ppr. Shaking with violence.
CON-VULS'-IVE, a. Attending spasms; spasmodic.
CON-VUL'-SION, n. Violent spasm; commotion.
CO'-NY, n. A rabbit; a small quadruped.
COO, v. t. To make a noise as a dove.
COO'-ED, pret. and pp. of *Coo*.
COO'-ING, ppr. Uttering a soft voice, as the dove.
COOK, n. One who dresses victuals for the table.
COOK, v. t. To dress victuals for the table.
COOK'-ED, pp. Dressed; prepared.
COOK'-E-RY, n. The act or art of dressing victuals.
COOK'-Y, n. A small cake.
COOL, n. A moderate state of cold.
COOL, a. Moderately cold; indifferent.
COOL, v. t. or i. To make or grow moderately cold.
COOL'-ED, pp. Made moderately cold.
COOL'-ER, n. That which cools; a vessel for cooling.
COOL'-HEAD-ED, a. Free from passion.
COOL'-ING, ppr. Making or growing cool; *a.* adapted to abate heat or excitement.
COOL'-ISH, a. Somewhat cool.
COOL'-LY, ad. Without heat or passion.
COOL'-NESS, n. Moderate cold; indifference.
COOL'-Y, n. An East Indian carrier.
COOM, n. Grease of wheels; soot.
COOMB, n. A corn measure of four bushels.
COOP, n. A cage for fowls and birds.
COOP, v. t. To cage; to shut up; to confine.
COOP'-ED, pp. Confined in a coop.
COOP'-ER, n. A maker of barrels and other casks.
COOP'-ER-AGE, n. Price for cooper's work.
CO-OP'-E-RATE, v. i. To work or operate with others.
CO-OP-E-RÁ'-TION, n. Joint labor or operation.
CO-OP'-E-RA-TIVE, a. Tending to the same end.
CO-OP'-E-RA-TOR, n. One who jointly labors with another.
CO-OR'-DI-NATE, a. Holding the same rank.
CO-OR'-DI-NATE-LY, ad. With equal rank.
CO-OR-DI-NÁ'-TION, n. A holding of the same rank.
COOT, n. A fowl that frequents lakes.
CO-PÁI'-VÁ, n. A liquid resinous juice obtained from a tree in South America.
CO'-PAL, n. The concrete juice of a tree growing in Mexico, not strictly a gum nor a resin, used in varnishing.
CO-PAR'-CE-NER-Y, } n. Partnership in inherit-
**CO-PAR'-CE-NY, } ance; joint right of suc-
 cession.
CO-PART'-NER, n. A joint partner in business.
CO-PART'-NER-SHIP, n. Joint concern in business.
COPE, n. A priest's cloak; a hood; a cover.**

COPE, n. [W. *cob*; D. *kap*.] The arch of the sky.
COPE, v. t. or i. To contend; strive; oppose; cover.
COPE'-STONE, n. Head or top stone.
CO-PER'-NI-CAN, n. Pertaining to Copernicus.
CO'-PI-A FAN'-DI, [L.] Readiness of speech.
COP'-I-ED, pp. Transcribed; imitated.
COP'-I-ER, n. One who transcribes.
CO'-PING, n. The upper part of a wall.
CO'-PI-OUS, a. Plentiful; abundant; large.
CO'-PI-OUS-LY, ad. Plentifully; abundantly.
CO'-PI-OUS-NESS, n. Plenty; full supply.
COP'-PED, a. Rising to a top or head.
COP'-PER, n. [D. *koper*; G. *kupfer*; L. *cuprum*, Fr. *civre*.] A metal of a reddish color; a boiler.
COP'-PER, v. t. To cover with sheets of copper.
COP'-PER-AS, n. A combination of sulphuric acid and iron; green vitriol.
COP'-PER-ED, pp. Covered with sheets of copper.
COP'-PER-PLATE, n. A plate of copper engraved, or its impression.
COP'-PER-SMITH, n. One who works in copper.
COP'-PER-Y, a. Tasting of, or like copper.
COP'-PICE, } n. A wood of small growth.
CO-PSE, }
COP'-U-LÁ, n. [L.] In logic, the word which unites the subject and the predicate.
COP'-U-LATE, v. i. To unite in embrace or pairs.
CO-P-U-LÁ'-TION, n. Act of embracing in pairs.
COP'-U-LÁ-TIVE, a. That unites; *n.* a conjunction.
COP'-Y, n. A manuscript; imitation; pattern; a transcript.
COP'-Y, v. t. or i. To transcribe; to imitate.
COP'-Y-BOOK, n. A book of copies, or to write in.
COP'-Y-HÓLD, n. A tenure in England by copy of record.
COP'-Y-HÓLD-ER, n. One who has a copyhold estate.
COP'-Y-IST, n. One who transcribes or copies.
COP'-Y-RIGHT, n. The sole right to print and publish a book.
COP'-Y-RIGHT-ED, a. Secured by copyright, or law.
CO-QUETTE', (eo-ke't') *n.* A jilting girl; a vain, and deceitful and trifling woman.
CO-QUET', (eo-ke't') *v. i.* To encourage a lover and then reject him.
CO-QUET', (eo-ke't') *v. i.* To trifle in love.
CO'-QUET-RY, (eo'-ket-ry), n. Attempt to attract admiration.
CO-QUET'-TISH, a. Practicing coquetry.
CO'-AL, n. A genus of animals and their shells, growing in the sea; a child's ornament.
CO'R-A-CLE, n. A boat used in water by fishermen.
CO'R-AL-LINE, a. Consisting of coral; like coral.
CO'R-AL-TREE, n. A genus of flowering shrubs.
CO'-RAM JU'-DI-CE, [L.] Before the judge.
CO'-RAM NON JU'-DI-CE, [L.] Before one who is not judge.
CORB, n. A basket used in coaleries.
CORB'-AN, n. A gift; an alms basket.
CORD, n. A line or small rope; a measure of wood containing 128 cubic feet.
CORD, v. t. To tie with a cord; to pile wood for measure.
CORD'-AGE, n. The ropes of a ship.
CORD'-ATE, a. Having the form of a heart.
CORD'-ED, pp. Tied with cords; piled for measure.
COR-DE-LIER', n. A Franciscan friar.
COR'-DI-AL, n. An exhilarating liquor.
COR'-DI-AL, a. Hearty; reviving; sincere.
COR-DI-AL-I-TY, n. Sincerity; warm affection.
COR-DI-AL-LY, ad. With sincere affection.
CORD'-ON, n. A row of stone; a line of posts.
CORD-O-VAN, n. Spanish leather.
COR-DU-ROY', n. Thick cotton stuff, ribbed.
CORD'-WAIN, n. A kind of Spanish leather.

- COR'D-WAIN-ER**, *n.* A shoemaker.
COR'D-WOOD, *n.* Wood cut and piled for sale by the cord.
CORE, *n.* The heart or inner part.
CO-RE-LÁ'-TION, *n.* Corresponding relation.
CO-RI-Á'-CEOUS, *a.* Consisting of or like leather.
CO-RI-AN'-DER, *n.* A plant and its seed.
CO-RINTH'-I-AN, *a.* Relating to Corinth, or to an order of architecture.
CORK, *n.* A tree, or its bark; a stopper of cork.
CORK'-ED, *pp.* Stopped with a cork.
CORK'-ING-PIN, *n.* A pin of a large size.
CORK'-SCREW, *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.
CORK'-Y, *a.* Like cork; consisting of cork.
COR'-MO-RANT, *n.* The water raven, of the pelican kind.
CORN, *n.* Grain; maize; a hard tumor.
CORN, *v. t.* To sprinkle with salt; to granulate.
CORN'-BLADES, *n.* Leaves of maize.
CORN'-CHAND-LER, *n.* A dealer in corn.
CORN'-FIELD, *n.* A field where corn grows.
CORN'-ROSE, *n.* A species of poppy.
CORN'-E-Á, *n.* [L.] The transparent membrane of the forepart of the eye.
CORN'-EL, *n.* A tree; the cornelian cherry.
CORN'-E-OUS, *a.* Horny; like horn; hard.
COR'-NER, *n.* An angle; a secret place.
COR'-NER-STONE, *n.* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls and unites them.
COR'-NET, *n.* A musical instrument; an officer.
COR'-NET-CY, *n.* The office of a cornet.
COR'-NICE, *n.* The upper member of a column; a molding.
CORN'-ING, *ppr.* Sprinkling with salt.
CORN'-LAND, *n.* Land for corn or for maize.
CORN'-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding grain; grist mill.
CORN'-STALK, *n.* A stalk or stem of maize.
COR-NU-É'-PI-Á, *n.* The horn of plenty.
COR'-NUTE, *a.* Having horns.
CORN'-Y, *a.* Hard; like horn.
COR'-OL, *n.* The inner covering of a flower, consisting of petals.
COR-OL-LÁ'-CE-OUS, *a.* Consisting of a corol.
COR'-OL-LA-RY, *n.* An inference from a preceding proposition.
COR'-OL-LET, *n.* The foret in an aggregate flower.
CO-RÓ'-NÁ, *n.* [L.] The crown. *In architecture*, a flat member of the cornice crowning the entablature; the margin of a radiated compound flower.
COR'-O-NAL, *n.* A crown; chaplet; garland.
COR'-O-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the top of the head.
COR'-O-NA-RY, *a.* Of, or placed as a crown.
COR'-O-NÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of crowning as a king.
COR'-O-NER, *n.* An officer who inquires into the cause of an untimely death.
COR'-O-NET, *n.* A little crown worn by a nobleman.
COR'-PO-RAL, *n.* An inferior military officer.
COR'-PO-RAL, } *n.* [L.] A linen cloth to cover
COR'-PO-RALE, } the elements of the sacrament.
COR'-PO-RAL, } *a.* Pertaining to the body; hav-
COR'-PÓ'-RE-AL, } ing a body.
COR'-PO-RAL-I-TY, *n.* State of being embodied.
COR'-PO-RAL-LY, *ad.* Bodily; in a body.
COR'-PO-RATE, *a.* United in a community.
COR'-PO-RÁ'-TION, *n.* A body corporate or pol-
 itic.
COR'-PO-RÁ-TOR, *n.* The member of a corpora-
 tion.
COR-PO-RE'-I-TY, *n.* Bodily substance; mate-
 riality.
CORPS DI-PLO-MÁ-TIQUE, (core dip-lo-mat-
 eek.) [Fr.] The body of ambassadors or public
 ministers.
CORPS, (còre,) *n.* [Fr.] A body of troops.

- CORPSE**, *n.* The dead body of a human being.
COR'-PU-LENCE, *n.* Fleshiness; excessive fatness.
COR'-PU-LENT, *a.* Very fleshy; gross; fat.
COR'-PUS-CLE, (cor'-pusl.) *n.* An atom; a fine particle.
COR'-PUS JU'-RIS CA-NON'-I-CI, [L.] The body or code of canon law.
COR'-PUS JU'-RIS CIV'-I-LIS, [L.] The body of civil law.
COR-RECT', *v. t.* To chastise; to amend; to punish.
COR-RECT', *a.* Exact; accurate; right.
COR-RECT'-ED, *pp.* Punished; amended.
COR-RECT'-TION, *n.* [L. *correctio*.] The act of correcting; retrenchment of faults; that which is substituted in the place of what is erroneous; that which is intended to rectify, or to cure faults.
COR-RECT'-TION, *n.* Act of correcting; punish-
 ment.
COR-RECT'-TION-AL, *a.* Intended for correction.
COR-RECT'-IVE, *a.* Tending to correct or amend.
COR-RECT'-IVE, *n.* That which corrects.
COR-RECT'-LY, *ad.* Exactly; accurately; justly.
COR-RECT'-NESS, *n.* Exactness; accuracy.
COR-RECT'-OR, *n.* He or that which corrects.
COR-REG'-I-DOR, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish magistrate.
COR-RE-LÁ'-TION, *n.* Reciprocal relation.
COR-REL-A-TIVE, *a.* Having mutual relation.
COR-REL-A-TIVE, *n.* One opposed in a certain relation.
COR-RE-SPOND', *v. i.* To suit; to agree; to write to.
COR-RE-SPOND'-ENCE, *n.* Agreement; inter-
 course.
COR-RE-SPOND'-ENT, *a.* Suited; answerable.
COR-RE-SPOND'-ENT, *n.* One who has inter-
 course by letters.
COR-RE-SPOND'-ING, *ppr.* Writing to; suiting.
COR-RI-DÓR, *n.* A gallery round a house.
COR-RI-GEN'-DA, *plu.* [L.] Words or passages to be corrected.
COR-RI-GI-BLE, *a.* That may be amended.
COR-ROB'-O-RANT, *a.* Strengthening; confirming.
COR-ROB'-O-RATE, *v. t.* To strengthen; to con-
 firm.
COR-ROB-O-RA'-TION, *n.* Act of confirming.
COR-ROB-O-RA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to strengthen
COR-RÓDE', *v. t.* To eat away by degrees.
COR-RÓD'-ED, *pp.* Eaten away gradually.
COR-RÓ'-DI-BLE, *a.* That may be corroded.
COR-RÓD'-ING, *ppr.* Eating; gnawing; wearing.
COR-RÓ'-SION, *n.* Act of eating away.
COR-RÓ'-SIVE, *a.* Eating gradually; impairing.
COR-RÓ'-SIVE-LY, *ad.* By corrosion.
COR-RÓ'-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of corroding.
COR'-RU-GATE, *v. t.* To wrinkle; to contract.
COR-RU-GÁ'-TION, *n.* A contraction into wrin-
 kles.
COR-RUPT', *v. t. or i.* To spoil; to decay; to bribe.
COR-RUPT', *a.* Decayed; debauched; wicked; not
 genuine.
COR-RUPT'-ER, *n.* One who corrupts.
COR-RUPT-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being
 corrupted.
COR-RUPT'-I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being corrupted
COR-RUPT'-ING, *ppr.* Putrefying; depraving; *a.*
 tending or adapted to deprave.
COR-RUP'-TION, *n.* Decay; depravity of morals
COR-RUPT'-IVE, *a.* Tending to corrupt or taint
COR-RUPT'-LY, *ad.* With depravity; wickedly.
COR-RUPT'-NESS, *n.* Depravity of principles.
COR'-SAIR, *n.* A pirate; a robber on the ocean
CORSE, *n.* The dead body of a human being.
CORSE'-LET, *n.* Armor for the breast.
COR'-SET, *n.* A bodice or jump.
COR'-TEGE, (cor'-tèzh,) *n.* [Fr.] A train of at-
 tendants.
COR'-TES, (cor'-tèz,) *n. plu.* [Sp.] The states of
 the kingdom of Spain.

COR'-TEX, *n.* [L.] Bark, as of a tree.
COR-TI-CAL, *a.* Barky; belonging to bark.
COR-TI-COUS, *a.* Full of bark.
CO-RUS'-CANT, *a.* Flashing; shining.
COR-US-CATE, *v. i.* To flash; to lighten.
COR-US-EA'-TION, *n.* The flashing of light.
COR-VETTE, *n.* A sloop of war; an advice boat.
COR-VO-RANT, *n.* See CORMORANT.
COR-YM'-BUS, *n.* [L.] A corymb, or cluster of flowers.
COR-Y-PHE'-US, *n.* [Gr.] The chief of a choir, or company.
COS-MET'-IC, *a.* Promoting beauty.
COS-MET'-IC, *n.* A wash to improve beauty.
COS-MIC-AL, *a.* Rising and setting with the sun.
COS'-MIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By rising and setting with the sun.
COS-MOG'-O-NIST, *n.* One who treats of the origin or formation of the universe.
COS-MOG'-O-NY, *n.* Science of the formation of the world.
COS-MOG'-RA-PHER, *n.* A describer of the world.
COS-MO-GRAPH'-IE, *a.* Relating to the description of the world.
COS-MOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* Description of the world.
COS-MOL'-O-GIST, *n.* One who describes the world.
COS-MOL'-O-GY, *n.* The science of the world.
COS-MOP'-O-LITE, *n.* A citizen of the world.
COS-SAS, *n.* Plain India muslins.
COS'-SET, *n.* A lamb brought up by hand.
COST, *n.* Price paid; charge; expense; loss.
COST, *v. t.* To require to be given or expended.
COST'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the ribs.
COST'-ARD, *n.* A head; a kind of apple.
COS'-TIVE, *a.* Bound in body.
COS'-TIVE-NESS, *n.* A costive state; constipation.
COS'-TI-NESS, *n.* Expensiveness.
COST'-LY, *a.* Expensive; of great price; dear.
COST'-MA-RY, *n.* A plant, ale-cost.
COS-TUME, *n.* Established mode of dress.
COT, *n.* A hut; a cover for the finger.
COTE, *n.* A pen; a fold.
CO-TEM-PO-RA'-NE-OUS, *a.* Being at the same time.
CO-TEM-PO-RA-RY, *a.* Living at the same time.
CO-TEM-PO-RA-RY, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.
COT'-TER, *n.* A cottager.
CO-TE-RIE', *n.* A fashionable party.
CO-TIL'-LON, } (cotil'-yun), *n.* A brisk dance of
CO-TILL'-LON, } 8 persons.
COTT, *n.* A small bed; a bed frame suspended.
COT'-TAGE, *n.* A hut; a mean habitation.
COT'-TA-GER, *n.* One living in a cottage.
COT'-TON, (cot'-n.), *n.* A plant and its downy substance.
COT'-TON, *a.* Made of cotton.
COT'-TON-GIN, *n.* A machine to separate the seeds from the cotton.
COUCH, *v. i.* To lie or squat down.
COUCH, *v. t.* To lay close; to hide; to express; to remove a cataract in the eye.
COUCH, *n.* A seat for ease; a bed; a layer.
COUCH'-ANT, *a.* Squatting; lying down.
COUCH'-ED, *pp.* Laid down; expressed.
COUCH'-GRASS, *n.* Agropyron repens, a species very injurious to other plants.
COUGH, (cauf), *n.* Effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter.
COUGH, (cauf), *v. i.* To try to throw off phlegm.
COUGH'-ING, (cauf'-ing), *ppr.* Making efforts to throw off matter from the lungs.
COULD, (cood), *pret.* of CAN. Had power.
COUL'-TER. See COLTER.
COUN'-CIL, *n.* An assembly for consultation.
COUN'-SEL, *n.* Advice; prudence; an advocate.

COUN'-SEL, *v. t.* To advise; to exhort; to warn.
COUN'-SEL-ED, *pp.* Advised; exhorted; admonished.
COUN'-SEL-ING, *ppr.* Giving advice.
COUN'-SEL-OR, *n.* One who gives advice; a member of a council.
COUN'-SEL-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a counselor.
COUNT, *v. t.* To reckon; to tall; to number; to esteem.
COUNT, *n.* A tale; part of a declaration; a title.
COUNT'-ED, *pp.* Reckoned; supposed; enumerated.
COUN'-TE-NANCE, *n.* The face; air; look; appearance.
COUN'-TE-NANCE, *v. t.* To support; favor; encourage.
COUN'-TE-NANC-ED, *pp.* Favored; patronized.
COUN'-TE-NANC-ER, *n.* One who countenances, favors, or supports.
COUN'-TE-NANC-ING, *ppr.* Favoring; supporting.
COUNT'-ER, *n.* That which keeps a reckoning; a shop-table. [Eng. a prison.]
COUNT'-ER, *ad.* Contrary; in opposition.
COUN'-TER-ACT, *v. t.* To act in opposition; to hinder.
COUN-TER-ACT'-ED, *pp.* Hindered; frustrated.
COUN-TER-ACT'-TION, *n.* Opposite action; hindrance.
COUN-TER-ACT'-IVE, *a.* Tending to oppose.
COUN-TER-BAL'-ANCE, *n.* Opposite weight.
COUN-TER-BAL'-ANCE, *v. t.* To balance by weight in the opposite scale.
COUN'-TER-CHARM, *n.* That which opposes a charm.
COUN'-TER-CHECK, *n.* A stop; rebuke; reproof.
COUN'-TER-CUR-RENT, *a.* Running in an opposite direction.
COUN'-TER-EV-I-DENCE, *n.* Opposite evidence.
COUN'-TER-FEIT, *a.* Forged; deceitful.
COUN'-TER-FEIT, *n.* A forgery; an imposture.
COUN'-TER-FEIT, *v. t.* To forge; to feign; to imitate.
COUN'-TER-FEIT-ED, *pp.* Forged; imitated with a view to defraud.
COUN'-TER-FEIT-ER, *n.* One who counterfeits.
COUN'-TER-FEIT-LY, *ad.* With forgery; falsely.
COUN'-TER-MAND, *n.* A contrary order.
COUN'-TER-MAND', *v. t.* To give contrary orders.
COUN'-TER-MARCH, *n.* A march back.
COUN'-TER-MARCH', *v. t.* To march back again.
COUN'-TER-MARK, *n.* An opposite mark.
COUN'-TER-MINE, *n.* A subterraneous passage to oppose another.
COUN'-TER-MINE, *v. t.* To counterwork; to defeat.
COUN'-TER-MOVE-MENT, *n.* A movement in opposition to another.
COUN'-TER-PACE, *n.* A contrary measure.
COUN'-TER-PANE, *n.* The cover of a bed.
COUN'-TER-PART, *n.* The corresponding part.
COUN-TER-PE-TI'-TION, *n.* A petition opposing another.
COUN'-TER-PLEA, *n.* A replication in law.
COUN'-TER-PLOT, *n.* A plot against a plot.
COUN'-TER-POINT, *n.* A coverlet; opposite point.
COUN'-TER-POISE, *n.* Equal weight in opposition or power.
COUN'-TER-POISE, *v. t.* To equal; to balance.
COUN'-TER-POI'-SON, *n.* A poison to cure another.
COUN-TER-PRESS'-URE, *n.* Opposing pressure.
COUN'-TER-PROJ-ECT, *n.* An opposite project.
COUN-TER-REV-O-LU'-TION, *n.* A change to a former state.
COUN-TER-REV-O-LU'-TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

- COUN-TER-REV-O-LU'-TION-IST, *n.* One engaged in a counter-revolution.
 COUN'-TER-SCARP, *n.* In fortification, the exterior slope of the ditch.
 COUN'-TER-SEAL, *v. t.* To seal with another.
 COUN'-TER-SIGN, *v. t.* To sign as secretary, or other subordinate officer, a writing which has been signed by the principal or superior. Bank notes are signed by the president and countersigned by the cashier.
 COUN'-TER-SIGN, *n.* A military watch-word.
 COUN'-TER-SIG-NAL, *n.* A signal to answer or correspond to another.
 COUN'-TER-SINK, *v. t.* To drill a conical depression in metal.
 COUN'-TER-TEN'-OR, } *n.* High tenor in music.
 COUN'-TER, }
 COUN'-TER-VAIL', *v. t.* To balance; to compensate.
 COUN'-TER-VAIL'-ED, *pp.* Balanced.
 COUN'-TER-VIEW, *n.* Opposite view; contrast.
 COUN'-TER-WORK', *v. t.* To work in opposition to.
 COUNT'-ESS, *n.* The lady of a count or earl.
 COUNT'-ING, *pp.* Numbering; reckoning.
 COUNT'-ING-HOUSE, } *n.* A room or house, appropriated to the keeping of accounts.
 COUNT'-ING-ROOM, }
 COUNT'-LESS, *a.* Numberless; infinite.
 COUN'-TRY, *n.* [Fr. *contrée*.] Land around a city; a kingdom or state; native place.
 COUN'-TRY, *a.* Belonging to the country; rustic.
 COUN'-TRY-MAN, *n.* One of the same country; a rustic.
 COUN'-TY, *n.* A shire; a division of a state.
 COUP-DE-MAIN', (coo-de-māne'), [Fr.] A sudden attack; a rapid and dextrous enterprise.
 COUP-DE-GRACE', (coo-de-gräss'), [Fr.] The finishing stroke.
 COUP-D'-OEIL, (coo-d'-äil), [Fr.] A glance of the eye; a single view.
 CÖU-PEE', *n.* A step or motion in dancing.
 CÖUP'-LE, (eup'-l), *n.* A pair; a brace; two of a sort.
 CÖUP'-LE, (eup'-l), *v. t.* or *i.* To join together; to marry.
 CÖUP'-LED, (eup'-ld), *pp.* United in a pair; joined.
 CÖUP'-LING, (eup'-ling), *pp.* Uniting in a pair.
 CÖUP'-LET, (eup'-let), *n.* Two verses; a pair.
 CÖUR-AGE, *n.* Bravery; valor; boldness.
 CÖUR-AGE'-OUS, *a.* Brave; bold; daring.
 CÖUR-AGE'-OUS-LY, *ad.* Bravely; boldly; heroically.
 CÖUR-AGE'-OUS-NESS, *n.* Bravery; boldness; intrepidity.
 CÖU-RANT', *n.* A quick dance; a newspaper.
 CÖUR'-I-ER, [Fr. *courier*.] *n.* A messenger sent in haste.
 CÖURSE, *n.* A race; place of running; a passage; a class; a service of meat.
 CÖURSE, *v. i.* or *t.* To hunt; to run; to pursue.
 CÖURSE'-ED, *pp.* Run over, as ground.
 CÖURSE'-ER, *n.* A race-horse; a racer; a hunter.
 CÖURSE'-ES, *n.* The principal sails of a ship.
 CÖURSE'-ING, *pp.* Running; pursuing.
 CÖURT, *n.* A place in front of a yard inclosed by a wall or fence; a palace; the hall where justice is administered; persons who compose the retinue of a king; or persons or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes; the art of pleasing.
 CÖURT, *v. t.* To make love; to solicit in marriage.
 CÖURT'-DAY, *n.* A day for administering justice.
 CÖURT'-E-OUS, *a.* Civil; complaisant.
 CÖURT'-E-OUS-LY, *ad.* Civilly; politely.
 CÖURT'-E-OUS-NESS, *n.* Civility; complaisance.
 CÖURT'-E-SAN, *n.* A lewd woman.
 CÖURT'-E-SY, *n.* Civility; politeness; kind treatment.
 CÖURT'-E-SY, (kurt'-sy), *n.* A female act of respect.
 CÖURT'-E-SY, (kurt'-sy), *v. i.* To do the act of reverence as a female.
 CÖURT'-FA-VOR, *n.* Favor bestowed by princes.
 CÖURT'-HAND, *n.* A hand used in records.
 CÖURT'-IER, (cört'-yur), *n.* An attendant on a court.
 CÖURT'-ING, *pp.* Flattering; soliciting in marriage.
 CÖURT'-LIKE, *a.* Polite; well-bred; civil.
 CÖURT'-LI-NESS, *n.* Elegance of manners; complaisance with dignity.
 CÖURT'-LY, *a.* Polite; elegant; flattering.
 CÖURT-MAR'-TIAL, *n.* A military court for the trial of military offenses.
 CÖURT'-SHIP, *n.* Solicitation in marriage.
 CÖUS'-IN, (euz'-n), *n.* The child of an uncle or aunt.
 CÖU-TEAU', (coo-to'), *n.* [Fr. a knife.] A hanger.
 CÖVE, *n.* A small creek, inlet, or bay.
 CÖV'-E-NANT, *n.* An agreement; compact; stipulation.
 CÖV'-E-NANT, *v. i.* To contract; to bargain; to stipulate.
 CÖV'-E-NANT-EE', *n.* One to whom a covenant is made.
 CÖV'-E-NANT-ER, *n.* One who makes a covenant.
 CÖV'-ER, *v. t.* To spread over; to hide; to clothe; to include or comprehend.
 CÖV'-ER, *n.* That which overspreads; shelter; pretense; a plate set on the table.
 CÖV'-ER-ED, *pp.* Hid; concealed; sheltered.
 CÖV'-ER-ING, *pp.* Spreading over; hiding; protecting.
 CÖV'-ER-ING, *n.* That which covers or conceals.
 CÖV'-ER-LET, *n.* An upper bed cover.
 CÖV'-ERT, *a.* Covered; hid; secret; disguised.
 CÖV'-ERT, *n.* A shelter; a thicket; a defense.
 CÖV'-ERT-LY, *ad.* Secretly; privately; closely.
 CÖV'-ERT-URE, *n.* The state of a married woman.
 CÖV'-ET, *v. t.* [Fr. *convoyer*.] To desire earnestly or inordinately.
 CÖV'-ET-ED, *pp.* Earnestly desired or longed for.
 CÖV'-ET-ING, *pp.* Earnestly wishing for.
 CÖV'-ET-OUS, *a.* Eager to gain and save property.
 CÖV'-ET-OUS-LY, *ad.* Greedily; with eagerness to save.
 CÖV'-ET-OUS-NESS, *n.* Eager desire of saving property.
 CÖV'-EY, *n.* A brood of birds; a hatch.
 CÖ'-VIN, *n.* Deceitful agreement; collusion.
 CÖ'-VING, *n.* An arch, or arched projection.
 CÖ'-VIN-OUS, *a.* Collusive; fraudulent.
 CÖW, *n.*; *plu.* cows; *old plu.* kine. [A. S. *cu*; Dan. *koe*; G. *kuh*; Sw. *ko*; Hindoo, *gou*; Pers. *koh*; Sans. *go*.] The female of the bovine genus.
 CÖW, *v. t.* To dispirit; to depress with timidity.
 CÖW'-ED, *pp.* Dispirited; depressed.
 CÖW'-ARD, *n.* One deficient in courage; a dastard.
 CÖW'-ARD-ICE, *n.* Want of courage; timidity.
 CÖW'-ARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Cowardice; want of bravery.
 CÖW'-ARD-LY, *a.* Meantly timid; fearful.
 CÖW'-ARD-LY, *ad.* With mean timidity.
 CÖW'-ER, *v. i.* To sink by bending the knees.
 CÖW'-HAGE, *n.* A leguminous plant.
 CÖW'-ITCH, } *n.* A leguminous plant.
 CÖW'-HERD, *n.* One who takes care of cows.
 CÖW'-HOUSE, *n.* A house to shelter cattle.
 CÖWL, *n.* A monk's hood; a vessel for water.
 CÖW'-LICK, *n.* A tuft of hair which appears as if licked by a cow.
 CÖWL-STAFF, *n.* A staff for two to carry water.
 CÖW'-PEN, *n.* An inclosure for cows or cattle.
 CÖW'-POX, *n.* The vaccine disease.

€OW'-RY, *n.* A small shell used for coin in Africa.
 €OW'-SLIP, *n.* A plant bearing yellow flowers.
 €OW'-TREE, *n.* A tree in South America which produces milk.
 €OX'-€OMB, *n.* The caruncle of a cock; a fop.
 €OX'-€OMB-RY, *n.* The manners of a coxcomb.
 €OX'-COM-IC-AL, *a.* Conceited; foppish; pert.
 €OY, *a.* Reserved; modest; retiring.
 €OY'-ISH, *a.* Somewhat shy; reserved.
 €OY'-LY, *ad.* With reserve; shyly; modestly.
 €OY'-NESS, *n.* Shyness of familiarity; reserve.
 €OZ'-EN, (*euz'-n.*) *v. t.* To cheat; to defraud.
 €OZ'-EN-AGE, *n.* Cheating; fraud in bargaining.
 €OZ'-EN-ED, *pp.* Cheated; defrauded.
 €OZ'-EN-ER, *n.* One who cheats; a knave.
 €O'-ZY, *a.* Snugly seated.
 €RAB, *n.* A crustacean fish, the cray-fish; a wild apple; a peevish person.
 €RAB'-BED, *a.* Peevish; sour; intricate.
 €RAB'-BED-LY, *ad.* Peevishly; morosely.
 €RAB'-BED-NESS, *n.* Crossness; peevishness; intricacy.
 €RACK, *n.* A sudden noise; a fissure; a boaster.
 €RACK, *v. i. or t.* To break into chinks; to split.
 €RACK'-BRÁIN-ED, *a.* Having the understanding impaired.
 €RACK'-ED, *pp.* Rent; split; crazy.
 €RACK'-ER, *n.* A firework; a boaster; a hard biscuit.
 €RACK'-LE, *v. i.* To make sharp sudden noises.
 €RACK'-LING, *n.* Crepitation; sharp sounds.
 €RACK'-NEL, *n.* A hard biscuit.
 €RÁ'-DLE, *n.* [*A. S. cradel.*] A machine for rocking children, and an instrument for cutting grain on farms.
 €RÁ'-DLE, *v. t.* To lay or rock in a cradle; to cut and lay in a swath.
 €RÁ'-DLED, *pp.* Rocked in a cradle; cut and laid in a swath.
 €RÁ'-DLING, *ppr.* Rocking in a cradle; cutting, &c.
 €RÁFT, *n.* Art; trade; cunning; small vessels.
 €RÁFT'-I-LY, *ad.* With cunning; artfully; slyly.
 €RÁFT'-I-NESS, *n.* Cunning; stratagem.
 €RÁFTS'-MAN, *n.* An artificer; a mechanic.
 €RÁFT'-Y, *a.* Cunning; subtil; artful; sly.
 €RAG, *n.* Rough rock; nape of the neck.
 €RAG'-GED, } *a.* Full of crags; rough; rugged
 €RAG'-GY, } with broken rocks.
 €RAG'-GED-NESS, } *n.* Roughness with broken
 €RAG'-GI-NESS, } rocks; ruggedness.
 €RAKE, *n.* The corn-crake is a migrating fowl.
 €RAM, *v. t. or i.* [*A. S. crammian; Sw. krama.*] To stuff; to force down; to eat greedily or beyond satiety.
 €RAM'-MED, *pp.* Stuffed; crowded.
 €RAM'-MING, *ppr.* Stuffing; filling to satiety.
 €RAMP, *n.* Spasm; confinement; a piece of iron for holding timbers together.
 €RAMP, *v. t.* To confine; to hinder; to stop.
 €RAMP'-ED, *pp.* Affected with spasm; confined.
 €RAMP'-FISH, *n.* The torpedo or electric ray.
 €RAMP'-ING, *ppr.* Confining; straightening.
 €RAMP'-IR-ON, *n.* A ramp or iron used for fastening.
 €RAN'-BER-RY, *n.* A berry growing in swamps, used for sauce.
 €RÁNCH, *v. t.* See *CRAUNCH*.
 €RÁNE, *n.* A migratory fowl; a machine for raising weights; a siphon, or crooked pipe.
 €RÁNES'-BILL, *n.* A plant; a pair of pincers.
 €RÁNE'-FLY, *n.* An insect with long legs.
 €RAN-I-OL'-O-GY, *n.* A discourse or treatise on the skull; the science which investigates the structure and uses of the skull in relation to intellectual power.
 €RAN-I-OM'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the skulls of animals.

€RÁ'-NI-UM, *n.* [*L.*] The skull.
 €RANK, *n.* The end of an axis bent.
 €RANK, *a.* Bold; stout; easily overset.
 €RAN'-NI-ED, *a.* Full of chinks or fissures.
 €RAN'-NY, *n.* A chink; fissure; crevice; crack.
 €RÁPE, *n.* A thin stuff used in mourning, &c.
 €RAP'-U-LÁ, *n.* [*L.*] A surfeit.
 €RAP'-U-LENCE, *n.* A surfeit; crop sickness.
 €RASH, *v. i.* To make loud multifarious sounds.
 €RASH, *n.* A loud mixed sound of things falling.
 €RASH'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *CRA*SH.
 €RASH'-ING, *ppr.* Making a mixed sound.
 €RÁ'-SIS, *n.* *In grammar*, a figure by which two letters are contracted into one long letter, or a diphthong.
 €RAS'-SI-MENT, *n.* The red thick part of blood.
 €RAS'-SI-TUDE, *n.* Grossness; coarseness; thickness.
 €RATCH'-ES, *n.* A swelling on a horse's pastern.
 €RÁTE, *n.* A hamper for earthen ware.
 €RÁ'-TER, *n.* [*L.*] The aperture or mouth of a volcano.
 €RÁUNCH, *v. t.* To chew; to crush with the teeth.
 €RÁUNCH'-ED, *pp.* Crushed with the teeth.
 €RÁ-VAT', *n.* A neckcloth for men.
 €RÁVE, *v. i. or t.* To ask earnestly; to beg; beseech.
 €RÁV'-ED, *pp.* Asked with earnestness; begged.
 €RÁV'-EN, *n.* A coward; a spiritless fellow.
 €RÁV'-ING, *ppr.* Asking earnestly; begging; *a.* having a keen desire of gratification.
 €RAW, *n.* The crop or first stomach of fowls.
 €RAW'-FISH, } *n.* A crab.
 €RÁY'-FISH, }
 €RAWL, *v. i.* To creep; to cringe; to have the sensation of insects creeping on the body.
 €RAWL'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *CRAWL*.
 €RAWL'-ER, *n.* A creeper; a sluggish person.
 €RAWL'-ING, *ppr.* Creeping slowly; cringing.
 €RÁY'-FISH. See *CRAW-FISH*.
 €RÁY'-ON, *n.* A colored mineral used in drawing; a pencil; a drawing or design.
 €RÁY'-ON, *v. t.* To sketch with a crayon.
 €RÁY'-ON-ED, *pp.* Sketched with a crayon.
 €RÁZE, *v. t.* To break; to crack the brain.
 €RÁ'-ZED, *pp.* Impaired in understanding.
 €RÁ'-ZED-NESS, *n.* A crazy state.
 €RÁ'-ZI-NESS, *n.* State of being deranged in intellect; feebleness.
 €RÁ'-ZY, *a.* Broken; weak; deranged; mad.
 €REAK, *v. i.* To make a grating sound.
 €REAK'-ING, *pp.* Making a grating sound.
 €REAM, *n.* [*Fr. crème; L. cremor; A. S. ream.*] The oily part of milk; best part.
 €REAM, *v. i. or t.* To yield or take off cream.
 €REAM'-FÁC-ED, *a.* Pale-faced; cowardly.
 €REAM'-Y, *a.* Full of cream; rich.
 €REASE, *v. t.* To make a crease.
 €REASE, *n.* A mark made by folding.
 €RE'-A-SÓTE, *n.* An antiseptic principle, the product of the distillation of wood.
 €RE-ÁTE', *v. t.* [*L. creo.*] To bring into existence; to form; to make.
 €RE-Á'-TED, *pp.* Brought into being; caused, formed.
 €RE-Á'-TING, *ppr.* Forming; producing from nothing.
 €RE-Á'-TION, *n.* The act of producing from nothing; the universe.
 €RE-Á'-TIVE, *a.* Having power to create; that creates.
 €RE-Á'-TOR, *n.* One who gives existence; God.
 €REA'-TURE, *n.* A thing created; man; animal.
 €RE'-DENCE, *n.* Belief; credit; reputation.
 €RE-DEN'-DA, *n.* [*L.*] *In theology*, things to be believed.

CRE-DEN-TIALS, *n.* Testimonials; warrant of belief.
CRE-D-I-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* Claim to belief; that
CRE-D-I-BLE-NESS, } which renders it reason-
able to believe.
CRE-D-I-BLE, *a.* Worthy of belief; probable.
CRE-D-I-BLY, *ad.* In a credible manner.
CRE-D-IT, *n.* Belief; reputation; trust; a sum due a person.
CRE-D-IT, *v. t.* To believe; to give faith to; to trust.
CRE-D-IT-A-BLE, *a.* Reputable; estimable.
CRE-D-IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Credit; reputation.
CRE-D-IT-A-BLY, *ad.* With reputation; reputably.
CRE-D-IT-ED, *pp.* Believed; trusted.
CRE-D-IT-OR, *n.* One who trusts, or to whom one is indebted.
CRE-DU'-LI-TY, } *n.* Easiness of belief;
CRE-D-U-LOUS-NESS, } readiness to believe on slight evidence.
CRE-D'-U-LOUS, *a.* Apt to believe on slight evidence.
CREED, *n.* [*W. credo; A. S. creda; L. credo.*] Belief; confession of faith.
CREEK, *n.* A small bay or inlet; a stream.
CREEK'-Y, *a.* Containing creeks; winding.
CREEL, *n.* An osier basket.
CREEP, *v. i. pp.* crept, creeps. To move with the belly on the ground; to move slowly; to fawn.
CREEP'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **CREEP**.
CREEP'-ER, *n.* One that creeps; a plant; an iron instrument for drawing up things from the bottom of a well, or river; a genus of birds.
CREEP'-ING, *ppr.* Crawling; moving slowly.
CREEP'-ING-LY, *ad.* Slowly; in a dull manner.
CRE-MA'-TION, *n.* The act of burning.
CRE'-MOR, *n.* [*L.*] Cream; expressed juice; scum.
CRE'-NATE, *a.* Notched; indented.
CRE'-OLE, *n.* A native of the West Indies and Spanish America, descended from European parents.
CREP-I-TATE, *v. i.* To crackle in burning.
CREP-I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Crackling; snapping.
CREP-I-TA'-TION, *n.* Cracking sounds.
CREPT. See **CREEP**.
CRE-PUS'-CLE, (*cre-pus'*) *n.* Twilight.
CRE-PUS'-CU-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to twilight;
CRE-PUS'-CU-LOUS, } glimmering; dim.
CRIS-CEN'-DO, [*It.*] *In music*, denotes with an increasing volume.
CRIS'-CENT, } *a.* Increasing; growing.
CRIS'-CIVE, }
CRIS'-CENT, *n.* The increasing moon; Turkish standard.
CRESS, *n.* The name of several species of plants.
CREST'-SET, *n.* A great light set on a beacon.
CREST, *n.* A plume of feathers; a tuft; a comb.
CREST, *v. t.* To furnish with a crest.
CREST'-ED, *a.* Wearing a crest or plume.
CREST'-FALL-EN, *a.* Dejected; spiritless; cowed.
CREST'-LESS, *a.* Not having a crest, or coat-armour.
CRE-TA'-CEOUS, *a.* Chalky; partaking of chalk.
CRE'-TIC, *n.* A poetic foot of one short between two long syllables.
CRE'-TI-CISM, *n.* A falsehood.
CRE'-TIN, *n.* A name given to certain deformed idiots among the Alps.
CREW'-ICE, *n.* A small crack, fissure or opening.
CREW, *n.* A ship's company; a mean company.
CREW, (*eru*) *pret.* and *pp.* of **CROW**.
CREW'-EL, *n.* A ball of yarn; two threaded worsted.
CRIB, *n.* A manger, rack, stall; frame for children.
CRIB, *v. t.* To steal; to cage; to confine.
CRIB'-BAGE, *n.* A game at cards.
CRIB'-BED, *pp.* Confined in a crib.
CRIB'-BLE, *n.* A sifter; a riddle.

CRIB'-BLE, *v. t.* To sift, or riddle.
CRIB'-BLED, *pp.* Sifted; riddled.
CRIB'-RI-FORM, *a.* Resembling a sieve.
CRICK, *n.* A spasmodic affection, as of the back.
CRICK'-ET, *n.* A small insect; a game; a low seat.
CR-I'-ED, *pp.* of **CRY**.
CR-I'-ER, *n.* One who cries goods, or one who gives notice or makes proclamation.
CRIM'-CON, [*L.*] Unlawful intercourse with a married woman.
CRIME, *n.* [*L. crimen.*] A violation of law; public offense; sin.
CRIM'-I-NAL, *a.* Guilty of a crime; not innocent.
CRIM'-I-NAL, *n.* One who has committed a crime.
CRIM'-I-NAL-LY, *ad.* With crime; with guilt.
CRIM-I-NAL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being criminal.
CRIM'-I-NATE, *v. t.* To charge with a crime.
CRIM'-I-NA-TED, *pp.* Charged with a crime.
CRIM'-I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Accusing; charging with crime.
CRIM-I-NA'-TION, *n.* Accusation; charge of crime.
CRIM'-I-NA-TO-RY, *a.* Accusing; censorious.
CRIMP, *a.* Easily crumpled; brittle; crisp.
CRIMP, *n.* An agent for coals or shipping; one hired to procure seamen; a game at cards.
CRIMP, *v. t.* To catch; to pinch; to curl.
CRIMP'-AGE, *n.* Premium paid for hiring seamen [*Eng.*]
CRIMP'-ED, *pp.* Seized; curled; frizzled.
CRIM'-PLE, *v. t.* To lay in plaits; to contract.
CRIM'-PLED, *pp.* Contracted; curled.
CRIM'-PLING, *ppr.* Contracting; curling.
CRIM'-SON, *n.* A deep red color.
CRIM'-SON, *a.* Of a deep red color.
CRIM'-SON, *v. t.* To tinge with red; to blush.
CRIM'-SON-ED, *pp.* Tinged with a deep red.
CRINGE, *v. t.* To shrink; to contract; [*vulgarly scringe.*]
CRINGE, *n.* A low bow; servility.
CRINGE, *v. i.* To bow; to fawn; to flatter meanly.
CRING'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **CRINGE**.
CRING'-ER, *n.* One who cringes and bows.
CRING'-ING, *ppr.* Shrinking; bowing servilely.
CRIN'-GLE, *n.* A withe; hole in a bolt-rope.
CRIN'-IG-ER-OUS, *a.* Hairy; rough.
CRIN'-KLE, *n.* To bind; to turn; to wrinkle.
CRIN'-KLE, *a.* A wrinkle; turn; fold.
CRIP'-PLE, *n.* A lame person.
CRIP'-PLE, *v. t.* To make lame; to disable.
CRIP'-PLED, *pp.* Made lame; disabled.
CRIP'-PLE-NESS, *n.* Lameness.
CRIP'-PLING, *ppr.* Making lame; disabling.
CRY'-SIS, *n.; plu.* **CRISES**, [*L. crisis.*] A critical time; a turn.
CRISP, *v. t.* To curl; to make brittle.
CRISP, } *a.* Curled; brittle; short.
CRISP'-Y, }
CRISP-A'-TION, *n.* Act of curling.
CRISP'-ED, *pp.* Curled; frizzled; twisted.
CRISP'-ING-FIN, *n.* A curling iron.
CRISP'-NESS, *n.* A state of being curled; brittle-ness.
CRISP'-Y, *a.* Curled; formed into ringlets; brittle.
CRIST'-ATE, *a.* Crested; tufted.
CRIT'-E'-RI-ON, *n.; plu.* **CRITERIA**. Standard of judging.
CRIT'-IC, *n.* [*Gr. κριτικός, from κρίτης, a judge.*] A person skilled in judging of the merits of literary works; a judge; one who judges with severity.
CRIT'-IC, *a.* Relating to criticism.
CRIT'-IC-AL, *a.* Nice; exact; indicating a crisis.
CRIT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Exactly; nicely.
CRIT'-IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Exactness; niceness; accuracy.
CRIT'-I-CISE, *v. i.* To judge and remark with exactness.

CRIT'-I-CISM, *n.* The act or art of judging nicely of work; a discriminating remark.
ERI-TIQUE', *n.* Critical examination.
CRIZ'-ZLE, *v. i.* To contract roughness, as glass.
CRIZ'-ZLED, *pp.* Having its surface rough.
EROAK, } *n.* A rough sound, as of frogs.
EROAK'-ING, }
EROAK, *v. i.* To utter a rough sound.
EROAK'-ED, *pp.* of **EROAK**.
EROAK'-ER, *n.* One who croaks or murmurs.
EROAK'-ING, *ppr.* Making a harsh sound.
ERÓ'-CAL-ITE, *n.* A mineral; a variety of zeolite.
ERÓ'-CE-OUS, *a.* Like saffron; yellow.
EROCK, *n.* An earthen pot; black matter.
EROCK, *v. t.* To blacken with burnt matter.
EROCK'-ED, *pp.* Blackened with foul matter.
EROCK'-E-RY, *n.* All kinds of earthen ware of a coarse kind; vessels formed of clay and baked.
ERÓ'-O-DILE, *n.* An amphibious animal of the lizard kind, like the alligator.
ERÓ'-EUS, *n.* Saffron; a yellow powder.
ERÓFT, *n.* A field near a house; a little close.
ERÓI-SÁDE', *See* **CRUSADE**.
EROM'-LECH, (*erom'-lek*.) *n.* A collection of huge flat stones resting on others set on end.
ERÓNE, *n.* An old ewe; an old woman.
ERÓ'-NY, *n.* An old intimate companion.
EROOK, *n.* A bend; curve; shepherd's staff.
ERÓOK, *v. t. or i.* To bend; to turn from a straight line.
ERÓOK'-ED, *pp. and a.* Bent; curving; perverse.
ERÓOK'-ED-LY, *ad.* With bending; perversely.
ERÓOK'-ED-NESS, *n.* Bending form; deformity.
ERÓP, *n.* Produce; the stomach of a fowl.
ERÓP, *v. t.* To cut or pinch off; to reap.
ERÓP'-FUL, *a.* Quite full; crammed; glutted.
ERÓP'-PED, *pp.* Cut short; plucked.
ERÓP'-PING, *ppr.* Cutting or plucking off.
ERÓP'-SICK, *a.* Sick by excess of eating.
ERÓPT. *See* **CRÓPED**.
ERÓ'-SÍER, (*eró'-zhur*.) *n.* A bishop's staff with a cross on it; a pastoral staff.
ERÓS'-LET, *n.* A small cross.
ERÓSS, (*eraus*.) *n.* [*W. croas*; *Arm. croaz*; *G. kreuz*; *Dan. kryds*; *Fr. croix*; *It. croce*; *Sp. cruz*; *W. cróg.*] The ensign of the Christian religion; a line drawn through another; a gibbet; adversity; sufferings of Christ.
ERÓSS, *a.* Any thing that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; athwart; pævish; difficult; adverse; opposite; interchanged.
ERÓSS, *v. t.* To lay or pass athwart; to cancel.
ERÓSS'-BÁR-SHÓT, *n.* A bullet with an iron bar passing through it for destroying rigging.
ERÓSS'-BILL, *n.* A defendant's bill in chancery; a fowl.
ERÓSS'-BÓW, *n.* A bow placed athwart a stock.
ERÓSS'-ED, *pp.* Having a line drawn over; canceled.
ERÓSS-EX-AM-I-NÁ'-TION, *n.* The examination of a witness called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.
ERÓSS-EX-AM'-INE, *v. t.* To examine by different parties.
ERÓSS-EX-AM'-IN-ED, *pp.* Examined by the opposite party.
ERÓSS'-GRÁIN-ED, *a.* Ill-natured; cross; perverse.
ERÓSS'-ING, *ppr.* Passing over; canceling; opposing.
ERÓSS'-LEG-GED, *a.* Having the legs across.
ERÓSS'-LY, *ad.* Peevishly; perversely.
ERÓSS'-NESS, *n.* Peevishness; ill-nature; forwardness.
ERÓSS'-PUR-POSE, *n.* A contrary purpose.
ERÓSS'-QUES-TION, *v. t.* To cross examine.
ERÓSS'-RÓAD, } *n.* A way or road that crosses
ERÓSS'-WAY, } another.

ERÓSS'-WIND, *n.* A side wind.
ERÓSS'-WISE, *ad.* In the form of a cross; across.
ERÓTCH, *n.* The forking of a tree.
ERÓTCH'-ET, *n.* A note of half a minim; a hook, a whim.
ERÓUCH, *v. i.* To stoop low; to bend; to cringe.
ERÓUCH'-ED, *pp.* of **ERÓUCH**.
ERÓUCH'-ING, *ppr.* Bending servilely; cringing.
ERÓUP, *n.* A disease of the wind-pipe; rattles; the buttocks of a horse.
ERÓW, *n.* A black fowl; a bar of iron with a crook; the cock's voice.
ERÓW, *v. i. pret.* crowed, crew; *pp.* crowed. To utter the cry of a cock; to exult.
ERÓW'-BÁR, *n.* A bar of iron used as a lever.
ERÓW'-ED, *pp.* of **ERÓW**.
ERÓWD, *n.* A throng; a multitude; a kind of violin.
ERÓWD, *v. t. or i.* To press together, urge, squeeze.
ERÓWD'-ING, *ppr.* Pressing closely; urging.
ERÓWN, *n.* Top of the head; badge of royalty worn on the head; a garland.
ERÓWN, *v. t.* To invest with a crown; to honor; to reward.
ERÓWN'-ED, *pp.* Invested with regal power.
ERÓWN'-GLÁSS, *n.* A sort of fine English window glass.
ERÓWN-IM-PE'-RI-AL, *n.* A plant with a rich flower.
ERÓWN'-ING, *ppr.* Investing with a crown; finishing.
ERÓWN'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with cogs at right angles to its plane.
ERÓW'-FOÓT, *n.* An iron instrument with sharp points, laid upon the ground to prevent the advance of cavalry.
ERÓ'-CIAL, *a.* Transverse; running across.
ERÓ'-CI-ATE, *v. t.* To torture; to give extreme pain.
ERÓ'-CI-BLE, *n.* A chemical vessel; a melting pot.
ERÓ'-CI-FY-ED, *pp.* Put to death on a cross.
ERÓ'-CI-FIER, *n.* One who crucifies.
ERÓ'-CI-FIX, *n.* A little cross with the body of Christ in effigy.
ERÓ'-CI-FIX'-ION, *n.* A nailing to a cross.
ERÓ'-CI-FORM, *a.* Being of the form of a cross.
ERÓ'-CI-FY, *v. t.* To fasten and put to death on a cross.
ERÓ'-CI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Putting to death on a cross.
ERÓDE, *a.* [*L. crudus*; *Fr. crud.*] Raw; unripe; indigested; unfinished.
ERÓD'-LE. *See* **CRÓDLE**.
ERÓDE'-LY, *ad.* With rawness; without ripeness.
ERÓDE'-NESS, *n.* Rawness; unripeness.
ERÓ'-DI-TY, *n.* Rawness; undigested matter.
ERÓ'-EL, *a.* Inhuman; barbarous; unfeeling.
ERÓ'-EL-LY, *ad.* In a barbarous manner.
ERÓ'-EL-NESS, } *n.* Inhumanity; barbarity.
ERÓ'-EL-TY, }
ERÓ'-ET, *n.* A vial for vinegar or oil.
ERÓISE, *v. i.* To sail back and forth in search of an enemy's vessels; to rove on the sea.
ERÓISE, *n.* A voyage made by roving.
ERÓISE, *n.* A small cup or vial.
ERÓIS'-ED, *pret. and pp.* of **ERÓISE**.
ERÓIS'-ER, *n.* A person or vessel that cruises, usually an armed ship.
ERÓIS'-ING, *ppr.* Sailing back and forth.
ERÓUMB, } *n.* [*A. S. cruma.*] A fragment, as of
ERÓUMB, } bread or cake.
ERÓUMB, *v. t.* To break or cut into pieces.
ERÓUMB'-BLE, *v. t. or i.* To break or fall to pieces.
ERÓUMB'-BLED, *pp.* Broken into small pieces.
ERÓUMB'-BLING, *pp.* Breaking or falling to pieces.
ERÓUMB'-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth laid under the table to keep the floor clean.

CRUMP, *a.* Crooked in the back; bowed.
CRUM'-PLE, *v. t.* To make wrinkles; to ruffle.
CRUM'-PLED, *pp.* Drawn into wrinkles or folds.
CRUM'-PLING, *ppr.* Drawing into wrinkles.
CRU'-OR, *n.* [L.] Coagulated blood.
CRUP'-PER, *n.* A leather to hold a saddle back.
CRUP'-PER, *v. t.* To put a crupper on.
CRUP'-PER-ED, *pp.* Having a crupper on.
CRU'-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the leg.
CRU-SADE', *n.* [Fr. *croisade*.] A military expedition to recover the Holy Land from infidels; a coin.
CRU-SA'-DER, *n.* One who engages in a crusade.
CRUSE, } *n.* A small cup or vial.
CRUISE, }
CRU'-SET, *n.* A goldsmith's melting pot.
CRUSH, *v. t.* To bruise; to dispirit; to subdue; to ruin.
CRUSH, *n.* A violent collision and bruising; ruin.
CRUSH'-ED, *pp.* Bruised; subdued; ruined.
CRUST, *n.* A hard covering over bread or other matter; a shell; a scab.
CRUST, *v. i. or t.* To cover with a hard case.
CRUS-TA'-CEOUS, *a.* Shelly; having soft shells, as a lobster.
CRUST-A'-TION, *n.* An adherent crust.
CRUST-I-LY, *ad.* Peevishly; with surliness.
CRUST'-I-NESS, *n.* Moroseness; surliness.
CRUST'-Y, *a.* Like crust; hard and dry; snappish.
CRUTCH, *n.* A staff with a curving cross piece at the head, used by lame persons.
CRUTCH, *v. t.* To support on crutches.
CRUTCH'-ED, *pp.* Supported on crutches.
CRY, *v. t. or i.* To call; to weep; to proclaim; to implore.
CRY, *n.* A calling or bawling; outcry; yell.
CRY'-ER, *n.* A kind of hawk. See **CRIER**.
CRY'-ING, *ppr.* Calling; weeping; proclaiming.
CRYPT, *n.* A subterranean cell or cave under a church.
CRYPT-TO-GAM'-I-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to certain
CRYPT-TO-GAM'-IE, } plants, as ferns, mosses,
 mushrooms, &c.
CRYPT-TOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* The art of writing in secret characters.
CRYS'-TAL, *n.* A regular solid of any mineral, &c.
CRYS'-TAL, } *a.* Pertaining to crystal; clear.
CRYS'-TAL-LINE, }
CRYS-TAL-I-ZA'-TION, *n.* The process of forming crystals.
CRYS-TAL-IZE', *v. t. or i.* To form or be formed into a crystal.
CRYS'-TAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Formed into a crystal.
CRYS'-TAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Forming into crystals.
CRYS-TAL-OG'-RA-PHY, *n.* The science of crystallization.
CUB, *n.* The young of the dog kind, fox, bear, &c.
CUBE, *n.* [L. *cubeus*.] A regular solid body with six equal sides; the third power of a root.
CUBE, *v. t.* To multiply twice into itself.
CU-BA'-TION, *n.* The finding exactly the cubic or solid contents of a body.
CU'-BEB, *n.* A small spicy berry of the pepper kind.
CU'-BIE, } *a.* Having the form of a cube.
CU'-BIC-AL, }
CU'-BIT, *n.* The fore arm; measure of a man's arm from the elbow.
CU'-BIT-AL, *a.* Belonging to the cubit.
CU'-BOID, } *a.* Having the form of a cube.
CU'-BOID'-AL, }
CUCK'-OLD, *n.* The husband of an adulteress.
CUCK'-OO, *n.* A bird of the genus *colinus*.
CU'-CUL-LATE, *a.* Hooded; cowl'd; of the shape of a hood.
CU'-CUM-BER, *n.* A plant and its fruit.
CU'-CUR-BIT, *n.* A chemical vessel like a gourd.
CU'-CUR-BIT-A'-CEOUS, *a.* Resembling a gourd.
CUD, *n.* A portion of food, or of tobacco chewed.

CUD'-DLE, *v. i.* To lie low or close; to squat.
CUD'-DY, *n.* A cabin; the cole-fish.
CUD'-GEL, *n.* A thick heavy stick.
CUD'-GEL, *v. t.* To beat with a heavy stick.
CUD'-GEL-ED, *pp.* Beat with a cudgel.
CUD'-GEL-ER, *n.* One who beats with a cudgel.
CUD'-GEL-PROOF, *a.* Not to be hurt with a cudgel.
CUD'-LE, *n.* A small sea-fish.
CUD'-WEED, *n.* The plant goldy-locks.
CUE, *n.* The end or tail of a thing; humor; a hint; a rod used in playing billiards.
CUFF, *n.* A box or blow; part of a sleeve.
CUFF, *v. t.* To strike with the hand; to beat.
CUFF'-ED, *pp.* Beaten with the fist.
CUI BO'-NO, (ki-bo'-no), [L.] For whose good or benefit.
CUI-RASS', (ewer-ass'), *n.* [Fr. *cuirasse*.] A breast plate for defense.
CUI-RASS-IER', (ewer-ass-eer'), *n.* A soldier in armor.
CUISH, (ewis), *n.* Armor for the thighs.
CU'-LI-NAR-Y, *a.* Belonging to the kitchen.
CU'-DEES, *n.* Monks, or monkish priests formerly in Iceland and Scotland.
CULL, *v. t.* To select from others; to pick out.
CULL'-ED, *pp.* Picked out; selected.
CULL'-ER, *n.* One who culls; an inspector of hoops, &c.
CULL'-ING, *ppr.* Selecting; choosing.
CULL'-ION, *n.* A mean fellow; a bulbous root.
EUL'-LIS, *n.* Broth strained; a kind of jelly.
EUL'-LY, *n.* A man jilted by a woman.
EUL'-LY, *v. t.* To jilt; to befool; to impose on.
CULM, *n.* The stalk or stem of grasses; a species of fossil coal.
CUL'-MEN, *n.* [L.] The top; the summit.
EUL-MIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing a stalk or stem.
EUL'-MIN-ATE, *v. i.* To come or be in the meridian.
EUL-MIN-A'-TION, *n.* Coming to the meridian; a crown.
EUL'-PA-BLE, *a.* Faulty; blamable; guilty.
EUL'-PA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Blamableness; faulti-
EUL'-PA-BIL'-I-TY, } ness.
EUL'-PA-BLY, *ad.* With blame or guilt.
EUL'-PRIT, *n.* One arraigned for a crime; a criminal.
EUL'-TI-VA-BLE, *a.* That may be tilled.
EUL'-TI-VATE, *v. t.* To till; to dress; to improve; to cherish.
EUL-TI-VA'-TION, *n.* A tilling; improving.
EUL-TI-VA-TOR, *a.* One who tills.
EUL'-TURE, *n.* Act or practice of cultivating.
EUL'-VER, *n.* A sort of pigeon.
EUL'-VER-IN, *n.* A long slender piece of ordnance.
EUL'-VERT, *n.* An arched drain or passage under a road or canal.
EUL'-VER-TAIL, *n.* In *carpentry*, dovetail.
CUM'-BER, *v. t.* To clog; to burden; to embarrass.
CUM'-BER-ED, *pp.* Loaded; clogged; troubled.
CUM'-BER-ING, *ppr.* Loading; obstructing.
CUM'-BER-SOME, *a.* Burdensome; troublesome.
CUM'-BER-SOME-LY, *ad.* In a manner to incur ber.
CUM'-BRANCE, *n.* A burden; a clog.
CUM'-BROUS, *a.* Heavy; burdensome; oppressive.
CUM'-FREY, *n.* See **COMFREY**.
CUM'-IN, *n.* An annual plant bearing seeds of an aromatic bitterish taste.
CU'-MU-LATE, *v. t.* To heap together; to amass.
CU-MU-LA'-TION, *n.* A heaping; accumulation.
CU'-MU-LA-TIVE, *a.* Augmenting by addition.
CU'-NE-AL, } *a.* Shaped like a wedge.
CU'-NE-ATE, }
CU'-NE-A-TED, } *a.* Wedge-shaped.
CU'-NE'-I-FORM, } *a.* Having the form of a wedge.
CU'-NI-FORM, }

CUN'-NING, *a.* Artful; sly; crafty; skillful.
CUN'-NING, } *n.* Knowledge; art; skill; ar-
CUN'-NING-NESS, } tifice; craft.
CUN'-NING-LY, *ad.* Craftily; artfully; skillfully.
CUP, *n.* [A. S. *cupp*; L. *cupa*.] A drinking vessel;
 part of a flower.
CUP, *v. t.* To bleed by scarification.
CUP'-BEAR-ER, *n.* An officer who has the care of
 liquors.
CUP'-BOARD, (*kub'-board*), *n.* A shelf or closet for
 cups, &c.
CUP'-PEL, *n.* A small cup used in refining metals.
CUP'-GALL, *n.* A kind of gall found in the leaves
 of oak.
CUP'-PEL-LA'-TION, *n.* The refining of a metal by
 a cup.
CUPID'-ITY, *n.* Inordinate desire of wealth or
 power.
CUP'-PO-LA, *n.* A dome; an arched roof.
CUP'-PED, *pp.* Bled by scarification.
CUP'-PER, *n.* One who applies a cupping glass.
CUP'-PING, *ppr.* Bleeding by scarification.
CUP'-PING-GLASS, *n.* A glass vessel like a cup,
 applied to the skin, used in letting blood.
CUP'-PRE-OUS, *a.* Of or like copper.
CUPRIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *cuprum* and *fero*.] Pro-
 ducing copper.
CUR, *n.* A dog; a snappish fellow.
CUR'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be cured or healed.
CUR'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Possibility of being cured.
CUR'-RA-CY, *n.* The office of a curate; a benefice.
CUR'-RATE, *n.* An officiating minister.
CUR'-RA-TIVE, *a.* Relating or tending to healing.
CUR'-RA-TOR, *n.* One who manages; a guardian;
 trustee.
CURB, *v. t.* To check; to restrain; to bridle.
CURB, *n.* Part of a bridle; restraint; box round a
 well.
CURB-STONE, *n.* A stone at the head of a pave-
 ment.
CURD, *n.* Coagulated part of milk for cheese.
CUR'-DLE, *v. t. or i.* To coagulate; to change into
 curd.
CURE, *v. t.* To heal; to restore to health; to salt or
 dry.
CURE, *n.* Remedy; a healing; employment of a
 curate.
CUR'-ED, *pp.* Healed; salted; preserved; dried.
CUR'-ER, *n.* A healer; a physician.
CURE'-LESS, *a.* Incurable; not to be healed.
CUR'-FEW, *n.* An eight o'clock bell, giving notice
 to extinguish all fires, originating in an order of
 William the Conqueror.
CUR'-ING, *ppr.* Healing; drying.
CUR'-ING, *n.* A healing; drying; preserving.
CUR-IOUS'-I-TY, *n.* A strong desire to see or learn
 what is new or unknown; inquisitiveness; a ra-
 rity.
CUR-IOUS, *n.* [It.] A curious person; a virtuoso.
CUR-IOUS, *a.* Inquisitive; nice; ingenious.
CUR-IOUS-LY, *ad.* Inquisitively; with exact-
 ness.
CUR-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Fitness to excite curiosity.
CURL, *n.* A ringlet or ornament of hair.
CURL, *v. t. or i.* To bend into ringlets.
CURL'-ED, *pp.* Formed into ringlets; twisted.
CUR'-LEW, *n.* An aquatic fowl with a long bill.
CURL'-I-NESS, *n.* State of being curly.
CURL'-ING, *ppr.* Bending; forming into ringlets.
CURL'-Y, *a.* Having curls; full of ripples.
CUR-MUD'-GEON, *n.* A miser; niggard; churl.
CUR'-RANT, *n.* A shrub and its fruit.
CUR'-REN-CY, *n.* Circulation; paper passing for
 money.
CUR'-RENT, *a.* Circulating; common; passing.
CUR'-RENT, *n.* A stream; course; crowd; passing.
CUR-REN'-TE CAL'-A-MO, [L.] With a run-
 ning pen.

CUR'-RENT-LY, *ad.* With general reception;
 commonly.
CUR'-RENT-NESS, *n.* Circulation; fluency.
CUR'-RI-CLE, *n.* A chaise of two wheels, to be
 drawn by two horses.
CUR'-RI-ED, *pp.* Dressed; cleaned.
CUR'-RI-ER, *n.* A dresser of leather when tanned.
CUR'-RISH, *a.* Like a cross dog; snappish.
CUR'-RY, *n.* A stew of fowl, fish or meat, eaten
 with boiled rice.
CUR'-RY, *v. t.* To dress as leather; to rub and
 clean.
CUR'-RY-COMB, *n.* A comb to clean horses.
CUR'-RY-ING, *ppr.* Rubbing with a comb; dressing.
CURSE, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* cursed or curst. To ut-
 ter a wish of evil against; to vex; to injure; to
 execrate.
CURSE, *n.* Wish of evil; malediction; execration;
 torment.
CURS'-ED, Execrated; devoted to ruin; a. deserv-
 ing evil; execrable; detestable.
CURS'-ED-LY, *ad.* Badly; vilely.
CURS'-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being cursed.
CURS'-ER, *n.* One who utters a curse.
CURS'-ING, *n.* A state of execration; detestable-
 ness.
CUR'-SIVE, *a.* Running; flowing.
CUR'-SO-RI-LY, *ad.* Hastily; rapidly.
CUR'-SO-RI-NESS, *n.* Hastiness; slight attention.
CUR'-SO-RY, *a.* Hasty; slight; careless; running
 about.
CUR'-SUS, *n.* [L.] A course.
CUR-TAIL, *v. t.* To cut short; to abridge.
CUR-TAIL'-ED, *pp.* Shortened; abridged.
CUR-TAIN, *n.* A cloth used for hiding something
 from view, or for ornamenting a bed, a window,
 &c.; part of a rampart.
CUR-TAIN, *v. t.* To inclose with a curtain.
CUR'-RULE, *a.* Belonging to a chariot.
CURV'-A-TED, *a.* Curved; bent; crooked.
CURV'-A-TION, *n.* Act of bending; a bend.
CURV'-A-TURE, *n.* A curve or bending.
CURVE, *a.* [L. *curvus*.] Bending; crooked; in-
 flected.
CURVE, *n.* A bending or inflection without angles.
CURVE, *v. t.* To inflect; to bend.
CURV'-ED, *pp.* Bent; regularly inflected.
CURV'-ET, *n.* Particular leap of a horse with
 both feet.
CUR-VI-LIN'-E-AL, } *a.* Having a curve line;
CUR-VI-LIN'-E-AR, } bound by a curve line.
CURV'-ING, *ppr.* Bending in a regular form.
CURV'-I-TY, *n.* Crookedness; a bent state.
CUSH'-AT, *n.* The ring dove or wood pigeon.
CUSH'-ION, (*cush'-in*), *n.* A pillow for a seat.
CUSH'-ION-ED, *a.* Supported by a cushion; seated
 on a cushion.
CUSP, *n.* The point or horn of the new moon.
CUSP'-A-TED, } *a.* Ending in a point.
CUSP'-I-DA-TED, }
CUS'-PIS, [L.] The point or sharp end.
CUS'-TARD, *n.* A composition of milk and eggs,
 sweetened and baked or boiled.
CUS-TOD'-DI-AL, *a.* Relating to custody.
CUS'-TO-DY, *n.* Imprisonment; care; guard.
CUS'-TOM, *n.* Habitual practice; usage; use; way;
 a buying of goods; duties imposed by law on
 merchandise.
CUS'-TOM-HOUSE, *n.* The house where customs
 or duties are paid, and where vessels enter and
 clear.
CUS'-TOM-A-BLE, *a.* Frequent; common.
CUS'-TOM-A-RI-LY, *ad.* Habitually; commonly.
CUS'-TOM-A-RI-NESS, *n.* Frequency; habitual
 practice.
CUS'-TOM-A-RY, *a.* According to custom; habit-
 ual.
CUS'-TOM-ER, *n.* One who buys goods, or one

who frequents a place for obtaining what he wants.

EUS-TOMS, *n. plu.* Duties on goods imported or exported.

CUT, *v. t. or i. pret. and pp. cut.* To carve, hew, lop, chop, crop, divide.

CUT, *n.* A cleft or gash; a slice of meat; trench; picture.

CUTE, *a.* Clever; sharp.

CU-TA-NE-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to the skin.

CU-TI-ELE, *n.* The outer skin; scarf-skin.

CU-TIC-U-LAR, *a.* No deeper than the skin.

CUT-LASS, *n.* A broad curving sword; a hanger.

CUT-LER, *n.* A maker of knives.

CUT-LER-Y, *n.* The business of making knives and other cutting instruments.

CUT-LET, *n.* A small piece of meat for cooking.

CUT-PURSE, *n.* A pickpocket; a thief.

CUT-TER, *n.* One who cuts; a swift sailing vessel.

CUT-THROAT, *n.* A murderer; an assassin.

CUT-TING, *ppr.* Dividing with an edged tool; *a. severe; piercing; pungent.*

CUT-TING, *n.* A piece cut off; a slip.

CUT-TLE, *n.* } *n.* A fish that throws out a black
CUT-TLE-FISH, } liquor to conceal itself.

CUT-WATER, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow; a water fowl.

CY-AN-ID, *n.* A basic compound of cyanogen, with some other element or compound.

CY-AN-O-GEN, *n.* A compound of one equivalent of nitrogen and two of carbon.

CY-CLE, *n.* A circle; round of time.

CY-CLOID, *n.* A geometrical curve on which depends the doctrine of pendulums.

CY-CLO-PE-AN, *a.* Vast; terrific; savage. *Cyclopean architecture* consists of huge stones without cement.

CY-CLO-PE-DI-A, } *n.* A body or circle of sciences,
CY-CLO-PÆ-DI-A, } or book containing them.

CY-CLOPS, *n.* In fable, a giant having one eye in his head.

CY-NET, *n.* A young swan.

CYL-IN-DER, *n.* A long circular body of uniform diameter.

CYL-IN-DRI-CAL, *a.* In the form of a cylinder.

CYM-N-OPHANE, *n.* A mineral called also chrysoberyl.

CYM-BAL, *n.* An instrument of music.

CYM-BIFORM, *a.* Having the shape of a boat.

CYME, } *n.* An aggregate flower.
CY-MÄ, }

CYM-LING, *n.* A squash, [*local.*]

CY-NAN-CHE, *n.* A disease of the throat.

CYN-IC, } *a.* Surly; snarling; captious.
CYN-IC-AL, }

CYN-IC, *n.* A surly, snarling man.

CYN-IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Surliness; moroseness.

CYN-I-CISM, *n.* A morose contempt of the pleasures and acts of life.

CYN-O-SURE, or **CY-NO-SURE**, *n.* A constellation near the north pole, which seamen are accustomed to steer by. It is sometimes taken for that which attracts attention.

CY-PHER, *n.* See **CIPHER**.

CY-PRESS, *n.* A tree; an evergreen; white cedar, an emblem of mourning.

CY-PRUS, *n.* A thin transparent stuff.

CYST, *n.* A bag or tunic, inclosing morbid matter.

CYST-IC, *a.* Pertaining to a cyst.

CZAR, (*zar*) *n.* The title of the emperor of Russia.

CZAR-Y-NA, *n.* Title of the empress of Russia.

CZAR-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the czar of Russia.

CZAR-O-WITZ, *n.* The title of the eldest son of the czar of Russia.

D.

D is a dental consonant. It is classed with the mutes, but it has a slight vocality, which distinguishes it from the pure mute *t*, to which it is allied.

D. A note in music.

D. An abbreviation for doctor, as **D. D.**, Doctor of Divinity.

D. A numerical letter for five hundred.

DAB, *v. t.* To hit gently; to moisten.

DAB, *n.* A gentle blow; a flat fish.

DAB-BLE, *v. i.* To play in water; to meddle; to do in a superficial manner.

DAB-BLER, *n.* One who dabbles or meddles.

DAB-BLING, *ppr.* Dipping superficially; meddling.

DAB-CHICK, *n.* A small water fowl.

DAB-STER, *n.* One who is expert in anything.

DA CA'-PO, [*It.*, from the head.] In music, a direction to close with the first strain.

DACE, *n.* A small river fish like a roach.

DAC-TYL, *n.* A poetical foot of one long and two short syllables.

DAC-TYL-IC, *a.* Pertaining to dactyls.

DAD, } *n.* [*W. tad*; *Ir. taid*; *L. tata*; *Gypsy*,
DAD-DY, } *dad*; *Hindoo, dada.*] A term for father; a word used by infants, from whom it is taken. The first articulations of infants are *dental* or *labial*; dental in *tad, dad*, and labial in *papa, mamma*.

DÄ-DO, *n.* [*It.*, a die.] The plain part of a column between the base and the cornice.

DAF-FO-DIL, *n.* A narcissus; a genus of plants.

DAG, *n.* A loose end of a lock of wool; dag-lock.

DAG-GER, *n.* A short sword; with printers, the mark †.

DAG-GER, *v. t.* To stab with a dagger.

DAG-GER-ED, *pp.* Stabbed with a dagger.

DAG-GLE, *v. i.* To trail, or be in the dirt.

DAG-GLED, *pp.* Trained in dirt or mud.

DA-GUERRE'-O-TYPE, (*da-ger'-ro-type*) *n.* A method of fixing images of objects by the camera obscura.

DÄH-LIÄ, *n.* The name applied to a plant bearing a beautiful flower.

DAI-LY, *a.* Being or happening every day.

DAI-LY, *ad.* Every day; day by day.

DÄIN-TI-LY, *ad.* Nicely; deliciously; fastidiously.

DÄIN-TI-NESS, *n.* Delicacy; deliciousness; fastidiousness.

DÄIN-TY, *a.* Nice; pleasing to the taste; fastidious.

DÄIN-TY, *n.* A nice bit; a delicacy.

DÄI-RY, *n.* The place where milk is set or man aged; the making of butter and cheese.

DÄI-RY-MÄID, *n.* A woman who attends to a dairy.

DÄI-SI-ED, *a.* Full of daisies; adorned with daisies.

DÄI-SY, *n.* A plant and flower of several varieties.

DALE, *n.* A vale; a space between hills.

DÄL-LI-ANCE, *n.* Act of fondness; a toying.

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BÄR; MÈTE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NOTE, DOVE, MÖVE,

DAL'-LI-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of DALLY.
 DAL'-LI-ER, *n.* One who dallies; a fondler.
 DAL'-LY, *v. i.* To delay; to stop; to fondle; to trifle.
 DAM, *n.* The mother of brutes; a bank to stop water.
 DAM, *v. t.* To stop; to confine; to obstruct.
 DAM'-AGE, *n.* Injury; hurt; loss.
 DAM'-AGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *dommage*; L. *damnum*; Sp. *dano*; It. *danno*.] To injure; to hurt; to impair.
 DAM'-AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be damaged.
 DAM'-AG'-ED, *pp.* Injured; hurt in quality.
 DAM'-A-GES, *n. plu.* The amount of money assessed on a defendant, as a remuneration to the plaintiff for the injury done him.
 DAM'-AG-ING, *ppr.* Hurting; impairing.
 DAM'-A-SCENE, *n.* A damson; a plum.
 DAM'-ASK, *n.* Silk woven with flowers; a kind of wrought linen; red color.
 DAM'-ASK, *v. t.* To weave into flowered work.
 DAM'-ASK-ED, *pp.* Woven into flowers.
 DAM'-ASK-EEN', *v. t.* To fill incisions in iron or steel with gold or silver wire, for ornament.
 DAM'-ASK-IN, *n.* A sabre, so called from the manufacture of Damascus.
 DAM'-ASK-RÖSE, *n.* A species of elegant rose.
 DAM'-ASK-PLUM, *n.* A small black plum.
 DÄME, *n.* [Fr. *dame*.] A lady; a woman.
 DAM'-MED, *pp.* Confined by means of a dam.
 DAMN, *v. t.* [L. *damno*.] To sentence to eternal punishment; to condemn.
 DAM'-MING, *ppr.* Confining water by means of a dam.
 DAM'-NA-BLE, *a.* Deserving damnation, or exposing to it.
 DAM'-NA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being worthy of condemnation.
 DAM'-NA-BLY, *ad.* So as to incur damnation.
 DAM'-NA-TION, *n.* Sentence to everlasting punishment.
 DAM'-NA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to condemn.
 DAM'-NED, *pp.* Doomed to eternal punishment; condemned; a cursed; exploded; detestable.
 DAM'-NING, *ppr.* Sentencing to punishment; condemning.
 DAM'-NI-FY-ED, *pp.* Injured; impaired.
 DAM'-NI-FY, *v. t.* To injure; to damage; to impair.
 DAM'-NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Injuring; damaging.
 DAMP, *a.* Moist; humid; watery.
 DAMP, *n.* Moisture; humidity.
 DAMP, *v. t.* To wet; to cast down to dispirit.
 DAMP'-ED, *pp.* Made moist; checked; dejected.
 DAMP'-ER, *n.* A valve to stop air in a furnace; that which checks; part of a pianoforte.
 DAMP'-ISH, *a.* Rather damp; moist; humid.
 DAMP'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Moisture; humidity.
 DAMP'-NESS, *n.* Moisture; humidity.
 DAMPS, *n. plu.* Noxious exhalations.
 DAM'-SEL, *n.* A young maiden, or woman; a girl.
 DAM'-SON, *n.* A small black plum.
 DAN, *n.* An old title of honor, equivalent to master.
 DÄNCE, *v. i.* To leap; to frisk; to move with measured steps, regulated by music.
 DÄNCE, *n.* A leaping and stepping to the sound of music; a frisking about.
 DÄN'-CED, *pret.* and *pp.* of DÄNCE.
 DÄN'-CER, *n.* One that dances.
 DÄN'-CING, *ppr.* Leaping; moving to the sound of music.
 DÄN'-CING, *n.* The motion of the feet to music.
 DÄN'-CING-MÄS-TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of dancing.
 DAN'-DE-LI-ON, *n.* A plant with a naked stalk.
 DAN'-DI-PRAT, *n.* A little fellow; an urchin.
 DAN'-DLE, *v. t.* [G. *tandeln*, to trifle.] To shake on the knee; to fondle.
 DAN'-DLED, *pp.* Jolted on the knee; fondled.
 DAN'-DLER, *n.* One that dandles; a fondler.

DAN'-DLING, *ppr.* Shaking on the knee; fondling.
 DAN'-DRUFF, *n.* A scaly scurf on the head.
 DAN'-DY, *n.* A male person who dresses like a doll.
 DAN'-DY-ISM, *n.* The manners of a dandy.
 DÄNE'-GELT, *n.* In England, an annual tax formerly laid on the English nation to appease the Danes.
 DÄNE'-WÖRT, *n.* A plant; a species of elder.
 DAN'-GER, *n.* Exposure to evil; risk; hazard.
 DAN'-GER-ÖUS, *a.* Full of hazard; hazardous; perilous.
 DAN'-GER-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* With hazard; unsafely.
 DAN'-GER-ÖUS-NESS, *n.* Danger; risk; hazard.
 DAN''-GLE, *v. i.* To hang loose and waving; to follow.
 DAN''-GLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of DÄNGLE.
 DAN''-GLER, *n.* One who hangs about women.
 DAN''-GLING, *ppr.* Hanging loose.
 DÄN'-ISH, *a.* Belonging to the Danes.
 DANK, *a.* Moist; humid; wettish; damp.
 DANK, *n.* Moisture; humidity; dampness.
 DANK'-ISH, *a.* Somewhat damp; moist.
 DANK'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Some degree of moisture.
 DAPH'-NIN, *n.* The bitter principle of the Daphne Alpina.
 DÄP'-I-FER, *n.* [L.] One who brings meat to the table.
 DÄP'-PER, *a.* Little; active; nimble; neat.
 DÄP'-PER-LING, *n.* A dwarf; a dandiprat.
 DÄP'-PLE, *a.* Of various colors; spotted.
 DÄRE, *v. i. pret.* durst. To have sufficient courage; to be bold enough; to venture.
 DÄRE, *v. t.* To challenge; to provoke; to defy.
 DÄR'-ED, *pp.* Challenged; defied.
 DÄR'-IC, *n.* A gold coin of Darius, valued at \$5 56 cents.
 DÄR'-ING, *ppr.* Having courage sufficient; defying; a. bold; intrepid; fearless; brave; stout.
 DÄR'-ING-LY, *ad.* Boldly; audaciously.
 DÄR'-ING-NESS, *n.* Courageousness; audaciousness.
 DÄRK, *a.* [A. S. *deorc*; Ir. *dorcha*.] Void of light; obscure; gloomy; blind; mysterious.
 DÄRK, *n.* Darkness; obscurity; gloominess; secrecy.
 DÄRK'-EN, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow dark.
 DÄRK'-EN-ED, *pp.* Made dark or obscure.
 DÄRK'-EN-ING, *ppr.* Rendering obscure.
 DÄRK'-EY'-ED, *a.* Having dark eyes.
 DÄRK'-ISH, *a.* Rather dark; dusky; obscure.
 DÄRK'-LING, *ad.* Being in the dark.
 DÄRK'-LY, *ad.* Obscurely; blindly; imperfectly.
 DÄRK'-NESS, *n.* Want of light; obscurity; secrecy; great trouble; the empire of Satan.
 DÄRK'-SÖME, *a.* Wanting light; gloomy.
 DÄR'-LING, *a.* [A. S. *deorling*.] Dearly beloved.
 DÄR'-LING, *n.* One dearly beloved; a favorite.
 DÄRN, *v. t.* To mend holes or rents in clothes.
 DÄRN'-ED, *pp.* Mended, as a rent.
 DÄR'-NEL, *n.* A kind of grass of the genus lolium.
 DÄRN'-ING, *ppr.* Mending, as a rent.
 DÄRT, *n.* [Fr. *dard*.] A pointed missile weapon.
 DÄRT, *v. t. or i.* To thrust as a dart; to issue suddenly.
 DÄRT'-ER, *n.* One who throws a dart.
 DÄRT'-ING, *ppr.* Throwing suddenly; shooting.
 DÄSH, *v. t.* To strike against; to blot out; to mix.
 DÄSH, *v. i.* To rush; to fly off.
 DÄSH, *n.* A stroke; slight infusion; this mark (—).
 DÄSH'-BOARD, *n.* A board placed on the fore-part of a chaise or other vehicle.
 DÄSH'-ED, *pp.* Thrown; struck suddenly.
 DÄSH'-ING, *ppr.* Striking against; infusing; rushing; a. rushing; driving; blustering; precipitate.
 DAS'-TARD, *n.* A coward; a poltroon.
 DAS'-TARD-IZE, *v. t.* To make cowardly.
 DAS'-TARD-LY, *a.* Cowardly; meanly timid.
 DAS'-TARD-Y, *n.* Base cowardliness.
 DÄ'-TÄ, *n. plu.* Things given for finding results.

DATE, *n.* [Fr. *date*; L. *datum*.] The day or time of an event or transaction; the fruit of the date or palm tree.

DATE, *v. t.* To note the time of an act or event.

DATE-ED, *pp.* Marked with the true time.

DATE-LESS, *a.* Having no date mentioned.

DATE-TREE, *n.* The great palm tree.

DAT-ING, *ppr.* Noting the time of an event.

DAT-TIVE, *a.* The third of the six Latin cases.

DA-TUM, *n.*; *plu.* DATA. [L.] Something given or admitted.

DAUB, *v. t.* To smear with mortar, mud, or foul matter; to put on with haste.

DAUB-ED, *pp.* Smeared with mortar or slime.

DAUB-ER, *n.* One that smears; a poor painter.

DAUB-ING, *ppr.* Smearing with plaster or slime.

DAUB-ING, *n.* Coarse painting; gross flattery.

DAUB-ER-Y, *n.* Coarse painting; a daubing.

DAUB-Y, *a.* Sticky; ropy; glutinous.

DAUGH-TER, (dau'-ter.) *n.* [A. S. *dohter*; G. *daughter*.] A female offspring; a small child; a woman; a son's wife.

DAUGH-TER-LY, *a.* Becoming a daughter.

DAUNT, *v. t.* To dishearten; to discourage; to intimidate.

DAUNT-ED, *pp.* Intimidated; dispirited.

DAUNT-LESS, *a.* Fearless; bold; intrepid.

DAUNT-LESS-NESS, *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.

DAU'-PHIN, *n.* The eldest son of the king of France.

DAU'-PHIN-ESS, *n.* The wife of the dauphin.

DAW, *n.* The name of a bird.

DAW'-DLER, *n.* A trifter.

DAWN, *v. i.* To begin to grow light; to begin to open and expand, as the understanding.

DAWN, *n.* Break of day; first appearance.

DAWN-ED, *pp.* of DAWN.

DAWN-ING, *ppr.* Appearing, as light; opening.

DAWN-ING, *n.* First opening or appearance.

DAY, *n.* [A. S. *deg, dag*; Goth. *days*; Sw. and Dan. *dag*; L. *dies*.] The time from sun rise to sun set; the twenty-four hours; light; time specified; time of commemorating any event.

DAY-BOOK, *n.* A journal of accounts.

DAY-BREAK, *n.* The first appearance of day.

DAY-DREAM, *n.* A vision to the waking senses.

DAY-FLOW-ER, *n.* The popular name of a genus of plants.

DAY-FLY, *n.* A genus of insects living one day only.

DAY-LÄ-BOR, *n.* Labor performed by the day.

DAY-LÄ-BOR-ER, *n.* One who is hired to work by the day.

DAY-LIGHT, *n.* The light of the sun.

DAYS'-MAN, *n.* An umpire; a mediator.

DAY-SPRING, *n.* The beginning of day.

DAY-STAR, *n.* The morning star; Venus; Lucifer.

DAY-TIME, *n.* The time when the sun gives light.

DAYS'-WÖRK, *n.* The work of one day; *with seamen*, the reckoning of a ship's course from noon to noon.

DAZE, *v. t.* To dazzle.

DAZ-ZLE, *v. t.* To overpower with light.

DAZ-ZLED, *pp.* Overpowered with light.

DAZ-ZLING, *ppr.* Overpowering with light.

DE, *a.* prefix, denotes *from*, or *separation*; hence it is often used to give a negative sense to words.

DEA'-CON, (de'-kn.) *n.* [L. *diaconus*.] A church officer; an overseer.

DEA'-CON-ESS, *n.* A female deacon in the primitive church.

DEA'-CON-RY, }
DEA'-CON-SHIP, } *n.* The office of a deacon.

DEAD, *a.* Destitute of life; motionless; tasteless.

DEAD, *n.* Stillness; silence; gloom.

DEAD-DRUNK, *a.* So drunk as to be incapable of helping one's self.

DEAD-EN, *v. t.* To weaken; to make tasteless.

DEAD-EN-ED, *pp.* Weakened; blunted.

DEAD-LIFT, *n.* A hopeless exigency.

DEAD-LIGHT, *n.* A wooden port for a cabin window.

DEAD-LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being deadly.

DEAD-LY, *a.* Mortally; irreconcilably.

DEAD-NESS, *n.* Want of life or spirit; vapidity.

DEAD-RECK-ON-ING, *n.* An account of the distance the ship has made by the log, without an observation of the heavenly bodies.

DEAF, or **DEAF**, *a.* Wanting the sense of hearing.

DEAF-EN, or **DEAF-EN**, *v. t.* To make deaf; to confound with noise.

DEAF-EN-ED, *pp.* Made deaf; confounded.

DEAF-NESS, *n.* The want of the sense of hearing.

DEAL, *n.* A part; quantity; boards, &c.

DEAL, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* dealt. To distribute; divide; trade; treat.

DEAL, *v. i.* To trade; to negotiate.

DEAL-ER, *n.* One who deals; a trader.

DEAL-ING, *ppr.* Dividing; distributing; trading.

DEAL-ING, *n.* Practice; treatment; a trading.

DEAN, *n.* The second dignitary of a diocese; a college officer in England.

DEAN'-E-RY, *n.* The office or mansion of a dean.

DEAN'-SHIP, *n.* The office of a dean.

DEAR, *a.* Costly; of high price; beloved.

DEAR, *n.* A person beloved.

DEAR-BORN, *n.* A light four wheeled carriage.

DEAR-BOUGHT, (dear'-baut.) *a.* Purchased at a high price.

DEAR-EST, *n.* A term denoting the tenderest affection; & of the highest price or value.

DEAR-LY, *ad.* At a high price; with fondness.

DEAR-NESS, *n.* High price; nearness of affection.

DEARTH, *n.* Great scarcity; want; barrenness.

DEATH, *n.* The extinction of life; mortality.

DEATH-BED, *n.* The bed of a dying person.

DEATH'S-DOOR, *n.* A near approach to death.

DEATH-LESS, *a.* Never dying; immortal.

DEATH-LIKE, *a.* Resembling death, or a dead body.

DEATH'S-MAN, *n.* An executioner.

DEATH-WATCH, *n.* A small insect, whose ticking is superstitiously supposed to prognosticate death.

DE-BAR, *v. t.* To preclude; to hinder from entering.

DE-BARK, *v. t.* or *i.* To land from a ship or boat.

DE-BARK-Ä-TION, *n.* The act of disembarking.

DE-BARK-ING, *ppr.* Removing from a ship to the land.

DE-BARK-ED, *pp.* Landed; put on shore.

DE-BAR-RED, *pp.* Hindered from approach or possession.

DE-BASE, *v. t.* To lessen; to degrade; to adulterate.

DE-BÄS-ED, *pp.* Lowered; degraded.

DE-BÄSE-MENT, *n.* Act of debasing; degradation.

DE-BÄS-ER, *n.* One who debases or adulterates.

DE-BÄS-ING, *ppr.* Lessening in worth; degrading; *a.* adapted or tending to lower or degrade.

DE-BÄ-TA-BLE, *a.* Disputable; that may be controverted.

DE-BATE, *v. t.* To dispute; to discuss; to argue.

DE-BATE, *n.* Public discussion; dispute.

DE-BAT-ED, *pp.* Disputed; discussed; controverted.

DE-BÄT-ER, *n.* One who debates.

DE-BÄT-ING, *ppr.* Disputing; discussing.

DE-BAUCH, *n.* [Fr. *debaucher*.] Excess in eating and drinking; lewdness.

DE-BAUCH, *v. t.* To seduce; to corrupt; to viciate.

DE-BAUCH-ED, *pp.* Seduced; corrupted.

DE-BAUCH-ED-LY, *ad.* In a profligate manner.

DE-BAUCH-ER, *n.* A person who debauches.

DE-BAUCH-EE, *n.* A drunkard; a rake.

DE-BAUCH-E-RY, *n.* Intemperance; lewdness.

DE-BAUCH-MENT, *n.* Seduction; act of corrupting.

DE-BEN-TURE, *n.* A writing which is evidence of a debt; certificate of draw-back.

DEB'ILE, *a.* [*L. debilis.*] Relaxed; feeble; faint.
 DE-BIL-I-TATE, *v. t.* To weaken; to render feeble.
 DE-BIL-I-TA-TED, *pp.* Weakened; enfeebled.
 DE-BIL-I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Weakening; enfeebing.
 DE-BIL-I-TA'-TION, *n.* A weakening; feebleness.
 DE-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Weakness of body; feebleness.
 DEB'IT, *n.* The debtor side of account books.
 DEB-IT, *v. t.* To charge with debt.
 DEB-IT-ED, *pp.* Charged in debt.
 DEB-ON-NAIR', *a.* Elegant; well-bred; gay.
 DE-BOUCH', *v. i.* To issue out of a narrow place, as troops.
 DE-BOU-CHURE', (de-boosh-ure') *n.* The mouth of a river.
 DE-BRIS', (de-bree') *n.* [Fr.] Fragments.
 DEBT, *n.* What is due from one person to another.
 DEBT-EE', *n.* One to whom a debt is due.
 DEBT'-LESS, *a.* Free from debt; without debt.
 DEBT'-OR, *n.* One who owes another.
 DE-BUL-LI'-TION, *n.* A bubbling or seething over.
 DE-BU-T', (de-bū't') *n.* [Fr.] First appearance; beginning.
 DEC'-ADE, *n.* The sum or number of ten.
 DE-CA'-DENCE, *n.* State of decay; decline.
 DEC'-A-GON, *n.* A figure of ten equal sides.
 DEC'-A-GYN, *n.* A plant having ten pistils.
 DEC-AL-O-GIST, *n.* One who explains the decalogue.
 DEC'-A-LOGUE, *n.* The ten commandments.
 DE-CAM'-ERON, *n.* A volume consisting of ten books.
 DEC-A-HE'-DRAL, *a.* Having ten sides.
 DEC-A-HE'-DRON, *n.* A figure having ten sides.
 DE-CAMP', *v. i.* To depart from a camp.
 DE-CAMP'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of DECAMP.
 DE-CAMP'-MENT, *n.* Act of decamping.
 DE-CAN'-DER, *n.* A plant having ten stamens.
 DE-AN'-GU-LAR, *a.* Having ten angles.
 DE-CANT', *v. t.* To pour off or out.
 DE-CANT'-A'-TION, *n.* The act of decanting.
 DE-CANT'-ED, *pp.* Poured off from one vessel into another.
 DE-CANT'-ER, *n.* A glass vessel for liquors.
 DE-CANT'-ING, *ppr.* Pouring off from one vessel into another.
 DE-CAPH'-YL-LOUS, *a.* Having ten leaves.
 DE-CAP'-I-TATE, *v. t.* To behead; to lop off the top.
 DE-CAP'-I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Beheading.
 DE-CAP-I-TA'-TION, *n.* The act of beheading.
 DEC'-A-PÔDE, *n.* An animal with ten feet.
 DE-CAR-BON-IZ-A'-TION, *n.* The process of depriving a substance of carbon.
 DE-CAR'-BON-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of carbon.
 DE-CAY', *n.* A falling off; a decline of fortune.
 DE-CAY', *v. t.* To decline, wither, fail, perish.
 DE-CAY'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of DECAY.
 DE-CAY'-ING, *ppr.* Failing; declining; withering; *a.* subject to failure; liable to perish.
 DE-CEASE', *n.* Departure from life; death.
 DE-CEASE, *v. i.* To depart from life; to die.
 DE-CEAS'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of DECEASE.
 DE-CEAS'-ING, *ppr.* Dying.
 DE-CEIT', *n.* Cheat; artifice; treachery.
 DE-CEIT'-FUL, *a.* Full of deceit; given to deception.
 DE-CEIT'-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a deceitful manner.
 DE-CEIT'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Deceit; disposition to deceive.
 DE-CEIT'-LESS, *a.* Free from deceit.
 DE-CEIV'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be deceived.
 DE-CEIV'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liableness to deceive or be deceived.
 DE-CEIVE, *v. i.* To mislead the mind; to delude.
 DE-CEIV'-ED, *pp.* Misled; imposed on.
 DE-CEIV'-ING, *ppr.* One that deceives or misleads.

DE-CEIV'-ING, *ppr.* Misleading; deluding; beguiling.
 DE-CEM'-BER, *n.* The last month of the year.
 DE-CEM'-FID, *a.* Having ten divisions.
 DE-CEM'-PE-DAL, *a.* Ten feet in length.
 DE-CEM'-VI-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the decemvirs.
 DE-CEM'-VIR, *n.* One of the Roman council of ten.
 DE-CEM'-VIR-ATE, *n.* Government by ten.
 DE'-CEN-OY, *n.* [*L. decentia.*] Fitness; propriety what is becoming; modesty.
 DE'-CEN-NA-RY, *n.* A term of ten years.
 DE'-CENT, *a.* Fit; becoming; proper; modest; *in popular language,* moderate but competent.
 DE'-CENT-LY, *ad.* Fitly; properly; modestly.
 DE-CEP-TI-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Liableness to be deceived.
 DE-CEP'-TI-BLE, *a.* Liable to be deceived.
 DE-CEP'-TION, *n.* Act of deceiving; deceit; imposition.
 DE-CEP'-TIVE, } *a.* Liable or tending to de-
 DE-CEP'-TO-RY, } ceive; deceitful; false.
 DE-CEP'-TIOUS, *a.* Deceitful; false; treacherous.
 DE-CERP'-TION, *n.* The act of rending off.
 DE-CHARM', *v. t.* To disenchant; to remove a spell.
 DE-CHARM'-ED, *pp.* Disenchanted.
 DE-CHRIS'-TIAN-IZE, *v. t.* To turn from Christianity.
 DE-CID'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be decided.
 DE-CIDE', *v. t.* [*L. decido.*] To determine; to finish; to conclude.
 DE-CID'-ED, *pp.* Determined; concluded.
 DE-CID'-ED-LY, *ad.* With determination; absolutely.
 DE-CID'-ER, *n.* One who determines a cause.
 DE-CID'-ING, *ppr.* Determining; finishing.
 DE-CY'-DENCE, *n.* A falling off.
 DE-CID'-U-OUS, *a.* Falling in autumn.
 DE-CID'-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of falling once a year.
 DEC'-I-MAL, *a.* Tenth; *n.* a tenth.
 DEC'-I-MAL-LY, *ad.* By means of decimals.
 DEC'-I-MATE, *v. t.* To take the tenth; to tithe.
 DEC-I-MA'-TION, *n.* The act of taking the tenth.
 DEC'-I-MA-TOR, *n.* One who selects every tenth.
 DEC'-I-MO SEX'-TO, *n.* [*L.*] The form of a book when it is folded into sixteen leaves.
 DE-CY'-PHER, *v. t.* To explain ciphers; to unfold.
 DE-CY'-PHER-ED, *pp.* Unfolded; explained.
 DE-CY'-PHER-ER, *n.* One who unravels or explains.
 DE-CY'-PHER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be deciphered.
 DE-CIS'-ION, *n.* [*L. decisio.*] Determination; promptness or firmness in determining.
 DE-CY'-SIVE, *a.* That ends or settles a matter, or question.
 DE-CY'-SIVE-LY, *ad.* Conclusively; positively.
 DE-CY'-SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deciding.
 DE-CY'-SO-RY, *a.* Tending to decide; final.
 DECK, *v. t.* [*D. decken*; *G. decken*; *A. S. gedecan.*] To dress; to adorn; to set off.
 DECK, *n.* The floor of a ship; a pile of cards.
 DECK'-ED, *pp.* Adorned; embellished.
 DECK'-ER, *n.* A person who adorns.
 DECK'-ING, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.
 DE-CLAIM', *v. t.* To speak an oration; to harangue.
 DE-CLAIM'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of DECLAIM.
 DE-CLAIM'-ER, *n.* One who declaims.
 DE-CLAIM'-ING, *ppr.* Speaking rhetorically; haranguing.
 DEC-LA-MA'-TION, *n.* A noisy speech; a harangue.
 DE-CLAM'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Partaking of declamation; rhetorical; without solid sense or argument.
 DE-CLAR'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be declared.
 DEC-LA-RA'-TION, *n.* Affirmation; assertion; proclamation.

DE-CLAR'-A-TIVE, *a.* That declares or proclaims.
 DE-CLAR'-A-TO-RI-LY, *ad.* By way of declaration.
 DE-CLAR'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Affirmative; proclaiming.
 DE-CLARE', *v. t. or i.* To affirm, say, tell, assert.
 DE-CLAR'-ED, *pp.* Affirmed; proclaimed.
 DE-CLAR'-ED-LY, *ad.* Avowedly; explicitly.
 DE-CLAR'-ING, *ppr.* Making known; publishing.
 DE-CLEN'-SION, *n.* Act of declining; decay; corruption of morals; variation of nouns.
 DE-CLY'-NA-BLE, *a.* That may be declined or varied.
 DEC'-LI-NATE, *a.* Bending toward the earth.
 DEC-LI-NA'-TION, *n.* A bending; declension; decay. *In astronomy*, a distance of any celestial object from the equinoctial line north or south.
 DEC-LIN'-A'-TOR, *n.* An instrument in dialing.
 DE-CLINE', *v. i. or t.* To lean, deviate, fail, decay, shun, refuse.
 DE-CLINE', *n.* Decay; tendency to a worse state.
 DE-CLIN'-ED, *pp.* Bending downward; infected.
 DE-CLY'-NA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to shun; avoiding.
 DE-CLIV'-I-TY, *n.* Inclination downward; slope.
 DE-CLY'-VOUS, } *a.* Descending downward;
 DE-CLIV'-I-TOUS, } sloping.
 DE-COET', *v. t.* To boil; to seethe; to digest.
 DE-COET'-ED, *pp.* Prepared by boiling.
 DE-COET'-ION, *n.* A boiling; a preparation by boiling.
 DE-COL'-LATE, *v. t.* To behead.
 DE-COL-LA'-TION, *n.* The act of beheading.
 DE-COL-O-RA'-TION, *n.* Absence of color.
 DE-COM-POSE', *v. t.* To separate constituent parts.
 DE-COM-POS'-ED, *pp.* Resolved into constituent parts.
 DE-COM-PÓS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be decomposed.
 DE-COM-POS'-ITE, *a.* Compound; a second time.
 DE-COM-PO-SI'-TION, *n.* Resolution into constituent parts.
 DE-COM-POUND', *v. i.* To compound a second time.
 DE-COM-POUND', *a.* Compounded again.
 DE-COM-POUND'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be decomposed.
 DE-COM-POUND'-ING, *ppr.* Compounding a second time.
 DEC'-O-RATE, *v. t.* To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.
 DEC'-O-RA-TED, *pp.* Adorned; embellished.
 DEC-O-RA'-TION, *n.* Act of adorning; embellishment.
 DEC'-O-RA-TOR, *n.* One who adorns or embellishes.
 DE-CO'-ROUS, or DEC'-O-ROUS, *n.* Decent; becoming; suitable.
 DE-CO'-ROUS-LY, or DEC'-O-ROUS-LY, *ad.* Decently; with propriety.
 DE-COR'-TI-CATE, *v. t.* To bark; to strip of bark.
 DE-COR'-TI-CA-TED, *pp.* Stripped of bark; peeled; husked.
 DE-COR'-TI-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of stripping off bark.
 DE-CO'-RUM, *n.* Decency; propriety; good order.
 DE-COY', *v. t.* To allure into a snare or net; mislead.
 DE-COY', *n.* A lure to catch fowls; the place for catching.
 DE-COY'-ED, *pp.* Allured into a snare or net.
 DE-COY'-MAN, *n.* A man employed in decoying and catching fowls.
 DE-CREASE', *v. i. or t.* To make or become less.
 DE-CREASE', *n.* A becoming less; diminution; decay.
 DE-CREAS'-ED, *pp.* Lessened; diminished.
 DE-CREAS'-ING, *ppr.* Lessening; reducing in size.
 DE-CREE', *v. t.* To determine; to order; to appoint.

DE-CREE', *n.* [*L. decretum*, from *decerno*, to judge; *Fr. decret*; *It. and Sp. decreto*.] An edict; order; sentence; law.
 DE-CRED', *pp.* Determined; judicially resolved.
 DE-CREE'-ING, *ppr.* Determining; ordering.
 DE-CRE-MENT, *n.* Decrease; diminution.
 DE-CREP'-IT, *a.* Wasted and worn by age; in firm.
 DE-CREP'-IT-ATE, *v. t.* To roast in a strong heat with crackling.
 DE-CREP-IT-Á'-TION, *n.* The act of roasting with a continual crackling.
 DE-CREP'-IT-NESS, } *n.* Broken or decayed state
 DE-CREP'-IT-UDE, } of the body by age.
 DE-CRES'-CENT, *a.* Decreasing; becoming less.
 DE-CRE'-TAL, *a.* Containing a decree.
 DE-CRE'-TAL, *n.* A letter of the pope; book of decrees.
 DE-CRE'-TIST, *n.* One who studies or who professes a knowledge of the decretals.
 DEC'-RE-TO-RI-LY, *ad.* In a definite manner.
 DEC'-RE-TO-RY, *a.* Established by decree; final.
 DE-CRI'-AL, *n.* A crying down; a clamorous censure.
 DE-CRY'-ED, *pp.* Cried down; censured.
 DE-CRUST-Á'-TION, *n.* The removal of a crust from.
 DE-CRY', *v. t.* To cry down; to censure; to clamor against.
 DE-CRY'-ING, *ppr.* Clamoring against; censuring.
 DE-EU-BA'-TION, } *n.* The act of lying down.
 DE-CUM-BENCE, } *n.* The act or posture of lying down.
 DE-CUM-BENT, *a.* Lying down; bending down.
 DE-CUM-BI-TURE, *n.* A taking to the bed in sickness.
 DEC'-U-PLE, *n.* [*L. decuplus*.] Tenfold; repeated ten times.
 DE-CU'-RI-ON, *n.* A commander of ten men.
 DE-CUR'-RENT, *a.* Extending downward.
 DE-CUR'-SION, *n.* Act of running down.
 DE-CUR'-SIVE, *a.* Running down.
 DE-CURT', *v. t.* To shorten by cutting off.
 DE-CURT-Á'-TION, *n.* Act of shortening.
 DE-CUS'-SATE, *v. i.* To intersect at acute angles.
 DE-CUS'-SA-TED, *a.* Crossed; intersected.
 DE-EUS-SÁ'-TION, *n.* A crossing at unequal angles.
 DED'-I-CATE, *v. t.* To consecrate; to inscribe.
 DED'-I-CA-TION, *ppr.* Devoting to a Divine Being.
 DED'-I-CA-TED, *a.* Consecrated; appropriated.
 DED-I-CA'-TION, *n.* Consecration; address inscribed.
 DED'-I-CA-TOR, *n.* One who dedicates or inscribes.
 DED'-I-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Composing a dedication.
 DE-DI'-TION, *n.* Act of yielding; surrender.
 DE-DUCE', *v. t.* To draw, as an inference.
 DE-DU'-CED, *pp.* Drawn; inferred.
 DE-DUCE'-MENT, *n.* Inference; what is collected from premises.
 DE-DU'-CI-BLE, *a.* That may be inferred.
 DE-DU'-CING, *ppr.* Drawing from; inferring.
 DE-DU'-CIVE, *a.* Performing the act of deduction.
 DE-DUCT', *v. t.* [*L. deduco*.] To subtract; to take from.
 DE-DUCT'-ED, *pp.* Taken from; subtracted.
 DE-DUC'-TION, *n.* An abatement; an inference.
 DE-DUCT'-IVE, *a.* That is or may be deduced.
 DE-DUCT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* By inference.
 DEED, *n.* An action or act; exploit; fact; writing to convey property; a written instrument, comprehending a contract or bargain between party and party; particularly an instrument conveying real estate. It has three essentials; *writing, sealing, and delivering*.
 DEED, *v. t.* To transfer by deed.

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BAR; METE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NOTE, DOVE, MOVE,

DEED'-LESS, *a.* Not having performed deeds or exploits.
 DEEM, *v. t.* To think; to judge; to conclude.
 DEEM'-ED, *pp.* Judged; supposed.
 DEEM'-ING, *ppr.* Thinking; judging; believing.
 DEEP, *a.* Far to the bottom; profound; secret; sagacious; intricate.
 DEEP, *n.* The sea; an abyss; still part, as, *deep* of night.
 DEEP'-EN, *v. t.* To make more deep.
 DEEP'-EN-ED, *pp.* Made more deep.
 DEEP'-LY, *ad.* To a low degree; greatly; profoundly.
 DEEP'-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Making a hoarse sound.
 DEEP'-MUS-ING, *a.* Lost in thought; pensive; sad.
 DEEP'-NESS, *n.* Deep state; depth; profoundness.
 DEEP'-READ, *a.* Profoundly versed.
 DEEP'-TON-ED, *a.* Making a grave sound.
 DEER, *n. sing. and plu.* A quadruped of the genus *cervus*, kept or hunted for venison.
 DE-FACE', *v. t.* To disfigure; to erase; to mar.
 DE-FAC'-ED, *pp.* Marred; disfigured.
 DE-FAC'-ING, *ppr.* Injuring the face or surface.
 DE-FACE'-MENT, *n.* Injury to the surface; ob-literation.
 DE-FAC'-ER, *n.* One that disfigures.
 DE FAC'-TO, [L.] In fact; in reality; opposed to *de jure*.
 DE-FAL'-CATE, *v. t.* To lop off; to take away.
 DE-FAL'-CA'-TION, *n.* A cutting off; diminution; that which is cut off.
 DEF-A-MA'-TION, *n.* Slander; reproach.
 DE-FAM'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Slanderous; scandalizing.
 DE-FAME', *v. t.* To slander; to injure by falsehood.
 DE-FAM'-ED, (de-fam'-d,) *pp.* Slandered; vilified.
 DE-FAM'-ER, *n.* One that slanders.
 DE-FAM'-ING, *ppr.* Slandering; calumniating.
 DE-FAULT', *n.* Omission; defect; non-appearance of a defendant.
 DE-FAULT', *v. t.* To call in court, and record for not appearing.
 DE-FAULT'-ER, *n.* One who fails to make payment.
 DE-FEAT'-SANCE, *n.* An annulling; a writing that defeats the condition of a bond, &c.
 DE-FEA'-SIBLE, *a.* That may be annulled.
 DE-FEAS'-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being defeasible.
 DE-FEAT', *n.* Overthrow; loss of battle; successful resistance.
 DE-FEAT', *v. t.* To rout; to overthrow; to frustrate.
 DE-FEAT'-ED, *pp.* Overthrown; frustrated.
 DE-FEAT'-ING, *ppr.* Vanquishing; overthrowing; frustrating.
 DE-FEAT'-URE, *n.* Change of fortune; overthrow.
 DEF'-E-CATE, *v. t.* To purify, as liquors, from foul matter.
 DEF-E-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of purifying, as liquors.
 DE-FECT', *n.* Want; fault; blemish.
 DE-FEC'-TION, *n.* A falling away; revolt.
 DE-FECT'-IVE, *a.* Faulty; deficient; imperfect.
 DE-FECT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* Imperfectly.
 DE-FECT'-IVE-NESS, *n.* Imperfection; faultiness.
 DE-FEND', *v. t. or i.* [L. *defendo*.] To guard from injury; to protect.
 DE-FEND'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be defended.
 DE-FEND'-ANT, *n.* One who defends. *In law*, the party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge.
 DE-FEND'-ER, *n.* One who guards or vindicates.
 DE-FENSE', *n.* Protection from injury; vindication. [This spelling is preferable to the common one *defence*, because the leading derivatives have *s* and not *c*: as, *defensive*, *defensible*, &c.]

DE-FEN'-SA-TIVE *n.* Any thing that serves as a defense; a bandage.
 DE-FENS'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be defended.
 DE-FENS'-IVE, *a.* Adapted to protect; that defends.
 DE-FENS'-IVE-LY, *ad.* In a defensive manner.
 DE-FER', *v. t.* To put off; to delay; to yield to another.
 DEF'-ER-ENCE, *n.* Respect or concession to another.
 DEF'-ER-ENT, *n.* That which carries or conveys.
 DEF-ER-EN'-TIAL, *a.* Expressing deference.
 DE-FER'-R-ED, *pp.* Delayed; postponed.
 DE-FER'-RING, *pp.* Putting off; delaying.
 DE-FI'-ANCE, *n.* A daring; a challenge.
 DE-FI'-CIEN-CY, *n.* Defect; imperfection.
 DE-FI'-CIENT, *a.* Wanting; defective; imperfect.
 DEF'-I-CIT, *n.* [L.] Want; deficiency.
 DE-FI'-ED, *pp.* Dared to fight; challenged.
 DE-FI'-ER, *n.* One who dares another to combat.
 DE-FILE', *v. t.* To pollute; to corrupt; to march off in a line.
 DE-FIL'-ED, *pp.* Polluted; corrupted.
 DE-FILE'-MENT, *n.* Pollution; corruption.
 DE-FIL'-ER, *n.* One who pollutes.
 DE-FIN'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be limited or described.
 DE-FINE', *v. t.* To limit; to explain; to mark out.
 DE-FIN'-ED, *pp.* Limited; described; ascertained.
 DE-FIN'-ER, *n.* He who defines or marks the limits.
 DE-FIN'-ING, *ppr.* Determining the limits; describing.
 DEF'-I-NITE, *a.* [L. *definitus*.] Having precise limits; certain.
 DEF'-I-NITE-LY, *ad.* With certain limitation.
 DEF'-I-NITE-NESS, *n.* Certainty of extent or signification.
 DEF-J-NI'-TION, *n.* Explanation in words.
 DE-FIN'-I-TIVE, *a.* Determinate; final.
 DE-FIN'-I-TIVE, *n.* An adjective that defines or limits the signification of words.
 DE-FIN'-I-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Expressly; finally; conclusively.
 DE-FIN'-I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Determinateness; conclusiveness; decisiveness.
 DEF-LA-GR-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Combustibility.
 DEF-LA'-GRA-BLE, *a.* Combustible.
 DEF'-LA-GRATE, *v. t.* [L. *deflagro*.] To burn.
 DEF'-LA-GRATE-D, *pp.* Burned; consumed.
 DEF-LA-GR-A'-TION, *n.* A consuming by fire.
 DEF'-LA-GRATOR, *n.* A galvanic instrument for producing combustion.
 DE-FLECT', *v. i. or t.* To turn aside; to deviate.
 DE-FLECT'-ED, *pp.* Turned aside; bending down.
 DE-FLECT'-ING, *ppr.* A turning from a right line.
 DE-FLEX'-URE, *n.* A bending down; deviation.
 DEF-LO-RA'-TION, *n.* Act of depriving of prime beauties.
 DE-FLOUR', *v. t.* To take away prime beauties.
 DE-FLUX'-ION, *n.* A Flowing down, as of humors.
 DE-FORCE', *v. t.* To disseize and hold by wrong.
 DE-FORC'-ED, *pp.* Wrongfully held out of possession.
 DE-FORCE'-MENT, *n.* The holding of lands by wrong.
 DE-FOR'-CIANT, *n.* He that keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate.
 DE-FORM', *v. t.* To mar; to disfigure; to make ugly.
 DE-FORM'-A'-TION, *n.* A disfiguring or defacing.
 DE-FORM'-ED, *pp.* Ugly in form; disfigured.
 DE-FORM'-ER, *n.* One who deforms.
 DE-FORM'-I-TY, *n.* Unnatural shape; distortion.
 DE-FRAUD', *v. t.* To cheat; to wrong in contracts.
 DE-FRAUD'-ER, *n.* One who defrauds or cheats.

DE-FRAUD'-ING, *ppr.* Injuring by withholding wrongfully what is due.
 DE-FRAY', *v. t.* To bear or pay, as expenses.
 DE-FRAY'-ED, *pp.* Paid, discharged, as expenses.
 DE-FRAY'-ER, *n.* One who discharges expenses.
 DE-FRAY'-MENT, *n.* Payment or compensation.
 DE-FUNCT', *a.* Deceased; *n.* A person dead.
 DE-FY', *v. t.* To dare; to outbrave; to challenge.
 DE-FY'-ER, *n.* One who defies.
 DE-GÄRN'-ISH, *v. t.* To deprive of furniture or troops.
 DE-GÄRN'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Depriving of furniture.
 DE-GÄRN'-ISH-MENT, *n.* A deprivation of furniture.
 DE-GEN'-ER-A-CY, *n.* Decline in good qualities.
 DE-GEN'-ER-ATE, *a.* Having declined in natural or moral worth.
 DE-GEN'-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To decline in good qualities.
 DE-GEN'-ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* In a degenerate, or base manner.
 DE-GEN'-ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* A degenerate state.
 DE-GEN-ER-A'-TION, *n.* A growing worse.
 DE-GEN'-ER-OUS, *a.* Having fallen to a worse state.
 DE-GLU'-TIN-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. deglutino.*] To unglue.
 DE-GLU-TI'-TION, *n.* The act or power of swallowing.
 DEG-RÄ-DÄ'-TION, *n.* A depriving of rank, office, or honor.
 DE-GRADE', *v. t.* To reduce in rank, office, or honor.
 DE-GRAD'-ING, *ppr.* Reducing in rank or honor; *a.* dishonoring; adapted to disgrace.
 DE-GRAD'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a degrading manner.
 DE-GREE', *n.* [*Fr. degré, from L. gradus.*] A step; class; extent; proportion; the 360th part of a circle; an interval of sound in music; a mark of distinction conferred on students.
 DE-GUST-A'-TION, *n.* A tasting; the sense of tasting.
 DE-HIS'-CENCE, *n.* A gaping; the opening of capsules.
 DE-HIS'-CENT, *a.* Opening, as the capsule of a plant.
 DE-HORS', (*de-höre'*) [*Fr.*] Without.
 DE-HORT', *v. t.* To dissuade or advise against.
 DE-HORT-A'-TION, *n.* Advice against a measure.
 DE-HORT-A-TO-RY, *a.* Dissuading.
 DE-I-CIDE, *n.* A Divine concerning in putting our Savior to death.
 DE-IF'-IE, *a.* Divine; partaking of divine qualities.
 DE-IF-IC-A'-TION, *n.* The act of enrolling among deities.
 DE'-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Ranked among deities.
 DE'-I-FORM, *n.* Of a godlike form.
 DE'-I-FY, *v. t.* To exalt to the rank of deities.
 DE'-I-FI-ING, *ppr.* Enrolling among deities.
 DEIGN, *v. t.* To grant or allow.
 DEIGN, (*däne.*) *v. i.* To condescend; to vouchsafe.
 DEIGN'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of DEIGN.
 DEIGN'-ING, *ppr.* Condescending; thinking worthy.
 DE'-ISM, *n.* A denial of revelation.
 DE'-IST, *n.* One who denies a revelation from God.
 DE-IST'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to or containing de-
 DE-IST'-IC-AL, } *ism.*
 DE'-I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. déité; It. deità; Sp. deidad; L. deitas; W. ðew; Ir. dia; Arm. doue; Fr. dieu; Sp. dios; Port. deos; Gypsy, dewe; Sans. deva.*] Godhead; God. A fabulous god.
 DE-JECT', *v. t.* To cast down; to dispirit; to discourage.
 DE-JECT'-ED, *pp.* Cast down; depressed; discouraged.
 DE-JECT'-ED-LY, *ad.* With discouragement.

DE-JECT'-ED-NESS, *n.* Lowness of spirits; depression.
 DE-JECT'-ING, *ppr.* Casting down; dispiriting.
 DE-JEC'-TION, *n.* Depression of spirits; melancholy.
 DE JEUNE', (*dä-zhu-nä'*) [*Fr.*] A breakfast.
 DE JU'-RE, [*L.*] Of right; opposed to *de facto*.
 DE-LAPSE', *v. i.* To fall or slide down.
 DE-LAPSE'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of DELAPSE.
 DE-LAY', *v. t.* To put off; to defer; to detain.
 DE-LAY', *n.* Hinderance; stop; detention.
 DE-LÄY'-ED, *pp.* Deferred; postponed; retarded.
 DE-LÄY'-ER, *n.* One who hinders or detains.
 DE-LÄY'-ING, *ppr.* Hindering; deferring; detaining.
 DE-LÄY'-MENT, *n.* Hinderance.
 DE'-LE, *v. t.* [*L. imperative mood.*] Blot out; efface.
 DEL'-E-BLE, *a.* That can be blotted out.
 DEL-LECT'-A-BLE, *a.* Delightful; very pleasing.
 DEL-LECT'-A-BLY, *ad.* With great delight.
 DEL'-E-GA-CY, *n.* We now use *delegation*.
 DEL'-E-GATE, *v. t.* To send away; to depute.
 DEL'-E-GATE, *n.* One deputed to act for another.
 DEL-E-GÄ'-TION, *n.* A sending away; act of investing with authority to act for another; the person or persons deputed to act for another.
 DEL-LE'-TION, *n.* The act of blotting out or erasing.
 DEL-E-TE'-RI-OUS, *a.* Deadly; destructive.
 DELF, *n.* Earthen ware glazed; a mine.
 DE-LIB'-ER-ATE, *v. t. or i.* To weigh in the mind; to consider.
 DE-LIB'-ER-ATE, *a.* Circumspect; slow; advised.
 DE-LIB'-ER-A-TED, *pp.* Balanced in the mind.
 DE-LIB'-ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* Slowly; cautiously.
 DE-LIB-ER-A'-TION, *n.* Act of weighing in the mind.
 DE-LIB'-ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Circumspection; calm consideration; caution.
 DE-LIB'-ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Balancing in the mind; considering.
 DE-LIB'-ER-A-TIVE, *a.* That deliberates.
 DEL-I-CÄ-CY, *n.* Softness; tenderness; daintiness; that which delights the senses, particularly the taste; smallness.
 DEL-I-CÄTE, *a.* Nice; soft; dainty; tender; fine; feeble.
 DEL-I-CÄTE-LY, *ad.* With nicety; daintily.
 DEL-I-CÄTE-NESS, *a.* Tenderness; effeminacy.
 DE-LI'-CIOUS, *a.* Sweet to the taste; most pleasing to the mind.
 DE-LI'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Sweetly; delightfully.
 DE-LI'-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Great sweetness.
 DE-LIGHT', *n.* [*L. detector.*] Great joy or pleasure.
 DE-LIGHT', *v. t.* To give great pleasure to.
 DE-LIGHT'-ED, *pp.* Greatly pleased.
 DE-LIGHT'-FUL, *a.* Very pleasing; charming.
 DE-LIGHT'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With great pleasure; charmingly.
 DE-LIGHT'-FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being delightful.
 DE-LIGHT'-ING, *ppr.* Giving great pleasure; rejoicing.
 DE-LIGHT'-LESS, *a.* Affording no delight.
 DE-LIGHT'-SOME, *a.* Pleasant; very pleasing.
 DE-LIGHT'-SOME-LY, *ad.* Very pleasantly.
 DE-LIGHT'-SOME-NESS, *n.* Pleasantness in a high degree.
 DE-LIN'-E-A-MENT, *n.* Representation by delineation.
 DE-LIN'-E-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. delineo.*] To draw the outline; to describe.
 DE-LIN'-E-A-TED, *pp.* Marked with lines exhibiting the form or figure; sketched.
 DE-LIN'-E-A-TING, *ppr.* Drawing the form; sketching; describing.

DE-LIN-E-A'-TION, *n.* The act of drawing the outline or the outlines of a thing.

DE-LIN'-QUEN-CY, *n.* Failure of duty; fault; omission.

DE-LIN'-QUENT, *a.* Failing in duty; faulty.

DE LIN'-QUENT, *n.* One who fails to do his duty.

DEL-I-QUATE, *v. i. or t.* To melt; to dissolve.

DEL-I-QUESCE', (del-i-ques'), *v. i.* To melt or become liquid in air by the absorption of water.

DEL-I-QUES'-CED, *pret.* and *pp* of DELIQUESCE.

DEL-I-QUES'-CENCE, *n.* A becoming soft or liquid in the air.

DEL-I-QUES'-CENT, *a.* Becoming soft or liquid in air.

DE-LIQ'-UI-ATE, *v. i.* To deliquesce.

DE-LIQ'-UI-UM, [L.] *n.* A melting; a swooning.

DE-LIR'-IOUS, *a.* Wandering in mind; deranged.

DE-LIR'-I-UM, *n.* [L. *delirio.*] A wandering of mind; derangement.

DE-LIR'-I-UM TRE'-MENS, [L.] A disease of the brain caused by excessive drinking.

DE-LIR'-IOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being delirious.

DE-LIV'-ER, *v. t.* To free; release; utter; to surrender.

DE-LIV'-ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be delivered.

DE-LIV'-ER-ANCE, *n.* Act of freeing; release.

DE-LIV'-ER-ED, *pp.* Freed; released; given.

DE-LIV'-ER-ER, *n.* One who delivers or rescues.

DE-LIV'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Releasing; rescuing; surrendering.

DE-LIV'-ER-Y, *n.* A giving; release; utterance.

DELL, *n.* A pit; hollow; narrow opening.

DEL'-PHI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Delphi in Greece,
 DEL'-PHIC, } and the oracle.

DEL'-PHINE, *a.* Pertaining to the Dauphin of France, or certain classics.

DEL'-PHIN-ITE, *n.* A mineral, called also epidote.

DE-LÛDE', *v. t.* To deceive; to mislead by arts; to disappoint.

DE-LÛD'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be deceived.

DE-LÛD'-ER, *n.* One who deceives or misleads.

DE-LÛD'-ED, *pp.* Deceived; gulled.

DE-LÛD'-ING, *ppr.* Deceiving; misleading the opinion.

DEL'-UGE, *n.* An overwhelming; the great flood in Noah's days.

DEL'-UGE, *v. t.* To overflow; to drown; to overwhelm, as with an army.

DEL'-UG-ED, *pp.* Overwhelmed with water.

DEL'-UG-ING, *ppr.* Inundating; drowning.

DE-LÛ'-SION, *n.* Act of deluding; deception; cheat; error from false views.

DE-LÛ'-SIVE, *a.* Tending to deceive.

DE-LÛ'-SO-RY, *a.* Apt to deceive; deceptive.

DELVE, *v. t.* To dig; to open the ground with a spade.

DELV'-ER, *n.* One who digs.

DELV'-ING, *ppr.* Digging; penetrating.

DEM'-A-GOG UÉ, *n.* A leader of the populace.

DEM'-A-GOG-ISM, *n.* The practices of demagogues.

DE-MÁIN', } *n.* A manor-house, and land adja-
 DE-MÉSNE', } cent.

DE-MÁND', *v. t.* To claim or seek to obtain by right.

DE-MÁND', *n.* A claim by right; an asking by authority.

DE-MÁND'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be demanded.

DE-MÁND'-ANT, *n.* The plaintiff in a real action.

DE-MÁND'-ED, *pp.* Called for; required; interrogated.

DE-MÁND'-ER, *n.* One who demands.

DE-MÁND'-ING, *ppr.* Claiming by authority; requiring; interrogating.

DE-MÁRK-A'-TION, *n.* Act of setting the limit; bound ascertained and fixed.

DE-MEAN', *v. t.* To behave; to carry; to debase.

DE-MEAN'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of DEMEAN.

DE-MEAN'-OR, *n.* Behavior; carriage; deportment.

DE-MEN'-TATE, *v. t.* To make mad; to infatuate.

DE-MEN'-TA-TED, *pp.* Rendered mad.

DE-MENT'-ED, *a.* Infatuated.

DE-MEPH'-I-TIZE, *v. t.* To purify from foul or mephitic air.

DE MER'-IT, *n.* Ill desert; crime; guilt.

DE-MERS'-ED, *a.* Sunk in a liquor; drowned.

DE-MER'-SION, *n.* A plunging in a liquid.

DE-MES-NE'. See DEMAIN.

DEM'-I, *a.* prefix, signifying *half*; used only in composition.

DEM-I-BRIG-ÁDE', *n.* A half brigade.

DEM-I-CA-DENCE, *n.* An imperfect cadence in music.

DEM-I-GOD, *n.* A fabulous hero.

DEM-I-JOHN, *n.* A glass vessel with a large body and a small neck, inclosed in wicker work.

DEM-I-QUÁ-VER, *n.* A note in music of half the length of the quaver.

DEM-I-SEM'-I-QUÁ-VER, *n.* Half a semiquaver.

DEM-I-TÓNE, *n.* Half a tone or a semitone.

DE-MIS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be leased or bequeathed.

DE-MISE', *n.* Death; a lease; a bequeathing.

DE-MISE', *v. t.* To lease; to bequeath by will.

DE-MIS'-ED, *pp.* Leased; bequeathed.

DEM'-I-TINT', *n.* A gradation of color between light and shade.

DEM'-I-URGE, *n.* In the mythology of Eastern philosophers, an eon employed in the creation of the world.

DE-MOC'-RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *δημος*, people, and *κρατος*, to govern.] A government by the people.

DEM'-O-CRAT', *n.* An adherent to a democracy.

DEM-O-CRAT'-IC, *a.* Belonging to democracy.

DEM-O-CRAT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a democratic manner.

DE-MOL'-ISH, *v. t.* To destroy; to overthrow; to ruin.

DE MOL'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Pulled down; destroyed.

DE-MOL'-ISH-ER, *n.* One who demolishes.

DE-MOL'-ISH-ING, *ppr.* Pulling down; destroying.

DE-MO-LI'-TION, *n.* Act of overthrowing; ruin.

DE'-MON, *n.* An evil spirit.

DE-MÓ'-NI-AC, } *a.* Pertaining to demons; in-
 DE-MÓ'-NI-AC-AL, } fluenced by demons.

DE-MÓ'-NI-AC, *n.* One possessed by a demon.

DE-MÓ'-NI-AN-ISM, *n.* The state of being possessed by a demon.

DE'-MON-ISM, *n.* The belief in demons.

DE-MON-OL'-A-TRY, *n.* The worship of demons or evil spirits.

DE-MON-OL'-O-GY, *n.* A discourse or treatise on evil spirits.

DE-MON'-STRA-BLE, *a.* That may be demonstrated.

DE-MON'-STRA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.

DE-MON'-STRA-BLY, *ad.* Certainly; with full proof.

DE-MON'-STRATE, or DEM-ON-STRATE, *v. t.* [L. *demonstro.*] To prove to a certainty; to show; to exhibit the parts when dissected.

DEM'-ON-STRÁ-TED, *pp.* Proved to a certainty; shown.

DEM-ON-STRÁ'-TION, *n.* Proof to a certainty; exhibition. In military affairs, a movement of troops to a given point, as if to attack.

DEM'-ON-STRÁ-TING, *ppr.* Proving to be certain; beyond the possibility of doubt.

DE-MON'-STRÁ-TIVE, *a.* Conclusive; certain.

DE-MON'-STRÁ-TIVE-LY, *ad.* With full proof.

DEM-ON-STRÁ-TOR, *n.* One who demonstrates.

In anatomy, one who exhibits the parts dissected.

DE-MON'-STRÁ-TÓ-RY, *a.* Having a tendency to prove beyond a doubt.

DE-MOR'-AL-I-ZÁ'-TION, *n.* Destruction of morals.

DE-MOR'-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To destroy morals; to corrupt.

DE-MOR'-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Corrupt in morals.
 DE-MOR'-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Depraving morals; tending or adapted to viciate moral principles.
 DE-MOT'-IC, *a.* Popular; pertaining to the people.
 DE-MUL'-CENT, *n.* Any medicine which lessens the effects of irritation on the solids, as the gums and other mucilaginous substances.
 DE-MUL'-CENT, *a.* Softening; easing; assuaging.
 DE-MUR', *v. i.* To hesitate; to doubt; to delay.
 DE-MUR', *n.* Hesitation; doubt by uncertainty.
 DE-MÛRE', *a.* Very grave; affectedly modest.
 DE-MÛRE'-LY, *ad.* With a grave countenance; with solemn gravity.
 DE-MÛRE'-NESS, *n.* Gravity; affected modesty.
 DE-MUR'-RAGE, *n.* Expense for delay of a ship.
 DE-MUR'-RED, *pret.* and *pp.* of DEMUR.
 DE-MUR'-RER, *n.* One who demurs; a stop in pleading.
 DE-MUR'-RING, *ppr.* Stopping; pausing; resting on a point of law.
 DE-MÛ', *n.* A small kind of paper.
 DEN, *n.* A cave; cavern; lodge of a beast.
 DE-NÄ'-RI-US, *n.* A Roman coin of about the value of sixteen cents.
 DEN'-A-RY, *a.* Containing ten.
 DE-NÄ'-TION-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To divest of national rights.
 DE-NÄ'-TION-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Deprived of national rights.
 DE-NÄ'-TION-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of national rights.
 DE-NAT'-U-RAL-IZE, *v. t.* To render unnatural; to alienate from nature.
 DEN'-DRITE, *n.* [Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree.] A mineral in which are the figures of a shrub.
 DEN'-DROID, *a.* Resembling a shrub.
 DEN-DROM'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.
 DE-NÛ'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be denied.
 DE-NÛ'-AL, *n.* Refusal; contradiction; a rejection, as, a denial of God; self-denial is a declining of some gratification.
 DE-NÛ'-ED, *pp.* Contradicted; refused.
 DE-NÛ'-ER, *n.* One who denies or refuses.
 DE-NIER', *n.* A French coin, or denomination of money; and the twelfth of a sol.
 DEN'-I-GRATE, *v. t.* To make black.
 DEN-I-ZÄ'-TION, *n.* The act of making a citizen.
 DEN'-I-ZEN, *n.* One not a native, but made a citizen.
 DE-NOM'-I-NA-BLE, *a.* That may be denominated.
 DE-NOM'-I-NA-TED, *pp.* Named; called.
 DE-NOM'-I-NA-TING, *ppr.* Naming.
 DE-NOM'-I-NATE, *v. t.* To name; to call; to give name to.
 DE-NOM'-I-NÄ'-TION, *n.* A name; a title; a collection of individuals called by the same name, as, a *denomination* of Christians.
 DE-NOM'-I-NA-TIVE, *a.* Conferring a name.
 DE-NOM'-I-NA-TOR, *n.* One who gives a name; the lower number in vulgar fractions.
 DE-NÖT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be denoted or marked.
 DE-NO-TÄ'-TION, *n.* The act of marking.
 DE-NÖTE', *v. t.* To mark; to show; to indicate.
 DE-NÖT'-ED, *Marked*; signified; indicated.
 DE-NÖT'-ING, *ppr.* Marking; indicating.
 DE-NÖUE'-MENT, *n.* [Fr. from *denouer*, to untie.] The unraveling or discovery of a plot in a play.
 DE-NOUNCE', *v. t.* To utter a threatening against.
 DE-NOUNCE'-ED, *pp.* Threatened; informed against.
 DE-NOUNCE'-MENT, *n.* Declaration of a threat.
 DE-NOUNCE'-ER, *n.* One who utters a threat.
 DE-NOUNCE'-ING, *ppr.* Uttering a threat.
 DENSE, *a.* Close; compact; thick.
 DENSE'-NESS, } *n.* Compactness; closeness of
 DENS'-ITY, } parts.

DENT, *n.* A small hollow; an indentation.
 DENT, *v. t.* To make a dent or small hollow.
 DENT'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the teeth.
 DENT'-TATE, } *a.* Like teeth; notched.
 DENT'-TA-TED, }
 DENT'-ED, *a.* Indented; impressed with little hollows.
 DENT'-I-CLE, *n.* A point like a small tooth.
 DENT'-IC'-U-LATE, } *a.* Having small teeth.
 DENT'-IC'-U-LÄ'-TED, }
 DENT'-IC'-U-LÄ'-TION, *n.* A being set with teeth.
 DENT'-I-FORM, *a.* Shaped like a tooth.
 DENT'-I-FRICE, *n.* Something to cleanse teeth.
 DENT'-TIL, *n.* In architecture, an ornament in cornices bearing some resemblance to teeth.
 DENT'-IST, *n.* One whose occupation is to clean and repair teeth.
 DENT'-IST-RY, *n.* The art or practice of a dentist.
 DENT'-Û'-TION, *n.* The act of breeding teeth.
 DE-NÛDE', } *v. t.* To strip; to make naked.
 DE-NÛD'-ATE, }
 DEN-U-DÄ'-TION, *n.* A stripping to nakedness.
 DE-NÛD'-ED, *pp.* Stripped; divested of covering.
 DEN-NUN'-CIATE, *v. t.* To denounce.
 DE-NUN'-CIÄ'-TION, *n.* Declaration of a threat; a formal declaration accompanied with a menace.
 DE-NUN'-CIÄ'-TOR, *n.* One who threatens; an accuser.
 DE-NÛ', *v. t.* To disown; to refuse; to contradict.
 DE-NÛ'-ING, *ppr.* Contradicting; disowning.
 DE-OB'-STRU-ENT, *a.* Removing obstructions.
 DE'-O-DAND, *n.* Something forfeited to God.
 DE-OX'-YD-ATE, } *v. t.* To deprive of oxygen
 DE-OX'-Y-GEN-ATE, }
 DE-PÄNT', *v. t.* To paint.
 DE-PÄRT', *v. i.* To go away; to forsake; to deviate
 DE-PÄRT'-ED, *pp.* Gone from; vanished; dead.
 DE-PÄS'-CENT, *a.* Feeding.
 DE-PÄRT'-ING, *ppr.* Leaving; forsaking; ceasing.
 DE-PÄRT'-MENT, *n.* A separate room, place, or office.
 DE-PÄRT'-URE, *n.* A going away; decrease.
 DE-PÄS'-TURE, *v. t.* To feed; to graze.
 DE-PAU'-PER-ATE, *v. t.* To reduce to poverty
 DE-PAU'-PER-A-TED, *pp.* Impoverished; made poor.
 DE-PEND', *v. i.* To hang from; to rely on.
 DE-PEND'-ENCE, } *n.* Reliance; trust; con
 DE-PEND'-EN-CY, } nection; a state of hang
 ing down from a supporter.
 DE-PEND'-ENT, *a.* Hanging from; relying on.
 DE-PEND'-ENT, *n.* One at the disposal of another, or sustained by him.
 DE-PEND'-ING, *ppr.* Hanging down; relying.
 DE-PEND'-ING, *a.* Undecided, as a suit at law.
 DE-PHLO-GIS'-TI-CÄTE, *v. t.* [de and Gr. *φλογιστος*, burnt.] To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability.
 DE-PICT', *v. t.* To paint; to portray.
 DE-PICT'-ED, *pp.* Painted; described.
 DE-PICT'-URE, *v. t.* To paint.
 DEP'-IL-ATE, *v. t.* To strip off the hair.
 DEP-I-LÄ'-TION, *n.* The act of pulling off the hair.
 DE-PIL'-A-TÖ-RY, *a.* Adapted to take off the hair.
 DE-PLÉ'-TION, *n.* Act of emptying; bloodletting.
 DE-PLÉ'-TÖ-RY, *a.* Calculated to obviate fullness of habit.
 DE-PLÖR'-A-BLE, *a.* That is to be deplored; lamentable.
 DE-PLÖR'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being deplorable.
 DE-PLÖR'-A-BLY, *ad.* Lamentably; miserably.
 DE-PLÖRE', *v. t.* [L. *deploro*; Fr. *deplorer*.] To lament; to bewail; to be grieved at.
 DE-PLÖR'-ED, *pp.* Lamented; bewailed.
 DE-PLÖR'-ER, *n.* One who greatly laments.

DE-PLOY', *v. t.* To display, as a column of troops.
 DE-PLU-MA'-TION, *n.* The stripping off plumes.
 DE-PLUME', *v. t.* To deprive of plumes or plumage.
 DE-PLUM'-ED, *pp.* Stripped of plumes.
 DE-PLUM'-ING, *ppr.* Stripping off plumes or feathers.
 DE-PÖ'-NENT, *a.* Laying down.
 DE-PO'-NENT, *n.* One who gives written testimony on oath.
 DE-POP'-U-LATE, *v. t.* To dispeople; to lay waste. It rarely expresses an entire loss of inhabitants.
 DE-POP'-U-LÄ'-TION, *n.* The act of dispeopling.
 DE-POP'-U-LÄ-TING, *ppr.* Depriving of inhabitants.
 DE-POP'-U-LÄ-TOR, *n.* One who kills or expels inhabitants.
 DE-PÖRT', *v. t.* To behave; to carry away.
 DE-PÖRT', *n.* Behavior; carriage; conduct.
 DE-PÖRT'-Ä'-TION, *n.* A carrying away; banishment.
 DE-PÖRT'-ED, *pp.* Carried away; banished.
 DE-PÖRT'-MENT, *n.* Behavior; manner of acting.
 DE-POS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be deposed from office.
 DE-POS'-AL, *n.* Act of deposing.
 DE-PÖSE', *v. t. or i.* To lay down; to dethrone; to bear witness; to lay aside.
 DE-PÖSS'-ED, *pp.* Thrown down; degraded; testified.
 DE-PÖSS'-ING, *ppr.* Dethroning; degrading; bearing witness.
 DE-POS'-IT, *v. t.* To throw down; to lay up; to trust with.
 DE-POS'-IT, *n.* That which is laid; a trust; a pledge; place of depositing.
 DE-POS'-IT-A-RY, *n.* One with whom something is left in trust.
 DE-POS'-IT-O-RY, *n.* A place for depositing goods.
 DEP-O-SI'-TION, *n.* A throwing down; act of dethroning or degrading; an affidavit.
 DE-POS'-I-TÜM, *n.* [L.] That which is deposited.
 DE-PÖT', (de-po') [Fr.] A place of deposit; a warehouse or magazine.
 DEP-RA-VA'-TION, *n.* Act of making worse; degeneracy.
 DE-PRÄVE', *v. t.* To corrupt; to viciate; to make worse.
 DE-PRÄV'-ED, *pp.* Made worse; viciated.
 DE-PRÄV'-MENT, *n.* A viciated state.
 DE-PRÄV'-I-TY, *n.* Corruption of morals; a state of being viciated.
 DEP'-RE-CATE, *v. t.* To pray earnestly against; to regret.
 DEP'-RE-CÄ-TED, *pp.* Prayed against; deeply regretted.
 DEP-RE-ÇÄ'-TION, *n.* Act of deprecating.
 DEP'-RE-ÇÄ-TOR, *n.* One who deprecates.
 DEP'-RE-ÇÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to deprecate.
 DE-PRE'-CIATE, *v. i. or t.* To lessen or decline in value; to undervalue.
 DE-PRE-ÇI-Ä'-TION, *n.* The act of lessening or crying down price or value; the falling of value.
 DEP'-RE-DATE, *v. t.* To rob; to plunder; to spoil; to waste.
 DEP'-RE-DA-TED, *pp.* Spoiled; plundered; pillaged.
 DEP-RE-DA'-TION, *n.* A robbing; a laying waste.
 DEP'-RE-DA-TOR, *n.* One who plunders or lays waste.
 DEP-RE-HEND', *v. t.* To catch; to take unawares; to detect.
 DE-PRESS', *v. t.* To sink; to humble; to deject; to cast down.
 DE-PRESS'-ED, *pp.* Lowered; cast down.
 DE-PRES'-SION, *n.* Dejection; low state.

DE-PRESS'-ING, *ppr.* Pressing down; dejecting, rendering languid.
 DE-PRESS'-IVE, *a.* Tending to cast down.
 DE-PRESS'-OR, *n.* He that presses down. *In ana tomy*, the muscle that depresses.
 DE-PRIV'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be deprived.
 DEP-RI-VA'-TION, *n.* Act of depriving; loss.
 DE-PRIVE', *v. t.* To take from; to bereave; to divest of orders.
 DE-PRIV'-ED, *pp.* Stripped; made destitute; divested.
 DE-PRIV'-ER, *n.* He that deprives or bereaves.
 DE-PRIV'-ING, *ppr.* Bereaving; taking away what is possessed.
 DEPTH, *n.* Deepness; profundity; a deep place.
 DE-PUL'-SION, *n.* A driving away.
 DE-PULS'-O-RY, *a.* Driving away; removing.
 DEP'-U-RATE, *v. t.* To purify; to free from feculence.
 DEP'-U-RA-TED, *pp.* Freed from impurities.
 DEP'-U-RA-TING, *ppr.* Purifying; freeing from impurities.
 DEP'-U-RA'-TION, *n.* Act of freeing from feculence.
 DEP-U-TÄ'-TION, *n.* Act of appointing a substitute to act for another; persons sent.
 DE-PÜTE', *v. t.* [L. *deputo.*] To send by appointment.
 DE-PÜT'-ED, *pp.* Appointed as a substitute.
 DE-PÜT'-ING, *ppr.* Appointing as a substitute.
 DEP'-U-TIZE, *v. t.* To empower to act for another.
 DEP'-U-TY, *n.* [Fr. *deputé.*] One appointed to act for another.
 DE-RAC'-I-NATE, *v. t.* To pluck up by the roots.
 DE-RÄNGE', *v. t.* To put out of order; to confuse; to disorder the mind.
 DE-RÄNG'-ED, *pp.* Put out of order; delirious.
 DE-RÄNG'-MENT, *n.* State of disorder; delirium.
 DE-RÄNG'-ING, *ppr.* Putting out of order; disturbing regularity.
 DER'-E-LIÇT, *a.* Abandoned; *n.* thing abandoned.
 DER-E-LIÇ'-TION, *n.* An utter forsaking.
 DE-RIDE', *v. t.* To laugh at in scorn; to mock.
 DE-RID'-ED, *pp.* Laughed at in contempt.
 DE-RID'-ER, *n.* One who mocks or ridicules.
 DE-RID'-ING-LY, *ad.* By way of derision.
 DE-RIS'-ION, *n.* A laughing at in contempt.
 DE-RI'-SIVE, } *a.* Mocking; ridiculing.
 DE-RI'-SO-RY, }
 DE-RI'-SIVE-LY, *ad.* With mockery or contempt.
 DE-RIV'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be derived.
 DER-I-VA'-TION, *n.* A drawing or descending from a source.
 DE-RIV'-A-TIVE, *a.* Derived; deduced.
 DE-RIV'-A-TIVE, *n.* A word derived from another.
 DE-RIV'-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By derivation.
 DE-RIVE', *v. t.* [L. *derivo.*] To deduce; to descend from.
 DE-RIV'-ED, *pp.* Deduced; drawn.
 DE-RIV'-ER, *n.* One who draws from a source.
 DERM'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to skin.
 DER'-NIER, (der'-ner, or dern'-yer,) *a.* [Fr.] The last; the only one left.
 DER'-O-GATE, *v. t. or i.* [L. *derogo.*] To detract; to take from.
 DER-O-GÄ'-TION, *n.* A detracting; disparagement.
 DER'-O-GÄ-TED, *pp.* Lessened in value; degraded; damaged.
 DE-ROÇ'-A-TO-RI-LY, *ad.* In a detracting manner.
 DE-ROÇ'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Detracting; degrading.
 DER'-VIS, *n.* A Turkish priest or monk who pretends to great austerity.
 DES'-CANT, *n.* A song; tune; air; comment.
 DES-CANT', *v. i.* To sing; to discourse; to comment.
 DE-SCANT'-ING, *ppr.* Singing; discoursing.
 DE-SCEND', *v. t. or i.* To come down; to sink; to

proceed from a source; to pass from general to particular considerations.

DE-SCEND'-ANT, *n.* One who descends; offspring.

DE-SCEND'-ENT, *a.* Falling; sinking; proceeding from an ancestor.

DE-SCEND-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being descendible.

DE-SCEND'-I-BLE, *a.* That may descend.

DE-SCEND'-ING, *ppr.* Moving downward; proceeding from an ancestor.

DE-SCEN'-SION, *n.* Act of descending.

DE-SCENT', *n.* A falling or coming down; declivity; invasion; a proceeding from; lineage.

DE-SCRIB'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be described.

DE-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [*L. describo.*] To represent by words or figures.

DE-SCRIB'-ED, *pp.* Represented; delineated.

DE-SCRIB'-ER, *n.* One who describes.

DE-SCRIB'-ING, *ppr.* Representing; delineating.

DE-SERI'-ED, *pp.* Discovered; seen.

DE-SERI'-ER, *n.* One who describes.

DE-SCRIP'-TION, *n.* Act of describing; representation.

DE-SCRIP'-TIVE, *a.* Containing description.

DE-SCRY', *v. t.* To discover; to see at a distance.

DE-SCRY'-ING, *ppr.* Seeing first; discovering.

DES'-E-CRATE, *v. t.* To divert from a sacred purpose.

DES'-E-CRA'-TED, *pp.* Diverted from a sacred purpose.

DES'-E-CRA'-TION, *n.* A diverting from a sacred purpose.

DE-SERT', *n.* Merit; worth; reward; a deserving.

DE-SERT', *v. t.* To forsake or abandon.

DES'-ERT, *n.* A wilderness; an uncultivated region.

DES'-ERT, *a.* Wild; solitary; unsettled.

DE-SERT'-ED, *pp.* Wholly forsaken; abandoned.

DE-SERT'-ER, *n.* One who forsakes his cause or his post; particularly a soldier who quits the service without permission.

DE-SERT'-ING, *ppr.* Forsaking; abandoning.

DE-SER'-TION, *n.* Act of abandoning.

DE-SERT'-LESS, *a.* Without merit or claim to favor or reward.

DE-SERVE', *v. i.* To merit, as, he deserves well or ill of his neighbor.

DE-SERVE', *v. t.* To merit; to be worthy of.

DE-SERV'-ED, *pp.* Merited; earned.

DE-SERV'-ED-LY, *ad.* Worthily; with merit.

DE-SERV'-ER, *n.* One who merits.

DE-SERV'-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Worthy of; meriting.

DES-HA-BILLE', *n.* [*Fr.*] An address.

DES'-IC-CATE, or DE-SIC'-CATE, *v. t.* To dry up; to make dry.

DE-SIC'-CANT, *n.* A medicine or application that dries a sore.

DES-IC'-CÁ'-TION, *n.* Act or process of drying.

DE-SIC'-CA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to dry.

DE-SID'-ER-A'-TUM, *n. plu.* DESIDERATA. That which is desired; that which is not possessed, but is desirable.

DE-SIGN', *v. t.* To purpose; to plan; to project.

DE-SIGN', *n.* A purpose; intention; a plan or representation of a thing by an outline.

DE-SIGN'-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being designed.

DES'-IG-NATE, *v. t.* To point out; to appoint.

DES'-IG-NA-TED, *pp.* Marked out; indicated; appointed.

DES-IG-NA'-TION, *n.* Act of pointing out.

DE-SIGN'-ED, *pp.* Intended; planned.

DE-SIGN'-ED-LY, *ad.* With design or purpose.

DE-SIGN'-ER, *n.* A contriver; a drawer.

DE-SIGN'-ING, *ppr.* Intending; planning; *a.* artful; disposed to contrive; insidious.

DE-SIGN'-LESS, *a.* Without design; inadvertently.

DE-SIGN'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Inadvertently; ignorantly.

DE-SIP'-I-ENT, *a.* Trifling; foolish.

DE-SIR'-A-BLE, *a.* That is to be desired; pleasing.

DE-SIR'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being desirable.

DE-SIRE', *n.* A passion excited by love; a wish to obtain.

DE-SIRE', *v. t.* To wish for; to ask or entreat.

DE-SIR'-ED, *pp.* Coveted; requested.

DE-SIR'-ER, *n.* One who desires.

DE-SIR'-ING, *ppr.* Wishing for; coveting; soliciting.

DE-SIR'-OUS, *a.* Solicitous to obtain.

DE-SIST', *v. i.* To cease; to give over; to stop from action.

DE-SIST'-ANCE, *n.* Act of desisting or ceasing.

DE-SIST'-ING, *ppr.* Ceasing to act or proceed.

DESK, *n.* An inclined table; a pulpit; a table for the use of writers.

DES'-O-LATE, *v. t.* [*L. desolatus.*] To lay waste; to ravage; to ruin.

DES'-O-LATE, *a.* Laid waste; destitute of people.

DES'-O-LATE-NESS, *n.* A state of being waste.

DES'-O-LA-TED, *pp.* Deprived of inhabitants; wasted.

DES-O-LÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of laying waste; destruction.

DES'-O-LA-TER, *n.* One who lays waste or desolate.

DE-SPAIR', *n.* Hopelessness; destitution of hope.

DE-SPAIR', *v. i.* To abandon hope; to be without hope.

DE-SPAIR'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of DESPAIR.

DE-SPAIR'-ER, *n.* One who loses all hope.

DE-SPAIR'-ING, *ppr.* Giving up all hope.

DE-SPAIR'-ING-LY, *ad.* With an entire loss of hope.

DE-SPATCH'. See DISPATCH.

DES-PE-RA'-DO, *n.* A desperate man; a madman.

DES'-PE-RATE, *a.* Having no hope; rash; furious.

DES'-PE-RATE-LY, *ad.* With desperate hope. *In a popular sense,* extremely; violently.

DES'-PE-RATE-NESS, *n.* Blind rashness; fury.

DES-PE-RA'-TION, *n.* Hopelessness; despair; fury.

DES'-PI-CA-BLE, *a.* Contemptible; very mean.

DES'-PI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Extreme meanness.

DES'-PI-CA-BLY, *ad.* With great meanness.

DE-SPIS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be despised; contemptible.

DE-SPISE', *v. t.* To contemn; to scorn; to disdain.

DE-SPIS'-ED, *pp.* Contemned; disdained.

DE-SPIS'-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being despised.

DE-SPIS'-ER, *n.* One that slight or despises.

DE-SPIS'-ING, *ppr.* Scorning; contemning.

DE-SPIS'-ING-LY, *ad.* With contempt.

DE-SPITE', *n.* Extreme malice; defiance with contempt.

DE-SPITE'-FUL, *a.* Malicious; scornful.

DE-SPITE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Maliciously; scornfully.

DE-SPITE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Malice; malignity.

DE-SPIT'-ING, *ppr.* Offending; teasing.

DE-SPOIL', *v. t.* [*L. despolio.*] To spoil; to rob; to plunder; to strip.

DE-SPOIL'-ED, *pp.* Stripped; robbed; bereft.

DE-SPOIL'-ER, *n.* One who strips or plunders.

DE-SPOIL'-ING, *ppr.* Stripping; spoiling.

DES-PO-LI-Á'-TION, *n.* The act of despoiling.

DE-SPOND', *v. i.* To lose courage or hope.

DE-SPOND'-EN-CY, *n.* Loss of hope or courage.

DE-SPOND'-ENT, *a.* Despairing; losing hope.

DE-SPOND'-ER, *n.* One destitute of hope.

DE-SPOND'-ING, *ppr.* Losing hope; despairing.

DE-SPOND'-ING-LY, *ad.* With loss of hope.

DES'-POT, *n.* [*Gr. δεσποτης.*] An absolute prince; a tyrant.

DES-POT'-IC, *a.* Absolute in authority; tyrannical.

DES-POT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With unlimited power.

DES'-PO-TISM, *n.* Absolute power; tyranny.

DES'-PU-MATE, *v. i.* To froth or foam.

DES-PU-MA'-TION, *n.* A foaming; frothiness.

DES-QUA-MA'-TION, *n.* [*L. desquamo.*] The act of scaling off.

- DES-SERT', *n.* Service of fruits and sweetmeats.
 DES-TI-NATE, *a.* Appointed; destined.
 DES-TI-NA-TING, *ppr.* Designing; appointing.
 DES-TI-NA-TION, *n.* Purpose; place to be reached.
 DES-TINE, *v. t.* To doom; to devote; to appoint.
 DES-TIN-ED, *pp.* Doomed; ordained; appointed.
 DES-TIN-ING, *ppr.* Fixing; ordaining; devoting.
 DES-TIN-IST, *n.* A believer in destiny.
 DES-TI-NY, *n.* State predetermined; ultimate fate.
 DES-TI-TUTE, *a.* [*L. destitutus.*] Wanting; not possessing.
 DES-TI-TU-TION, *n.* Want; poverty.
 DE-STROY', *v. t.* [*L. destruo.*] To kill; to annihilate; to demolish; to ruin; to lay waste.
 DE-STROY-ED, *pp.* Ruined; annihilated.
 DE-STROY-ER, *n.* One who destroys or ruins.
 DE-STROY-ING, *ppr.* Demolishing; ruining.
 DE-STRU-CT-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of destruction.
 DE-STRU-CT-I-BLE, *a.* That may be destroyed.
 DE-STRU-CT-I-ON, *n.* Ruin; havoc; eternal death.
 DE-STRU-CT-IVE, *a.* That destroys; ruinous.
 DE-STRU-CT-IVE-LY, *ad.* Ruinously; perniciously.
 DE-STRU-CT-IVE-NESS, *n.* Quality that destroys.
 DES-Û-DA-TION, *n.* Profuse and morbid sweating.
 DES-UE-TUDE, *n.* [*L. desuetudo.*] Discontinuance of a custom.
 DES-UL-TO-RY, *a.* Loose; unconnected.
 DES-UL-TO-RI-LY, *ad.* In a desultory manner.
 DES-UL-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Unconnectedness.
 DE-TACH', *v. t.* To separate; to send off a party.
 DE-TACH-ED, *pp.* Separated; sent away.
 DE-TACH-ING, *ppr.* Separating; sending on a separate employment.
 DE-TACH-MENT, *n.* A party sent off from the army.
 DE-TAIL', *n.* A minute narration; a selecting.
 DE-TAIL', *v. t.* To narrate in particulars; to select.
 DE-TAIL-ED, *pp.* Related in particulars; selected.
 DE-TAIL-ER, *n.* One who details.
 DE-TAIN', *v. t.* [*L. detineo.*] To delay; to withhold; to keep in custody.
 DE-TAIN-ED, *pp.* Withheld; delayed.
 DE-TAIN-ER, *n.* One that detains.
 DE-TAIN-MENT, *n.* The act of detaining; detention.
 DE-TECT', *v. t.* [*L. detego, detectus.*] To discover; to bring to light. Literally, to uncover. This word is especially applied to the discovery of crimes.
 DE-TECT-ED, *pp.* Discovered; found out.
 DE-TECT-ER, *n.* One who detects or lays open.
 DE-TECT-ING, *ppr.* Discovering; finding out.
 DE-TECT-I-ON, *n.* Discovery; act of laying open.
 DE-TENT', *n.* A stop in a clock.
 DE-TEN-TION, *n.* The act of detaining.
 DE-TER', *v. t.* To discourage and stop by fear; to prevent by prohibition or danger.
 DE-TERGÉ', *v. t.* To cleanse; to clean; to wipe off.
 DE-TERG-ED, *pp.* Cleansed; purged.
 DE-TERG-ENT, *n.* A medicine that cleanses.
 DE-TERG-ENT, *a.* Cleansing; cleaning.
 DE-TE-RI-O-RATE, *v. i. or t.* To make or become worse.
 DE-TE-RI-O-RA-TED, *pp.* Made worse; impaired in quality.
 DE-TE-RI-O-RA-TION, *n.* A becoming worse.
 DE-TER-MENT, *n.* That which deters.
 DE-TERM-IN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be determined.
 DE-TERM-IN-ATE, *a.* Limited; definite; settled.
 DE-TERM-IN-ATE-LY, *ad.* Decisively; resolutely.
- DE-TERM-IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being determined.
 DE-TERM-IN-Á-TION, *n.* Decision; resolution.
 DE-TERM-IN-A-TOR, *n.* One that determines.
 DE-TERM-INE, *v. t.* [*L. determino.*] To decide; to resolve; to settle.
 DE-TERM-IN-ED, *pp.* Decided; settled.
 DE-TERM-IN-ER, *n.* One who decides or determines.
 DE-TERM-IN-ING, *ppr.* Ending; deciding; settling.
 DE-TER-R-ED, *pp.* Prevented from undertaking.
 DE-TER-R-ING, *ppr.* Discouraging; hindering.
 DE-TER-SION, *n.* The act of cleansing.
 DE-TER-SIVE, *a.* Cleansing; cleaning.
 DE-TEST', *v. t.* [*L. detestor.*] To hate extremely; to abhor.
 DE-TEST-A-BLE, *a.* Very hateful; abominable.
 DE-TEST-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Extreme hatefulfulness.
 DE-TEST-ED, *pp.* Hated extremely; abhorred.
 DE-TEST-A-BLY, *ad.* Hatelily; abominably.
 DE-TEST-A-TION, *n.* Violent hatred; abhorrence.
 DE-TEST-ER, *n.* One who abhors or abominates.
 DE-THRONE', *v. t.* To divest of royalty; to depose.
 DE-THRÓN-ED, *pp.* Driven from a throne; deposed.
 DE-THRONE-MENT, *n.* Act of dethroning.
 DE-THRÓN-ER, *n.* One who dethrones.
 DE-THRÓN-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of regal power.
 DET-I-NUE, *a.* A writ for goods detained.
 DET-O-NATE, *v. t.* To explode; to burn with report.
 DET-O-NA-TED, *pp.* Exploded; burnt with explosion.
 DET-O-NA-TION, *n.* Explosion, as of combustibles.
 DET-O-NIZE, *v. t. or i.* To cause to explode.
 DE-TORT', *v. t.* To wrest from the meaning; a turn.
 DE-TOR-TION, *n.* A wresting; a turning aside.
 DE-TRACT', *v. t. or i.* [*L. detractum; Fr. detracter.*] Literally, to draw from; hence, to lessen; to slander; to defame.
 DE-TRACT-I-ON, *n.* Slander; defamation.
 DE-TRACT-IVE, *a.* Tending to lessen reputation.
 DE-TRACT-OR, *n.* One who detracts or slanders.
 DE-TRACT-O-RY, *a.* Defamatory; slanderous.
 DE-TRACT-RESS, *n.* A female that detracts.
 DET-RI-MENT, *n.* Loss; damage; injury.
 DET-RI-MENT-AL, *a.* Causing loss; injurious.
 DE-TRI-TION, *n.* [*L. detero.*] A wearing off.
 DE-TRI-TUS, *n.* In *geology*, a mass of substance worn off or detached from solid bodies by attrition.
 DE-TRÛDE', *v. i.* To thrust down.
 DE-TRÛD-ED, *pp.* Thrust or forced down.
 DE-TRÛD-ING, *ppr.* Thrusting down.
 DE-TRUNC-ÁTE, *v. t.* To shorten by lopping off.
 DE-TRUNC-Á-TED, *pp.* Cut off; shortened.
 DE-TRUNC-Á-TION, *n.* Act of cutting off.
 DE-TRÛ-SION, *n.* The act of thrusting down.
 DEÛSE, *n.* A cant name for devil.
 DEÛ-TER-OG'-A-MIST, *n.* One who marries a second time.
 DEÛ-TER-OG'-A-MY, *n.* A second marriage.
 DEÛ-TER-ON'-O-MY, *n.* The second law, or giving of the law of Moses.
 DEÛ-TER-OS'-CO-PY, *n.* [*Gr.*] The meaning beyond the literal sense.
 DEÛ-TOX'-YD, *n.* A compound of two equivalents of oxygen with one of a base.
 DE-VAP-OR-Á-TION, *n.* Change of vapor into water.
 DEV-AS-TATE, *v. t.* To lay waste; to ravage; to desolate.
 DEV-AS-TÁ-TION, *n.* A laying waste; ravage.
 DE-VEL'-OP, *v. i.* To unfold; to lay open to view.

DE-VEL'-OP-ED, *pp.* Uncovered; unfolded.
 DE-VEL'-OP-MENT, *n.* An unfolding; disclosure; the unraveling of a plot.
 DE-VEST', *v. t. or i.* To strip; to take from. See *Divest*.
 DE-VEY'-I-TY, *n.* A bending down.
 DE'-VI-ATE, *v. i.* To wander; to depart from rule.
 DE-VI-A'-TION, *n.* A departure from rule; an error.
 DE-VICE', *n.* Contrivance; scheme; emblem.
 DEV'-IL, (dev'-l) *n.* [A. S. *diabol*; G. *teufel*; Sw. *diefvul*; Dan. *diaevl*; Russ. *diavol*; Tartar *diol*; L. *diabolus*; Gr. *δίαβολος*; Fr. *diabole*; Sp. *diablo*; Port. *diabo*; It. *diavolo*. The Armoric is *diaval*; W. *diaval*, which Owen supposes to be compounded of *di*, a negative, and *aval*, light.] An evil spirit; the chief of the fallen angels.
 DEV'-IL-ISH, *a.* Like the devil; very wicked.
 DEV'-IL-ISH-LY, *ad.* In a diabolical manner.
 DE'-VI-OUS, *a.* Going astray; erring from the path.
 DE-VICE'-A-BLE, *a.* That which may be contrived, or that which may be given by will.
 DE-VICE', *v. t.* To contrive; to plan; to bequeath.
 DE-VICE', *n.* A gift by will, or the will itself.
 DE-VICE', *v. i.* To consider; to contrive.
 DE-VIS'-ED, *pp.* Contrived; projected; bequeathed.
 DEV-I-SEE', *n.* One to whom a thing is given by will.
 DE-VIS'-ER, *n.* One who contrives.
 DE-VIS'-ING, *ppr.* Contriving; investing; bequeathing.
 DE-VIS'-OR, *n.* One who bequeaths.
 DE-VOID, *a.* Void; empty; destitute.
 DE-VOIR', *n.* [Fr. *devoir*.] Service; duty; act of civility.
 DEV-O-LU'-TION, *n.* Act of devolving; removal from one person to another.
 DE-VOLVE', *v. t. or i.* To roll down; to fall by succession.
 DE-VOLV'-ED, *pp.* Fallen or passed down.
 DE-VOLV'-ING, *ppr.* Falling to a successor.
 DE-VOTE', *v. t.* To dedicate; to vow; to addict; to curse.
 DE-VO'-TED, *pp.* Dedicated; appropriated.
 DE-VO'-TED-NESS, *n.* Addictedness; devotion.
 DEV-O-TEE' *n.* One devoted; a bigot.
 DE-VOTE'-MENT, *n.* Devotedness; dedication.
 DE-VOT'-ING, *ppr.* Appropriating by vow; consecrating.
 DE-VO'-TION, *n.* Solemn worship; prayer to the Supreme Being; ardent love; earnestness.
 DE-VO'-TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to devotion.
 DE-VOUR', *v. t.* [L. *devoro*, to destroy; Fr. *devo-rrer*.] To consume; to eat ravenously.
 DE-VOUR'-ED, *pp.* Eaten voraciously; consumed.
 DE-VOUR'-ER, *n.* One who devours or destroys.
 DE-VOUR'-ING, *ppr.* Eating greedily; destroying.
 DE-VOUR'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a devouring manner.
 DE-VOUT', *a.* Pious; religious; given to prayer.
 DE-VOUT'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of devotion.
 DE-VOUT'-LY, *ad.* Piously; with solemn devotion.
 DE-VOUT'-NESS, *n.* Devotion; seriousness.
 DEW, *n.* [Sax. *deaw*; D. *dauw*; G. *thau*; Sw. *dagg*; Dan. *dugg*.] Moisture deposited at night.
 DEW, *v. t.* To moisten with dew.
 DEW'-BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of a species of bramble.
 DEW'-DROP, *n.* A drop of dew.
 DEW'-ED, *pp.* Moistened with dew.
 DEW'-LAP, *n.* The flesh under an ox's throat.
 DEW'-LAPT, *a.* Furnished with a dewlap.
 DEW'-LESS, *a.* Having no dew.
 DEW'-WORM, *n.* The earth worm.
 DEW'-Y, *a.* Wet or moist with dew.

DEX'-TER, } *a.* [L.] Right, as opposed to *left*.
 DEX'-TRAL, }
 DEX'-TER'-I-TY, *n.* Expertness; skill; activity.
 DEX'-TROUS, *a.* Expert; ready; skillful; adroit.
 DEX'-TROUS-LY, *ad.* With expertness or activity.
 DEX'-TROUS-NESS, *n.* Readiness of limbs; adroitness.
 DEY, (dā) *n.* The title of the governor of Algiers.
 DI, *a* prefix, contracted from *dis*, denotes, *from*, *separation*, *negation*, or *two*.
 DIA, [Gr.] *A* prefix, denotes *through*.
 DI-A-BE'-TES, *n.* An excessive discharge of saccharine urine.
 DI-A-BOL'-IE } *a.* Devilish; wicked.
 DI-A-BOL'-IE-AL, }
 DI-A-BOL'-IE-AL-LY, *ad.* In a very wicked manner.
 DI-AE'-O-NAL, *a.* [L. *diaconus*.] Pertaining to a deacon.
 DI-A-COUS'-TIC, *n.* The science or doctrine of refracted sounds.
 DI-AEΘ'-Y-LON, *n.* A plaster.
 DI-A-CRIT'-IE-AL, *a.* Serving to discriminate.
 DI'-A-DEM, *n.* A crown; a mark of royalty.
 DI'-A-DEM-ED, *a.* Adorned with a diadem.
 DI-ER'-E-SIS, *n.*; *plu.* DIERESSES. } A mark to indicate
 DI-ER'-E-SIS, *n.*; *plu.* DIERESSES. } a diphthong is dissolved, and that its letters are to be pronounced separately.
 DI-AG-NO'-SIS, *n.* The distinctive knowledge of a thing, but especially of a disease.
 DI-AG-NOS'-TIC, *a.* Distinguishing; characteristic.
 DI-AG'-O-NAL, *n.* A line from angle to angle.
 DI-AG'-O-NAL, *a.* Extending from one angle to another of a quadrilateral figure; being in an angular direction.
 DI-AG'-O-NAL-LY, *ad.* In a diagonal direction.
 DI'-A-GRAM, *n.* A mathematical scheme; a plan.
 DI'-AL, *n.* A plate to show the hour by the sun.
 DI'-A-LECT, *n.* Speech; particular form of speech.
 DI-A-LEET'-IE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to dialect; logical.
 DI-A-LEET'-IE-AL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of dialect.
 DI-A-LEE'-TY'-CIAN, *n.* A logician.
 DI-A-LEE'-TICS, *n.* That branch of logic which treats of the rules of reasoning.
 DI'-AL-ING, *n.* The science of making dials.
 DI'-AL-IST, *n.* One skilled in making dials.
 DI-AL'-O-GIST, *n.* The speaker or writer of a dialogue.
 DI-AL-O-GIST'-IC, *a.* Having the form of a dialogue.
 DI-AL-O-GIST'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a dialogue.
 DI'-A-LOGUE, *n.* A discourse between two or more; a written composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing.
 DI-AL'-Y-SIS, *n.* A mark consisting of two points placed over a diphthong, showing that the vowels are to be separated in pronunciation, as, *æir*.
 DI-AM'-E-TER, *n.* A right line passing through the center of a circle dividing it into two equal parts.
 DI-AM'-E-TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to diameter.
 DI-A-MET'-RIC-AL, *a.* Direct; in the direction of the diameter.
 DI-A-MET'-RIC-AL-LY, *ad.* Directly.
 DI'-A-MOND, (di'-mond) *n.* A mineral or precious stone of the most valuable kind; a very small printing type; a figure otherwise called a rhombus.
 DI-A-PÄ'-SON, *n.* In music, an octave or interval which includes all the tones.
 DI-A-PEN'-TE, *n.* A fifth in music.
 DI'-A-PER, *n.* Figured linen; cloth for towels, &c.
 DI'-A-PER, *v. t.* To variegate with figured works.
 DI'-A-PER-ED, *pp.* Variegated with figures.

DI-APH-A-NE'-I-TY, *n.* The power of transmitting light.
 DI-APH'-A-NOUS, *a.* Pellucid; transparent; clear.
 DI-APH-ON'-ICS, *n.* The doctrine of refracted sound.
 DI-APH-ON'-IC, *a.* Having power to transmit light.
 DI-APH-O-RE'-SIS, *n.* Augmented perspiration or sweat.
 DI-APH-O-RET'-IC, *a.* Increasing perspiration.
 DI'-A-PHRAGM, *n.* The midriff; a partition or dividing substance.
 DI'-A-RIST, *n.* One who keeps a diary.
 DI-AR-RHE'-A, *n.* Unusual evacuation by stool.
 DI-AR-RHET'-IC, *a.* Promoting evacuations.
 DI'-A-RY, *n.* An account of daily transactions.
 DI-AS'-TO-LE, *n.* The dilatation of the heart; a figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.
 DI-ATH'-E-SIS, *n.* A particular state of the body, good or bad.
 DI-A-TON'-IC, *a.* Ascending or descending, as in sound.
 DI'-A-TRIBE, *n.* A continued discourse or disputation.
 DIB'-BLE, *n.* A tool for planting seeds.
 DIB'-BLE, *v. t.* To plant with a dibble.
 DIB'-BLED, *pp.* Planted or set with a dibble.
 DICE, *n. plu. of Die.*
 DICE'-BOX, *n.* A box to throw dice from.
 DI-CEPH'-A-LOUS, *a.* Having two heads on one body.
 DI'-CHRO-ISM, *n.* The property of a body appearing under two distinct colors, according to the direction in which light is transmitted through it.
 DICK'-ER, *n.* The number of ten hides or skins, [*Eng.*]
 DI-COC'-COUS, *a.* Two grained.
 DIC'-TATE, *v. t.* To tell with authority; to order; to suggest.
 DIC'-TATE, *n.* Suggestion; hint; maxim.
 DIC-TA'-TION, *n.* An order; act of dictating.
 DIC-TA'-TOR, *n.* One invested with unlimited power.
 DI-TA-RÖ'-RI-AL, *a.* Unlimited in power; dogmatical.
 DIC-TA'-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a dictator.
 DIC'-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Overbearing; dogmatical.
 DIC'-TION, *n.* Style; manner of expression.
 DIC'-TION-A-RY, *n.* A book in which words are alphabetically arranged and explained.
 DID, *pret. of Do.*
 DI-DAC'-TIC, } *a.* Giving instruction; precept
 DI-DAC'-TIC-AL, } *ive.*
 DI-DAC'-TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a manner to teach.
 DI-DAC'-TYL-OUS, *a.* Having two toes.
 DIE, *v. i.* To lose life; to expire; to cease; to vanish.
 DIE, *n.; plu. Dice.* A small cube marked on its faces with one to six, used in gaming. *In architecture,* the cubical part of the pedestal between the base and the cornice.
 DIE, *n.; plu. Dies.* A stamp used in coining money.
 DY-ET, *n.* [*L. diæta*; *Gr. διαίτα.*] Manner of living; food; board; a convention of friends, &c.
 DY-ET, *v. i. or t.* To supply with food; to eat by rule.
 DY-ET-ED, *pp.* Supplied with food; fed by rule.
 DY-ET-DRINK, *n.* Medicated liquor.
 DI-ET-ET'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to diet.
 DI-ET-ET'-ICS, *n.* That part of medicine that relates to food.
 DIEU ET MON DROIT, [*Fr.*] God and my right.
 DIF'-FER, *v. i.* To be unlike; to disagree; to quarrel.
 DIF'-FER-ED, *pret. and pp. of Differ.*

DIF'-FER-ENCE, *n.* Unlikeness; disagreement.
 DIF'-FER-ENT, *a.* Unlike; distinct.
 DIF'-FER-ENT-LY, *ad.* With disagreement.
 DIF-FER-EN'-TIAL, *a.* A term applied to an infinitely small quantity.
 DIF'-FI-CULT, *a.* Hard to be done; hard to be pleased.
 DIF'-FI-CULT-Y, *n.* Hardness to be done; perplexity.
 DIF'-FI-DENCE, *n.* Distrust; want of confidence.
 DIF-FI'-DENT, *a.* Distrustful; bashful.
 DIF'-FI-DENT-LY, *ad.* With distrust; modestly.
 DIF'-FORM, *a.* Not uniform; unlike.
 DIF-FORM'-I-TY, *n.* Unlikeness; dissimilitude.
 DIF-FRAN'-CHISE, *v. t.* To deprive of freedom of a city.
 DIF-FRAN'-CHISE-MENT, *n.* Deprivation of freedom.
 DIF-FUSE', *v. t.* To pour out; to spread; to disperse.
 DIF-FUSE', *a.* Copious; ample; widely spread.
 DIF-FU'-SED, *pp.* Widely spread.
 DIF-FUSE'-LY, *ad.* Widely; copiously; fully.
 DIF-FU-SI-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being diffusible.
 DIF-FU'-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be diffused.
 DIF-FU'-SION, *n.* A spreading; dispersion; extension.
 DIF-FU'-SIVE, *a.* That spreads widely.
 DIF-FU'-SIVE-LY, *ad.* Widely; extensively.
 DIF-FU'-SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being diffusive.
 DIG, *v. t. and i., pret. digged and dug; pp. digged and dug.* To work with a spade; to excavate; to pierce.
 DI-GAM'-MÄ, *n.* A name given to the letter *f*.
 DI'-GEST, *n.* 1. A collection or body of Roman laws digested or arranged under proper titles, by order of the Emperor Justinian. 2. A compilation or summary of laws.
 DI-GEST', *v. t.* To dissolve in the stomach; to arrange.
 DI-GEST'-ER, *n.* A vessel to confine elastic vapors.
 DI-GEST-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being digested.
 DI-GEST'-I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being digested.
 DI-GEST'-ION, *n.* The process of dissolving food in the stomach. *In chemistry,* the operation of exposing bodies to a great heat.
 DI-GEST'-IVE, *a.* Causing digestion.
 DIG'-GED, *pret. and pp. of Dig.*
 DIG'-GER, *n.* One that digs the ground.
 DIGHT, *v. t.* To array; to adorn.
 DIG'-IT, *n.* Three fourths of an inch, the 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon, a figure.
 DIG'-IT-AL, *a.* Relating to a digit or figure.
 DIG-I-TA'-LIS, *n.* The plant called fox glove.
 DIG'-I-TATE, *a.* Branching into leaflets.
 DIG'-I-TI-GRADE, *n.* [*L. digitus*, a finger or toe, and *gradior*, to walk.] An animal that walks on his toes, as the lion.
 DIG-NI-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* Exaltation; promotion.
 DIG'-NI-FY-ED, *pp.* Exalted; honored; *a.* marked with dignity; noble.
 DIG'-NI-FY, *v. t.* To exalt; to advance to honors.
 DIG'-NI-TA-RY, *n.* A dignified clergyman.
 DIG'-NI-TY, *n.* [*L. dignitas.*] Nobleness or elevation of mind; high rank; elevation of aspect or department.
 DY'-GRAPH, *n.* A combination of two vowels, with the sound of one only.
 DI-GRESS', *v. i.* To turn from the main subject.
 DI-GRESS'-SION, *n.* A deviation from the subject.
 DI-GRESS'-IVE, *n.* Departing from the main subject.
 DIKE, *n.* A ditch; a mound of earth; a vein of basalt or other rock.
 DI-LAC'-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To tear; to rend.

DI-LAC-ER-A'-TION, *n.* The act of rending asunder.
 DI-LÁ'-NI-ATE, *v. t.* To tear; to lacerate.
 DI-LAP'-I-DATE, *v. t. or i.* To pull down; to go to ruin.
 DI-LAP-IDA'-TION, *n.* A destroying; decay; waste.
 DI-LAP'-I-DA-TOR, *n.* One who causes dilapidation.
 DI-LA-TA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of admitting expansion.
 DI-LÁ'-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be dilated.
 DI-LA-TÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of dilating; expansion.
 DI-LÁTE', *v. t. or i.* To expand; to extend; to swell.
 DI-LÁ'-TOR, *n.* That which expands or enlarges.
 DIL'-A-TO-RI-LY, *ad.* Slowly; tardily; with delay.
 DIL'-A-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Slowness; lateness; tardiness.
 DIL'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Slow; late; tardy; delaying.
 DI-LEM'-MÁ, *n.* A perplexing state or alternative.
In logic, an argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions.
 DIL'-I-GENCE, *n.* Steady application to business; assiduity.
 DIL'-I-GENT, *a.* Steady in application to business; assiduous.
 DIL'-I-GENT-LY, *ad.* With steady application.
 DILL, *n.* An aromatic plant.
 DIL'-U-ENT, *a.* Making thin or weak, as a liquor.
 DIL'-U-ENT, *n.* That which reduces strength, as of liquors.
 DI-LÚ'-CID, *a.* Clear; not obscure.
 DI-LÚ'-CID-ATE, *v. t.* To clear; to illustrate.
 DI-LÚTE', *v. t.* To make more thin; to weaken.
 DI-LUTE', *a.* Weakened with water; rendered thin.
 DI-LÚ'-TED, *a.* Made thin; weakened.
 DI-LÚ'-TION, *n.* Act of diluting or weakening.
 DI-LÚ'-VI-AL, } *a.* Relating to a flood, especially
 DI-LÚ'-VI-AN, } to the deluge in Noah's days.
 DI-LÚ'-VI-AL-IST, *n.* One who explains geological phenomena by the deluge.
 DI-LÚ'-VI-UM, *n.* *In geology,* a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, pebbles, &c., caused by the deluge, or ancient currents of water.
 DIM, *a.* Not clear; obscure; imperfect in vision.
 DIM, *v. t.* To cloud; to darken; to obscure.
 DIME, *n.* A silver coin of the United States, value ten cents.
 DI-MEN'-SION, *n.* Bulk; size; extent; capacity.
 DI-MEN'-SION-LESS, *a.* Without dimensions.
 DIM'-ETER, *a.* Having two poetical measures.
 DI-MID-I-ATE, *v. i.* To divide into two equal parts.
 DI-MIN'-ISH, *v. t. or i.* To lessen; to decrease.
 DI-MIN'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Made smaller.
 DI-MIN'-ISH-ING, *pp.* Lessening; making smaller.
 DI-MIN'-U-EN'-DO, *in music,* directs to a decreasing volume of sound.
 DIM-IN'-U-TION, *n.* A making smaller; a lessening.
 DI-MIN'-U-TIVE, *a.* Small; little; contemptible.
 DI-MIN'-U-TIVE-LY, *ad.* With diminution.
 DI-MIN'-U-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Smallness; littleness.
 DIM'-IS-SO-RY, *a.* Sent from bishop to bishop.
 DIM'-I-TY, *n.* A kind of white cotton cloth ribbed.
 DIM'-LY, *ad.* Obscurely; with imperfect sight.
 DIM'-MED, *pp.* Obscured; rendered dark.
 DIM'-NESS, *n.* Defect of sight; defect of apprehension; faintness; imperfection.
 DIM'-PLE, *n.* A little hollow in the cheek or chin.
 DIM'-PLE, *v. i. or t.* To form dimples or hollows.
 DIM'-PLED, *pp.* Marked with dimples.
 DIM'-PLY, *ad.* Full of dimples.
 DIN, *n.* [A. S. *dyn.*] Noise; clatter; continued sounds.
 DIN, *v. t.* To stun with noise.
 DINE, *v. i. or t.* To eat or give a dinner.

DIN'-ED, *pret. and pp.* of DINE.
 DING-DONG, *n.* Words used to express the sound of bells.
 DIN'-G-NESS, *n.* A dark dusky hue.
 DIN'-GLE, *n.* A hollow between hills.
 DIN'-GY, *a.* Dark; dusky; soiled; sullied.
 DIN'-ING, *pp.* Eating dinner; giving a dinner.
 DIN'-ING-ROOM, *n.* A room to dine in.
 DIN'-NER, *n.* [Fr. *diner.*] The chief meal in the day.
 DINT, *n.* A blow; mark of a blow; force.
 DINT, *v. t.* To make a hollow; to indent.
 DÍ'-O-CE-SAN, *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.
 DÍ'-O-CE-SAN, *n.* A bishop; one who holds a diocese.
 DÍ'-O-CESE, *n.* The jurisdiction of a bishop.
 DÍ'-O-CESS, *See* DIOCESS.
 DI-OP'-TRICS, *n.* That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light passing through different media.
 DI-O-RÁ'-MÁ, *n.* An exhibition of paintings by means of movable blinds.
 DIP, *v. t. pret. and pp.* dipped, or dipt. To plunge.
 DIP, *n.* Inclination downward.
 DI-PET'-A-LOUS, *a.* Having two petals.
 DIPH'-THONG, *n.* A coalition of two vowels in one syllable.
 DIPH'-THON'-GAL, *a.* Consisting of a diphthong.
 DIPH'-YL-LOUS, *a.* Having two leaves.
 DI-PLŎ'-MÁ, *n.* A deed of privilege.
 DI-PLŎ'-MA-CY, *n.* Customs and rules of embassadors and other public ministers; a diplomatic body; the agency or management of ministers at a foreign court.
 DIP-LO-MAT'-ICS, *n.* The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings; literary and public documents.
 DIP-LO-MAT'-IE, *a.* Pertaining to diplomas or public ministers.
 DI-PLŎ'-MA-TIST, *n.* A person skilled in diplomacy.
 DIP'-PĒD, *pp.* Plunged; immersed.
 DIP'-PER, *n.* One that dips; a vessel for dipping.
 DIP'-PING, *pp.* Plunging, *n.* an immersion.
 DIP-PING-NEE'-DLE, *n.* A magnetic needle which dips or inclines to the earth.
 DIP'-TOTE, *n.* *In grammar,* a noun which has only two cases.
 DIRE, }
 DIRE'-FUL, } *a.* Dreadful; dismal; horrible.
 DI-RECT', *a.* Straight; right; express.
 DI-RECT', *v. t.* To order; to regulate; to aim; to address.
 DI-RECT'-TION, *n.* Order; aim; the direction in which a body moves; superscription of a letter.
 DI-RECT'-IVE, *a.* Giving direction; adapted to direct.
 DI-RECT'-LY, *ad.* Immediately; soon; in a straight line.
 DI-RECT'-NESS, *n.* Straightness; shortness of way.
 DI-RECT'-OR, *n.* One who orders; a superintendent; one appointed to transact the affairs of a company, as the *director* of a bank.
 DI-RECT'-Ŏ-RI-AL, *a.* Serving for direction.
 DI-RECT'-O-RY, *n.* A rule; a book of directions.
 DI-RECT'-O-RY, *a.* Tending to direct; enjoining.
 DI-RECT'-RESS, *n.* A female who directs.
 DIRE'-FUL, *a.* Dreadful; dismal; horrible.
 DIRE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Dreadfully; horribly.
 DIRE'-NESS, *n.* Dreadfulness; dismalness.
 DIRĒ, (*dirj.*) *n.* A funeral song.
 DIRK, (*dark.*) *n.* A dagger or poniard.
 DIRT, *n.* Earth; filth; foul matter.
 DIRT, *v. t.* To make dirty or foul.
 DIRT'-I-LY, *ad.* Filthily; foully.
 DIRT'-I-NESS, *n.* Foulness; filthiness.
 DIRT'-Y, *a.* Foul with dirt or filth; base.
 DIRT'-Y, *v. t.* To make foul; to soil.
 DIS, *a.* prefix or inseparable *j*reposition, denoting

separation; it has the force of a privative and negative.

DIS-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Want of power or right.

DIS-A'-BLE, *v. t.* To deprive of strength, or competent power.

DIS-A'-BLED, *pp.* Rendered unable.

DIS-A'-BLING, *ppr.* Depriving of ability.

DIS-A-BUSE', *v. t.* To free from mistake; to undeceive.

DIS-A-BUS'-ED, *pp.* Freed from mistake; undeceived.

DIS-A-Ċ-ĊOM'-MO-DATE, *v. i.* To put to inconvenience.

DIS-A-Ċ-ĊOM'-MO-DA'-TION, *n.* A state of being unprepared.

DIS-A-Ċ-ĊUS'-TOM, *v. t.* To disuse by neglect of custom.

DIS-A-Ċ-KNOWL'-EDĊE, *v. t.* To deny; to disavow.

DIS-AD-VAN'-TAGE, *n.* Unfavorable state; injury; that which prevents success or renders it difficult.

DIS-AD-VAN'-TAGE'-OUS, *a.* Unfavorable to success.

DIS-AD-VAN'-TAGE'-OUS-LY, *ad.* With disadvantage.

DIS-AD-VAN'-TAGE'-OUS-NESS, *n.* Inconvenience.

DIS-AF-FECT', *v. t.* To make less friendly; to alienate affection.

DIS-AF-FECT'-ED, *pp.* Having the affections alienated.

DIS-AF-FECT'-ED-LY, *ad.* With disaffection.

DIS-AF-FEC'-TION, *n.* Want of affection; dislike.

DIS-AF-FIRM', (dis-af-ferm') *v. t.* To deny; to contradict.

DIS-AF-FIRM'-ED, *pp.* Denied; contradicted; annulled.

DIS-AF-FIRM'-ANCE, *n.* Denial; annulment.

DIS-AF-FOR'-EST, *v. t.* To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground.

DIS-AG'-GRE-GATE, *v. t.* To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.

DIS-A-GREE', *v. t.* To differ in opinion; to quarrel; to be unsuitable.

DIS-A-GREED', *pret.* and *pp.* of DISAGREE.

DIS-A-GREE'-A-BLE, *a.* Unpleasant; offensive.

DIS-A-GREE'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unpleasantness.

DIS-A-GREE'-A-BLY, *ad.* Unpleasantly.

DIS-A-GREE'-MENT, *n.* Difference, diversity.

DIS-AL-LOW', *v. t.* To disapprove; to reject; not to permit.

DIS-AL-LOW'-ED, *pp.* Not permitted; disapproved.

DIS-AL-LOW'-A-BLE, *a.* Not allowable; not to be permitted.

DIS-AL-LOW'-ANCE, *n.* Disapprobation; rejection.

DIS-AL-LOW'-ING, *ppr.* Not permitting; disapproving.

DIS-AN'-ĊHOR, *v. t.* To force from anchorage.

DIS-AN'-IM-ATE, *v. t.* To deprive of spirit.

DIS-A-NOINT', *v. t.* To render anointing invalid.

DIS-AP-PAR'-EL, *v. t.* To disrobe; to undress.

DIS-AP-PAR'-EL-ED, *pp.* Stripped of raiment.

DIS-AP-PEAR', *v. i.* To vanish from the sight; to recede from the view.

DIS-AP-PEAR'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of DISAPPEAR.

DIS-AP-PEAR'-ANCE, *n.* A withdrawing from sight.

DIS-AP-PEAR'-ING, *ppr.* Vanishing from sight.

DIS-AP-POINT', *v. t.* To defeat of expectation or desire; to frustrate; to bulk.

DIS-AP-POINT'-MENT, *n.* A defeat of hopes.

DIS-AP-PRO-BA'-TION, *n.* A disapproving; dislike.

DIS-AP-PRŌ'-PRI-ATE, *v. t.* To divert from appropriation.

DIS-AP-PRŌV'-AL, *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.

DIS-AP-PRŌVE', *v. t.* To blame; to condemn; to dislike.

DIS-AP-PRŌV'-ED, *pp.* Condemned; disliked.

DIS-AP-PRŌV'-ING, *ppr.* Censuring; disliking.

DIS-ARM', *v. t.* To deprive of arms. 2. To deprive of the means of attack or defense. 3. To deprive of force. 4. To strip.

DIS-ARM'-ED, *pp.* Stripped of arms.

DIS-AR-RANGE', *v. t.* To put out of order.

DIS-AR-RANGE'-ED, *pp.* Put out of order.

DIS-AR-RANGE'-MENT, *n.* Disorder.

DIS-AR-RANGE'-ING, *ppr.* Putting out of order.

DIS-AR-RAY', *v. t.* To undress; to put out of order.

DIS-AR-RAY', *n.* Want of order; confusion.

DIS-AR-RAY'-ED, *pp.* Undressed; disordered.

DIS-AR-RAY'-ING, *ppr.* Undressing; disordering.

DIS-AS'-TER, *n.* Calamity; unfortunate event.

DIS-AS'-TROUS, *a.* Unlucky; calamitous.

DIS-AS'-TROUS-LY, *ad.* With calamity; with loss.

DIS-A-VOW', *v. t.* To deny; to disown.

DIS-A-VOW'-AL, *n.* A disowning; denial.

DIS-A-VOW'-ED, *pp.* Disowned; denied.

DIS-A-VOW'-ING, *ppr.* Denying; disowning.

DIS-BAND', *v. t.* or *i.* To dismiss, or retire from military service.

DIS-BE-LIEF', *n.* Refusal of belief.

DIS-BE-LIEVE', *v. t.* Not to believe; to discredit; to deny.

DIS-BE-LIEV'-ED, *pp.* Discredited; not believed.

DIS-BE-LIEV'-ER, *n.* One who does not believe; an infidel.

DIS-BE-LIEV'-ING, *ppr.* Discrediting; denying.

DIS-BUR'-DEN, *v. t.* To unload; to discharge.

DIS-BUR'-DEN-ED, *pp.* Unloaded; relieved.

DIS-BURSE', *v. t.* To expend or lay out.

DIS-BURSE'-ED, *pp.* Laid out; expended.

DIS-BURSE'-MENT, *n.* Laying out; expenditure.

DIS-BURSE'-ER, *n.* One who lays out or expends.

DIS-BURSE'-ING, *ppr.* Laying out; expending.

DIS-ĊAL'-ĊE-ATE, *v. t.* To strip of shoes.

DIS-ĊARD', *v. t.* To cast off; to dismiss; to reject.

DIS-ĊARD'-ED, *pp.* Dismissed; cast off.

DIS-ĊERN', (diz-zern') *v. t.* To see; to perceive; to distinguish; to discover.

DIS-ĊERN'-ED, *pp.* Seen; perceived.

DIS-ĊERN'-ER, *n.* One who discerns.

DIS-ĊERN'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be seen.

DIS-ĊERN'-I-BLY, *ad.* Visibly; apparently.

DIS-ĊERN'-ING, *ppr.* Seeing; distinguishing; able to see or distinguish; knowing.

DIS-ĊERN'-MENT, *n.* Act of seeing; faculty of discerning.

DIS-ĊARGE', *v. t.* To dismiss; to unload; to acquit; to fire, as arms; to pay; to dismiss.

DIS-ĊARGE', *n.* An unloading; dismissal; acquittance.

DIS-ĊARG'-ED, *pp.* Unloaded; dismissed.

DIS-ĊARG'-ER, *n.* One that discharges.

DIS-ĊARG'-ING, *ppr.* Unloading; releasing.

DIS-ĊI'-PLE, *n.* A learner, a scholar, or follower.

DIS-ĊI'-PLE, *v. t.* To convert; to proselyte.

DIS-ĊI'-PLED, *pp.* Converted; proselyted.

DIS-ĊI'-PLE-SHIP, *n.* State of a disciple.

DIS-ĊI'-PLIN-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to discipline; capable of instruction.

DIS-ĊI'-PLIN-A'-RI-AN, *n.* One who keeps good discipline.

DIS-ĊI'-PLIN-A'-RY, *a.* Intended for discipline.

DIS-ĊI'-PLINE, *n.* Education; instruction; cultivation and improvement; comprehending instruction in arts, sciences, correct sentiments, morals and manners. 2. Instruction and government; comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice. 3. Rule of government. 4. Infliction of punishment.

- DIS-CI-PLINE, *v. t.* To instruct and govern; to educate; to correct; to chasten; to punish.
- DIS-CI-PLIN-ED, *pp.* Instructed; governed.
- DIS-CI-PLIN-ING, *ppr.* Educating; subjecting to order.
- DIS-CLAIM, *v. t.* To disown; to renounce.
- DIS-CLAIM-ED, *pp.* Disowned; disavowed.
- DIS-CLAIM-ER, *n.* One who disclaims. *In law*, a plea containing an express denial, or a renouncing of any thing.
- DIS-CLOSE, *v. t.* To discover; to tell; to reveal.
- DIS-CLOSE-ED, *pp.* Uncovered; revealed; told.
- DIS-CLOS-ING, *ppr.* Revealing; discovering.
- DIS-CLOS-URE, *n.* A revealing; discovering.
- DIS-COID, *n.* Something in form of a discus or disk.
- DIS-COID, }
DIS-COID-AL, } *a.* Having the form of a disk.
- DIS-COL-OR, *v. t.* To alter the color or appearance.
- DIS-COL-OR-Ā-TION, *n.* Change of color; stain
- DIS-COL-OR-ED, *pp.* Altered in color; tinged.
- DIS-COM-FIT, *v. t.* To rout; to defeat; to overthrow.
- DIS-COM-FIT-URE, *n.* Defeat; overthrow.
- DIS-COM-FORT, *n.* Uneasiness; disquiet.
- DIS-COM-FORT, *v. t.* To disturb peace or happiness.
- DIS-COM-MEND, *v. t.* To dispraise; to blame.
- DIS-COM-MEND-A-BLE, *a.* Blamable.
- DIS-COM-MEND-Ā-TION, *n.* Blame; censure.
- DIS-COM-MODE, *v. t.* To incommode; to molest.
- DIS-COM-MO-DI-OUS, *a.* Inconvenient.
- DIS-COM-MOD-I-TY, *n.* Inconvenience; trouble.
- DIS-COM-PÖSE, *v. t.* To ruffle; to disturb; to disorder.
- DIS-COM-PÖS-ED, *a.* Disturbed; disordered.
- DIS-COM-PÖS-ING, *ppr.* Disturbing; agitating.
- DIS-COM-PÖS-URE, *n.* Disorder; disturbance.
- DIS-CON-CERT, *v. t.* To interrupt order or design.
- DIS-CON-CERT-ING, *ppr.* Disturbing; frustrating.
- DIS-CON-FORM-I-LTY, *n.* Want of conformity.
- DIS-CON-NECT, *v. t.* To separate, to disunite.
- DIS-CON-NECT-ED, *pp.* Separated; freed from union.
- DIS-CON-NEC-TION, *n.* A state of separation.
- DIS-CON-SO-LATE, *a.* Dejected; comfortless.
- DIS-CON-SO-LATE-LY, *ad.* With discomfort.
- DIS-CON-SO-LATE-NESS, *n.* Want of consolation.
- DIS-CON-SO-LĀ-TION, *n.* Want of comfort.
- DIS-CON-TENT, *n.* Want of contentment; uneasiness.
- DIS-CON-TENT, *v. t.* To make uneasy.
- DIS-CON-TENT-ED, *a.* Uneasy; dissatisfied.
- DIS-CON-TENT-ED-LY, *ad.* With uneasiness.
- DIS-CON-TENT-ED-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness of mind.
- DIS-CON-TENT-MENT, *n.* Dissatisfaction.
- DIS-CON-TIN-U-ANCE, *n.* Cessation; interception; want of continued connection or cohesion of parts.
- DIS-CON-TIN-U-Ē, *v. t. or i.* To drop; to leave off; to cease.
- DIS-CON-TIN-U-ED, *pp.* Stopped; broken off.
- DIS-CON-TI-NŪ-I-TY, *n.* A separation of parts.
- DIS-CON-TIN-U-OUS, *a.* Separate; broken off.
- DIS-CORD, *n.* Disagreement among persons or things; want of order. *In music*, disagreement of sounds; dissonance.
- DIS-CORD-ANCE, }
DIS-CORD-AN-CY, } *n.* Want of harmony.
- DIS-CORD-ANT, *a.* Disagreeing; unharmonious.
- DIS-CORD-ANT-LY, *ad.* Inconsistently; dissonantly.
- DIS-COUNT, *n.* [Fr. *decount*.] A sum deducted for advanced or prompt payment; the deduction of the interest on a sum lent, at the time of lending; the sum deducted or refunded.
- DIS-COUNT, *v. t.* To draw or pay back; to deduct; to lend and deduct the interest at the time.
- DIS-COUNT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discounted.
- DIS-COUNT-DAY, *n.* A day on which a bank discounts.
- DIS-COUN-TE-NANCE, *v. t.* To discourage.
- DIS-COUN-TE-NANCE, *n.* Disfavor; disapprobation.
- DIS-COUN-TE-NANC-ED, *pp.* Checked by disapprobation.
- DIS-COUR-AGE, (*dis-our-age*), *v. t.* To dishearten; to dissuade.
- DIS-COUR-A-GĒD, *pp.* Disheartened.
- DIS-COUR-AGE-MENT, *n.* That which destroys or abates courage.
- DIS-COUR-AG-ING, *ppr.* Disheartening; a tending to depress courage.
- DIS-COURSE, *n.* Conversation; sermon; treatise.
- DIS-COURSE, *v. t.* To talk; to speak; to converse.
- DIS-COURS-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of DISCOURSE.
- DIS-COURS-ING, *ppr.* Conversing; preaching.
- DIS-COUR-TE-OUS, *a.* Uncivil; rude.
- DIS-COUR-TE-OUS-LY, *ad.* With incivility.
- DIS-COUR-TE-SY, *n.* Incivility.
- DIS-COV-ER, *v. t.* Literally, to uncover; to lay open to view; to reveal; to expose; to find out; to detect.
- DIS-COV-ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be discovered
- DIS-COV-ER-ED, *pp.* Found out; disclosed.
- DIS-COV-ER-ER, *n.* One who discovers.
- DIS-COV-ER-TURE, *n.* Release from coverture.
- DIS-COV-ER-Y, *n.* A bringing to light; a finding; a disclosure.
- DIS-CRED-IT, *n.* Want of credit; disgrace.
- DIS-CRED-IT, *v. t.* To disbelieve; to disgrace.
- DIS-CRED-IT-A-BLE, *a.* Injurious to reputation.
- DIS-CREET, *a.* Prudent; cautious; judicious.
- DIS-CREET-LY, *ad.* Prudently; wisely.
- DIS-CREET-NESS, *n.* Discretion; prudence.
- DIS-CREP-ANCE, }
DIS-CREP-AN-CY, } *n.* Difference; disagreement.
- DIS-CREP-ANT, *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary.
- DIS-CRETE, *a.* [L. *discretus*.] Distinct; separate.
- DIS-CRE-TION, *n.* Prudence; judiciousness.
- DIS-CRE-TION-AL, }
DIS-CRE-TION-ARY, } *a.* Left to discretion, to be governed by judgment only.
- DIS-CRE-TIVE, *a.* Serving to distinguish.
- DIS-CRIM-I-NĀTE, *v. t.* To distinguish; to separate; to mark with notes of difference.
- DIS-CRIM-I-NĀTE, *v. i.* To make a difference or distinction; to distinguish, as in judging of evidence.
- DIS-CRIM-I-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* Distinguishing; a that discriminates; peculiar.
- DIS-CRIM-I-NĀ-TION, *n.* Act of distinguishing.
- DIS-CRIM-I-NĀ-TIVE, *a.* Serving to distinguish.
- DIS-CUL-PĀTE, *v. t.* To excuse; to free from blame.
- DIS-CUM-BEN-CY, *n.* Act of leaning at meat.
- DIS-CUM-BER, *v. t.* To unburden; to disengage.
- DIS-CUR-SION, *n.* Act of running to and fro.
- DIS-CUR-SIVE, *a.* Roving; irregular; argumentative.
- DIS-CUR-SIVE-LY, *ad.* In a roving manner.
- DIS-CUS, *n.* A quoit; a round iron for play.
- DIS-CUSS, *v. t.* [L. *discutio, discussum*.] Literally, to drive. 1. To disperse. 2. To debate. 3. To break in pieces.
- DIS-CUSS-ED, *pp.* Dissipated; debated.
- DIS-CUSS-ION, *n.* A dispersion; a debate.
- DIS-CUSS-IVE, *a.* Serving for discussion.
- DIS-CŪ-TIENT, *a.* Discussing; dispersing.

- DIS-DAIN', *n.* Scorn; haughty contempt.
 DIS-DAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *dedaigner*.] To scorn; to despise; to slight.
 DIS-DAIN'-ED, *pp.* Scorned; despised.
 DIS-DAIN'-FUL, *n.* Scornful; haughty; contemptuous.
 DIS-DAIN'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With contempt or scorn.
 DIS-DAIN'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Haughty scorn; contempt.
 DIS-EASE', *n.* Distemper; malady; sickness; any deviation from health of body; a disordered state of the mind. *In society*, a corrupt state of morals; vices are *moral diseases*.
 DIS-EASE', *v. t.* To affect with sickness; to disorder; to derange.
 DIS-EAS'-ED, *pp.* Affected with disease.
 DIS-EM-BARK', *v. t. or i.* To put or go on shore.
 DIS-EM-BARK'-ED, *pp.* Put on shore; landed.
 DIS-EM-BARK'-ING, *ppr.* Putting or going on shore.
 DIS-EM-BARK-A'-TION, *n.* A landing from a ship.
 DIS-EM-BARK'-MENT, *n.* A landing or going ashore.
 DIS-EM-BAR'-RASS, *v. t.* To free from embarrassment.
 DIS-EM-BAR'-RASS-ED, *pp.* Freed from perplexity.
 DIS-EM-BIT'-TER, *v. t.* To free from bitterness.
 DIS-EM-BIT'-TER-ED, *pp.* Freed from bitterness.
 DIS-EM-BOD'-IED, *pp.* Divested of body.
 DIS-EM-BOD'-Y, *v. t.* To divest of a material body.
 DIS-EM-BOG UE', *v. t.* To discharge at the mouth.
 DIS-EM-BOG UE'-MENT, *n.* Discharge at the mouth.
 DIS-EM-BOW'-EL, *v. t.* To take out the bowels.
 DIS-EM-BOW'-EL-ED, *pp.* Taken out, as the bowels.
 DIS-EM-BROIL', *v. t.* To free from perplexity.
 DIS-EM-BROIL'-ED, *pp.* Freed from perplexity.
 DIS-EN-A'-BLE, *v. t.* To deprive of ability.
 DIS-EN-A'-BLE-ED, *pp.* Deprived of power.
 DIS-EN CHANT', *v. t.* To free from enchantment.
 DIS-EN-CUM'-BER, *v. t.* To free from encumbrance.
 DIS-EN-CUM'-BER-ED, *pp.* Freed from a load.
 DIS-EN-CUM'-BRANCE, *n.* Deliverance from a load.
 DIS-EN-GAGE', *v. t.* To free from a tie; to extricate; to detach; to free from anything that commands the mind or employs the attention.
 DIS-EN-GAG'-ED, *pp.* Freed from engagement.
 DIS-EN-GAGE'-MENT, *n.* Release from engagement.
 DIS-EN-ROLL', *v. t.* To erase from a roll or list.
 DIS-EN-TAN'-GLE, *v. t.* To loose; to free from perplexity.
 DIS-EN-TAN'-GLED, *pp.* Freed from perplexity.
 DIS-EN-THRONE', *v. t.* To dethrone; to depose.
 DIS-EN-THRÓN'-ED, *pp.* Deposed from a throne.
 DIS-EN-TRANCE', *v. t.* To awaken from a trance.
 DIS-EN-TRANC'-ED, *pp.* Awakened from a trance.
 DIS-ES-POUSE', *v. t.* To divorce; to separate.
 DIS-ES-POUS'-ED, *pp.* Divorced; separated after espousals.
 DIS-ES-TEEM', *n.* Want of esteem; dislike.
 DIS-ES-TEEM'-ED, *pp.* Disliked; not regarded.
 DIS-FA'-VOR, *n.* Dislike; disesteem; unfavorable regard.
 DIS-FA'-VOR, *v. t.* To discountenance; to withhold support from.
 DIS-FA'-VOR-ED, *pp.* Discountenanced; not favored.
 DIS-FIG-U-RÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of disfiguring.
 DIS-FIG'-URE, *v. t.* To deform; to maim; to mar.
 DIS-FIG'-UR-ED, *pp.* Defaced; deformed; impaired in form or appearance.
- DIS-FIG'-URE-MENT, *n.* Defacement; deformity.
 DIS-FRAN'-CHISE, *v. t.* To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of chartered rights and immunities.
 DIS-FRAN'-CHIS-ED, *pp.* Deprived of privileges.
 DIS-FRAN'-CHISE-MENT, *n.* Deprivation of privileges.
 DIS-FUR'-NISH, *v. t.* To deprive of furniture.
 DIS-FUR'-NISH-ED, *pp.* Stripped of furniture.
 DIS-GARN'-ISH, *v. t.* To strip of furniture, or, deprive of a garrison.
 DIS-GORGE', *v. t.* To vomit; to pour forth.
 DIS-GORG'-ED, *pp.* Discharged from the stomach.
 DIS-GRACE', *n.* Disfavor; dishonor; shame.
 DIS-GRACE', *v. t.* To dishonor; to put out of favor; to bring to shame.
 DIS-GRAC'-ED, *pp.* Dishonored; degraded.
 DIS-GRACE'-FUL, *a.* Shameful; dishonorable; base.
 DIS-GRACE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Shamefully; basely.
 DIS-GRACE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Dishonor; baseness.
 DIS-GRÁ'-CIOUS, *a.* Unpleasing; uncivil.
 DIS-GUISE', *n.* A dress to conceal; false appearance.
 DIS-GUISE', *v. t.* To conceal by an unusual habit or mask; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to disguise.
 DIS-GUIS'-ED, *pp.* Concealed; disfigured.
 DIS-GUIS'-ING, *ppr.* Concealing; counterfeiting.
 DIS-GUISE'-MENT, *n.* False appearance.
 DIS-GUIS'-ER, *n.* One who disguises.
 DIS-GUST', *n.* Disrelish; aversion to the taste of food or drink; dislike; an unpleasant sensation in the mind, excited by something offensive in the manner or the conduct of others.
 DIS-GUST', *v. t.* To give a dislike; to offend.
 DIS-GUST'-FUL, *a.* Offensive; distasteful; odious.
 DIS-GUST'-ING, *ppr.* Offending the taste; a. exciting dislike; odious; hateful.
 DIS-GUST'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to give distaste.
 DISH, *n.* [A. S. *disc*.] A vessel to serve meat in; meat or provisions served in a dish.
 DISH, *v. t.* To put in dishes.
 DISH'-ED, *pp.* Put in dishes.
 DISH'-CLOTH, } *n.* A cloth for washing and wiping
 DISH'-CLOUT, } dishes.
 DISH-A-BILLE, (dis-a-bil',) *n.* [Fr. *deshabille*.] An undress; a loose negligent dress for the morning.
See DESHABILLE.
 DIS-HEART'-EN, *v. t.* To discourage; to deject.
 DIS-HEART'-EN-ED, *pp.* Discouraged; dejected.
 DIS-HEART'-EN-ING, *ppr.* Depressing the spirits; a. adapted or tending to discourage.
 DIS-HER'-I-SON, *n.* Act of disinheriting.
 DI-SHEV'-EL, *v. t.* To spread the hair loosely.
 DI-SHEV'-EL-ED, *pp.* Put in disorder; hanging loose.
 DISH'-ING, *ppr.* Putting in dishes; a. concave; hollow.
 DIS-HON'-EST, *a.* Void of honesty or probity; knavish; fraudulent; disgraced; disgraceful.
 DIS-HON'-EST-LY, *ad.* Knavishly; with fraud.
 DIS-HON'-EST-Y, *n.* Want of probity; violation of trust; unchastity; deceit; knavery; want of integrity.
 DIS-HON'-OR, *n.* Reproach; disgrace.
 DIS-HON'-OR, *v. t.* To disgrace; to stain character.
 DIS-HON'-OR-A-BLE, *a.* Reproachful; disgraceful.
 DIS-HON'-OR-A-BLY, *ad.* Shamefully; basely; meanly.
 DIS-HON'-OR-A-RY, *a.* Tending to disgrace.
 DIS-HON'-OR-ED, *pp.* Disgraced; violated.
 DIS-HU'-MOR, *n.* Ill humor; peevishness.
 DIS-IN-CLI-NÁ'-TION, *n.* Want of inclination; dislike.

DIS-IN-CLINE', *v. t.* To excite dislike or aversion.
 DIS-IN-CLIN'-ED, *pp.* Not inclined; averse.
 DIS-IN-COR'-PO-RATE, *v. t.* To deprive of corporate powers.
 DIS-IN-FECT', *v. t.* To cleanse from infection.
 DIS-IN-FEC'-TION, *n.* A cleansing from infection.
 DIS-IN-GEN'-U-OUS, *a.* Illiberal; unfair.
 DIS-IN-GEN'-U-OUS-LY, *ad.* Unfairly; meanly.
 DIS-IN-GEN'-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of fairness.
 DIS-IN-HER'-I-SON, *n.* Act of disinheriting.
 DIS-IN-HER'-IT, *v. t.* To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.
 DIS-IN'-TE-GRATE, *v. t.* To separate integral parts.
 DIS-IN-TE-GRÁ'-TION, *n.* A separation of integral parts.
 DIS-IN-TER', *v. t.* To take out of a grave.
 DIS-IN-TER-EST-ED, *a.* Having no interest; impartial.
 DIS-IN-TER-EST-ED-LY, *ad.* Impartially.
 DIS-IN-TER-EST-ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from interest or bias.
 DIS-IN-TER'-MENT, *n.* A taking out of a grave.
 DIS-IN-TER'-RED, *pp.* Taken out of the grave.
 DIS-IN-THRÁLL', *v. t.* To liberate from bondage.
 DIS-IN-THRÁLL'-ED, *pp.* Freed from slavery.
 DIS-IN-THRÁLL'-MENT, *n.* Emancipation from bondage.
 DIS-JOIN', *v. t.* To separate a joint; to put out of joint; to separate at junctures.
 DIS-JOIN'-ED, *pp.* Separated; not consistent.
 DIS-JUNCT', *a.* Separate; distinct.
 DIS-JUNC'-TION, *n.* A parting; a disjoining.
 DIS-JUNC'-TIVE, *a.* In grammar, a disjunctive conjunction is a word which unites sentences or parts of a discourse in construction, but *disjoins* the sense.
 DIS-JUNC'-TIVE, *n.* A word that disjoins, as *or*, *nor*.
 DIS-JUNC'-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By separation; separately.
 DISK, *n.* A quoit; face of the sun, moon, &c.
 DIS-KIND'-NESS, *n.* Unkindness.
 DIS-LIKE', *n.* Aversion; disapprobation.
 DIS-LIKE', *v. t.* To hate; to disapprove.
 DIS-LIK'-ED, *pp.* Disapproved; disrelished.
 DIS-LIKE'-NESS, *n.* Unlikeness; difference.
 DIS-LO-CATE, *v. t.* To displace; to put out of joint.
 DIS-LO-CÁ'-TION, *n.* A displacing, as of a joint.
 DIS-LODGE', *v. t.* To drive from a station.
 DIS-LODGE'-ED, *pp.* Driven from a lodge or station.
 DIS-LOY'-AL, *a.* Not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign; want of fidelity in love.
 DIS-LOY'-AL-LY, *ad.* In a disloyal manner.
 DIS-LOY'-AL-TY, *n.* Want of fidelity to a king or consort.
 DIS-MAL, *a.* Dark; gloomy; calamitous.
 DIS-MAL-LY, *ad.* Gloomily; darkly.
 DIS-MAL-NESS, *n.* Gloominess; darkness.
 DIS-MAN'-TLE, *v. t.* To strip of dress or furniture; to deprive of military furniture; as, to *dismantle* a fortress; to deprive of outward works, as, to *dismantle* a town.
 DIS-MAN'-TLED, *pp.* Stripped of dress; unrigged.
 DIS-MÁSK', *v. t.* To strip of a mask.
 DIS-MÁSK'-ED, *pp.* Deprived of a mask.
 DIS-MÁST', *v. t.* To deprive of a mast or masts.
 DIS-MÁY', *v. t.* To discourage; to dishearten.
 DIS-MÁY'-ED, *pp.* Intimidated; disheartened.
 DIS-MÁY'-ING, *pp.* Depriving of courage.
 DIS-MEM'-BER, *v. t.* To cut off a member from.
 DIS-MEM'-BER-ED, *pp.* Divided limb from limb.
 DIS-MEM'-BER-MENT, *n.* The separation of a limb; a partition.
 DIS-MISS', *v. t.* To send away; to discharge.

DIS-MISS'-AL, *n.* A dismissal; discharge.
 DIS-MISS'-ED, *pp.* Sent away; discharged.
 DIS-MISS'-ION, *n.* A sending away; removal; discharge.
 DIS-MOUNT', *v. i.* To alight from a horse, &c.
 DIS-MOUNT', *v. t.* To throw from a carriage.
 DIS-NA'-TUR-ED, *a.* Wanting natural affection.
 DIS-O-BE'-DI-ENCE, *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey.
 DIS-O-BE'-DI-ENT, *a.* Neglecting commands.
 DIS-O-BE'-DI-ENT-LY, *ad.* In a disobedient manner.
 DIS-O-BEY', *v. t.* To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse to do what is commanded.
 DIS-O-BEY'-ED, *pp.* Not obeyed, transgressed.
 DIS-O-BEY'-ING, *pp.* Neglecting to obey.
 DIS-OB-LI-GÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of disobliging; offense.
 DIS-O-BLIGE', *v. t.* To offend by unkindness; to do an act which contravenes the will or desires of another.
 DIS-O-BLIG'-ED, *pp.* Slightly offended or injured.
 DIS-O-BLIG'-ING, *pp.* Offending; not gratifying; *a.* not disposed to gratify or please.
 DIS-O-BLIG'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to displease.
 DIS-O-BLIG'-ING-NESS, *n.* Reluctance to gratify.
 DIS-ORB'-ED, *a.* Thrown out of its orbit.
 DIS-OR-DER, *n.* Want of order, or regular disposition; irregularity; tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; neglect of rule; breach of laws; disease; discomposure of the mind; confusion.
 DIS-OR-DER, *v. t.* To derange; to disturb; to make sick.
 DIS-OR-DER-ED, *pp.* Put out of order; made sick.
 DIS-OR-DER-LY, *a.* Confused; irregular; not restrained; lawless.
 DIS-OR-DER-LY, *ad.* Confusedly; irregularly.
 DIS-OR-GAN-I-ZÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of disorganizing.
 DIS-OR'-GAN-IZE, *v. t.* To derange an organized body.
 DIS-OR'-GAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Reduced to disorder.
 DIS-OR'-GAN-IZ-ER, *n.* One who disorganizes.
 DIS-OWN', *v. t.* To deny, to renounce.
 DIS-OWN'-ED, *pp.* Denied; disallowed.
 DIS-PAR'-AGE, *v. t.* To match unequally; to de-grade; to treat with contempt; to undervalue.
 DIS-PAR'-AGE-ED, *pp.* Degraded; undervalued.
 DIS-PAR'-AGE-MENT, *n.* Disgrace; reproach.
 DIS-PAR'-I-TY, *n.* Inequality; difference.
 DIS-PÁRT', *v. t. or i.* To part; to divide; to separate.
 DIS-PAS'-SION, *n.* Freedom from passion.
 DIS-PAS'-SION-ATE, *a.* Cool; calm; composed.
 DIS-PAS'-SION-ATE-LY, *ad.* With coolness of temper.
 DIS-PATCH', } *v. t.* To send away; particularly
 DES-PATCH', } applied to sending messengers,
 agents and letters; to send out of the world; to execute rapidly.
 DIS-PATCH', } *n.* Speed; haste; speedy perform-
 DES-PATCH', } ance.
 DIS-PATCH'-ED, *pp.* Sent away; finished.
 DIS-PATCH'-FUL, *a.* Indicating haste.
 DIS-PAU'-PER, *v. t.* To take from the rank of a pauper.
 DIS-PEL', *v. t.* To drive away; to disperse.
 DIS-PEL'-LED, *pp.* Driven away; dispersed.
 DIS-PEND', *v. t.* To lay out; to expend.
 DIS-PENS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be dispensed.
 DIS-PENS'-Á'-TION, *n.* [L. *dispensatio.*] 1. Distribu-
 tion. 2. The dealing of God with his creatures.
 3. The granting of a license. 4. That which is dispensed or bestowed.
 DIS-PENS'-Á-RY, *n.* A place for dispensing medi-
 cines.

DIS-PENS'-A-TO-RY, *n.* A book directing for compounding medicines.
 DIS-PENSE', *v. t.* To divide out in portions; to administer; to excuse from; to permit the want of a thing which is useful or convenient.
 DIS-PENS'-ED, *pp.* Dealt out; administered.
 DIS-PENS'-ER, *n.* One who dispenses.
 DIS-PÉC'-PLE, *v. t.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants.
 DIS-PEO'-PLED, *pp.* Depopulated.
 DIS-PEO'-PLER, *n.* One who depopulates.
 DIS-PEO'-PLING, *ppr.* Depriving of inhabitants.
 DIS-PERM'-OUS, *a.* Containing two seeds only.
 DIS-PERSE', *v. t.* To scatter; to spread about.
 DIS-PERS'-ED, *pp.* Scattered; dissipated.
 DIS-PERS'-ED-LY, *ad.* In a scattered manner.
 DIS-PERS'-ER, *n.* One who dispenses.
 DIS-PERS'-ING, *ppr.* Scattering; dissipating.
 DIS-PER'-SION, *n.* Act of scattering, or state of being scattered; by *way of eminence*, the scattering or separation of the human family at the building of Babel.
 DIS-PERS'-IVE, *a.* Tending to disperse or dissipate.
 DIS-PIR'-IT, *v. t.* To discourage; to deject; to damp.
 DIS-PIR'-IT-ED, *pp.* Discouraged; dejected.
 DIS-PLACE', *v. t.* To put out of place; to remove.
 DIS-PLÁ'-CED, *pp.* Removed from its place or from office.
 DIS-PLACE'-MENT, *n.* The act of displacing.
 DIS-PLÁ'-CEN-CY, *n.* That which displeases; displeasure.
 DIS-PLANT', *v. t.* To remove from a fixed place.
 DIS-PLANT'-Á'-TION, *n.* Removal from a fixed place.
 DIS-PLAY', *v. t.* [*Fr. deployer.*] Literally, to unfold; to spread before the view; to dissect and open; to set to view ostentatiously.
 DIS-PLAY', *n.* A setting to view; exhibition.
 DIS-PLAY'-ED, *pp.* Unfolded; exhibited.
 DIS-PLAY'-ING, *ppr.* Spreading; showing.
 DIS-PLEASE', *v. t.* To give offense to; to disgust.
 DIS-PLEAS'-ED, *pp.* Offended; disgusted.
 DIS-PLEAS'-ING, *ppr.* Giving offense; *a.* offensive; disagreeable.
 DIS-PLEAS'-URE, (*dis-plezh'-ure*), *n.* Slight anger.
 DIS-PLÓDE', *v. t. or i.* To burst with violence.
 DIS-PLÓ'-SION, *n.* A bursting with noise.
 DIS-PLUME', *v. t.* To strip of plumes.
 DIS-PLŪ'-MED, *pp.* Stripped of plumes.
 DIS-PORT', *n.* Play; sport; pastime.
 DIS-PORT', *v. i. or t.* To sport; to play; to wanton.
 DIS-PÓS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be disposed of.
 DIS-PÓS'-AL, *n.* Management, regulation; power of ordering; power or right of bestowing.
 DIS-PÓSE', *v. t.* To place; to prepare; to incline, to sell; to regulate.
 DIS-PÓS'-ED, *pp.* Arranged; inclined.
 DIS-PÓS'-ER, *n.* One who arranges, or disposes.
 DIS-PO-SÍ'-TION, *n.* Order; arrangement; method; state of mind.
 DIS-POS-SESS', *v. t.* To deprive of possession.
 DIS-POS-SESS'-ED, *pp.* Deprived of possession.
 DIS-POS-SES'-SION, *n.* Act of dispossessing.
 DIS-PRAÍSE', *n.* Censure; blame; reproach; dishonor.
 DIS-PRAÍSE', *v. t.* To blame; to censure; to condemn.
 DIS-PRAÍSE'-ED, *pp.* Blamed; censured.
 DIS-PRAÍSE'-ING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.
 DIS-PROF'-IT, *n.* Loss; detriment; damage.
 DIS-PROOF', *n.* Refutation; a proving to be false.
 DIS-PRO-PÓR'-TION, *n.* Want of proportion or symmetry.
 DIS-PRO-PÓR'-TION, *v. t.* To make unsuitable.
 DIS-PRO-PÓR'-TION-AL, } *a.* Unequal; unsuit-
 DIS-PRO-PÓR'-TION-ATE, } able; wanting sym-
 metry.

DIS-PRO-PÓR'-TION-ED, *pp.* Made unsuitable.
 DIS-PRÓ'-PRI-ATE, *v. t.* To withdraw from appropriation.
 DIS-PRÓV'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be refuted.
 DIS-PRÓVE', *v. t.* To confute; to prove to be false.
 DIS-PRÓV'-ED, *pp.* Proved to be erroneous.
 DIS-PRÓV'-ING, *ppr.* Refuting; proving to be untrue.
 DIS-PUN'-ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Free from penal restraint.
 DIS'-PU-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be disputed.
 DIS'-PU-TANT, *n.* One who disputes; a controversialist.
 DIS-PU-TÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of disputing; debate.
 DIS-PU-TÁ'-TIOUS, *a.* Given to dispute.
 DIS-PŪTE', *v. t.* [*L. disputo.*] 1. To attempt to disprove by argument or statements. 2. To strive or contend for. 3. To call in question. 4. To strive to maintain.
 DIS-PŪTE', *n.* Contest in words; controversy.
 DIS-PŪT'-ER, *n.* One who controverts, or debates.
 DIS-PŪT'-ING, *ppr.* Controverting; debating.
 DIS-QUAL-I-FI-CÁ'-TION, *n.* The want of qualification.
 DIS-QUAL'-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Rendered unfit.
 DIS-QUAL'-I-FY, *v. t.* To make unfit; to disable.
 DIS-QUY-ET, *v. t.* To disturb; to make uneasy.
 DIS-QUY-ET, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness.
 DIS-QUY-ET-ING, *ppr.* Disturbing; making uneasy; *a.* tending to disturb the mind.
 DIS-QUY-ET-UDE, *n.* Uneasiness; inquietude.
 DIS-QUI-SÍ'-TION, *n.* A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject by arguments, or discussion of the facts or circumstances that may elucidate the truth.
 DIS-RE-GÁRD', *n.* Slight; neglect; omission of notice.
 DIS-RE-GÁRD', *v. t.* To slight; to neglect; to despise.
 DIS-RE-GÁRD'-FUL, *a.* Negligent; heedless.
 DIS-REL'-ISH, *n.* Distaste; dislike.
 DIS-REL'-ISH, *v. t.* To dislike the taste of; to dislike.
 DIS-REL'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Disliked; not relished.
 DIS-RE-PAÍR', *n.* A state of not being in good repair.
 DIS-REP'-U-TA-BLE, *a.* Disgraceful; unbecoming.
 DIS-REP-U-TÁ'-TION, *n.* Want of reputation; disrepute.
 DIS-RE-PŪTE', *n.* Disesteem; discredit.
 DIS-RE-SPECT', *n.* Want of respect; slight.
 DIS-RE-SPECT'-FUL, *a.* Uncivil; rude; irreverent.
 DIS-RE-SPECT'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With incivility.
 DIS-RÓBE', *v. t.* To undress; to uncover; to strip.
 DIS-RÓB'-ED, *pp.* Divested of a robe or clothing.
 DIS-RÓOT', *v. t.* To extirpate; to root up.
 DIS-RUP'-TION, *n.* A breaking asunder; a breach; a rent.
 DIS-RUP'-TURE, *v. t.* To rend; to tear asunder.
 DIS-RUP'-TUR-ED, *pp.* Rent asunder; severed.
 DIS-SAT-IS-FAC'-TION, *n.* Discontent; dislike.
 DIS-SAT-IS-FAC'-TO-RY, *a.* Not giving content.
 DIS-SAT'-IS-FY-ED, *pp. or a.* Displeased.
 DIS-SAT-IS-FY, *v. t.* To displease; to make uneasy.
 DIS-SECT', *v. t.* [*L. disseco.*] 1. To cut in pieces; to divide an animal body. 2. To cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of discovering the structure and use of the several parts.
 DIS-SECT'-TION, *n.* The act of dissecting a body.
 DIS-SECT'-OR, *n.* One who dissects.
 DIS-SEIZE', *v. t.* To dispossess wrongfully.
 DIS-SEÍZE'-ED, *pp.* Deprived of possession by wrong.
 DIS-SEÍZE'-EE', *n.* One wrongfully dispossessed.
 DIS-SEÍZ'-IN, *n.* An unlawful dispossessing.

- DIS-SEIZ'-OR, *n.* One who ejects from possession.
- DIS-SEM'-BLE, *v. t.* To conceal real views; to hide under a false appearance.
- DIS-SEM'-BLE, *v. i.* To be hypocritical; to assume a false appearance.
- DIS-SEM'-BLED, *pp.* Concealed under a false appearance.
- DIS-SEM'-BLER, *n.* A hypocrite; an impostor.
- DIS-SEM'-BLING, *ppr.* Disguising under false appearance.
- DIS-SEM'-I-NATE, *v. t.* To spread; to sow; to scatter for growth and propagation.
- DIS-SEM'-I-NA'-TION, *n.* Act of spreading.
- DIS-SEM'-I-NA'-TOR, *n.* One who propagates.
- DIS-SEN'-SION, *n.* Contention; disagreement.
- DIS-SEN'-SIOUS, *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome.
- DIS-SENT', *v. i.* To disagree; to differ in opinion.
- DIS-SENT', *n.* Disagreement from an opinion or measure.
- DIS-SENT'-ER, *n.* One who dissents; one who separates from the service and worship of any established church.
- DIS-SEN'-TIENT, *a.* Dissenting; not agreeing.
- DIS-SEN'-TIENT, *n.* One declaring his dissent.
- DIS-SEN'-TING, *ppr.* Differing; disagreeing.
- DIS-SERT'-A'-TION, *n.* A discourse; an essay.
- DIS-SERVE', *v. t.* To injure; to do harm to; to hurt.
- DIS-SERV'-ED, *pp.* Injured; harmed.
- DIS-SERV'-ICE, *n.* Injury done; harm; mischief.
- DIS-SERV'-ICE-A-BLE, *a.* Injurious; hurtful.
- DIS-SERV'-ICE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Injury; harm; mischief.
- DIS-SEV'-ER, *v. t.* To part in two; to divide.
- DIS-SEV'-ER-ED, *ppr.* Parted; divided; disjointed.
- DIS-SEV'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Dividing asunder.
- DIS'-SI-DENT, *n.* A dissenter from a religion.
- DIS-SIL'-I-ENCE, *n.* [*L. dissileo.*] The act of leaping or starting asunder.
- DIS-SIL'-I-ENT, *a.* Bursting with elasticity, as pods.
- DIS-SIM'-I-LAR, *a.* Unlike; different.
- DIS-SIM'-I-LAR'-I-TY, } *n.* Unlikeness; want of re-
- DIS-SIM'-IL'-I-TUDE, } semblance.
- DIS-SIM-U-LA'-TION, *n.* The act of dissembling; a hiding under false appearances; hypocrisy.
- DIS'-SI-PA-BLE, *a.* That may be dissipated.
- DIS'-SI-PATE, *v. t.* [*L. dissip.*] To scatter; to disperse; to expend; to squander.
- DIS'-SI-PA-TED, *pp.* Scattered; dispersed; *a.* loose in manners; devoted to pleasure.
- DIS-SI-PA'-TION, *n.* Waste of property or substance; loose or licentious course of life.
- DIS-SO'-CIA-BLE, *a.* Not well associated or assorted.
- DIS-SO'-CIAL, *a.* Contracted; selfish.
- DIS-SO'-CIATE, *v. t.* To separate; to disunite.
- DIS-SO-CI-A'-TION, *n.* Act of disuniting; disunion.
- DIS-SOL-U-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being dissolved.
- DIS'-SO-LU-BLE, *a.* That may be dissolved.
- DIS'-SO-LUTE, *a.* Loose in morals; debauched; vicious; lewd; devoted to pleasure.
- DIS'-SO-LUTE-LY, *ad.* In a loose immoral manner.
- DIS'-SO-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Looseness of behavior.
- DIS-SO-LU'-TION, *n.* [*L. dissolutio.*] 1. The act of liquefying. 2. The reduction of a body to its smallest parts. 3. The separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction. 4. The breaking up of an assembly. 5. Death. 6. Destruction.
- DIS-SO-LU'-TION, *n.* A dissolving; ruin; end; death.
- DIS-SOLV'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be dissolved.
- DIS-SOLVE', *v. t.* To melt; to separate; to break up; to loose the ties of anything; to disunite.
- DIS-SOLV'-ED, *pp.* Melted; separated.
- DIS-SOLV'-ENT, *a.* That has the quality of dissolving.
- DIS-SOLV'-ENT, *n.* That which dissolves.
- DIS-SOLV'-ER, *n.* He or that which dissolves.
- DIS'-SO-NANCE, *n.* Discord; disagreement.
- DIS'-SO-NANT, *a.* Discordant; harsh; jarring.
- DIS-SUADE', *v. t.* To advise against a measure.
- DIS-SUADE'-ER, *n.* One that dissuades.
- DIS-SUA'-SION, *n.* Act of dissuading.
- DIS-SUA'-SIVE, *a.* Tending to dissuade.
- DIS-SUA'-SIVE, *n.* Reason employed to deter.
- DIS-SYL-LAB'-IC, *a.* Consisting of two syllables only.
- DIS-SYL'-LA-BLE, *n.* A word of two syllables.
- DIS'-TAFF, *n.* A staff used in spinning on wheels.
- DIS-TAIN', *v. t.* To stain; to blot; to tarnish; to discolor.
- DIS-TAIN'-ED, *pp.* Stained; discolored.
- DIS'-TANCE, *n.* [*Fr. distance.*] Space between bodies; space of time; reserve. *In music*, the interval between two notes.
- DIS'-TANCE, *v. t.* To leave behind in a race.
- DIS'-TAN-CED, *pp.* Left behind in a race.
- DIS'-TANT, *a.* Remote in time or place; remote in nature or connection; reserved.
- DIS'-TANT-LY, *ad.* At a distance; remotely.
- DIS-TASTE', *n.* Dislike; aversion; disgust.
- DIS-TASTE', *v. t.* To dislike; to loathe; to disgust.
- DIS-TASTE'-FUL, *a.* Nauseous; offensive.
- DIS-TASTE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Disagreeableness to the taste.
- DIS-TEM'-PER, *n.* Disease; disorder; sickness. *In painting*, the mixing of colors with some thing besides oil or water.
- DIS-TEM'-PER, *v. t.* To disorder; to affect with disease.
- DIS-TEM'-PER-A-TURE, *n.* Bad temperature; a morbid state; confusion.
- DIS-TEM'-PER-ED, *pp.* Affected by disease; disordered.
- DIS-TEND', *v. t.* To extend; to swell; to expand.
- DIS-TENS-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of distention.
- DIS-TENS'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be distended.
- DIS-TEN'-TION, *n.* A stretching; extension.
- DIS'-TICH, *n.* A couplet of verses.
- DIS-TILL', *v. t. or i.* To drop gently; to extract spirit from.
- DIS-TILL'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be distilled.
- DIS-TIL-LA'-TION, *n.* Act of distilling, or falling in drops; the vaporization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means of an alembic or still.
- DIS-TILL'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Used for distilling.
- DIS-TILL'-ED, *pp.* Extracted by distillation.
- DIS-TILL'-ER, *n.* One who distills.
- DIS-TILL'-ER-Y, *n.* A building for distillation; the art or act of distilling.
- DIS-TILL'-ING, *ppr.* Dropping; extracting by a still.
- DIS-TIN-ET', *a.* 1. Literally, having the difference marked. 2. Different; not the same in number or kind; separate; different; clear.
- DIS-TIN-ET'-TION, *n.* Difference; eminence of character.
- DIS-TIN-ET'-IVE, *a.* Marking distinction.
- DIS-TIN-ET'-IVE-LY, *ad.* With distinction; clearly.
- DIS-TIN-ET'-LY, *ad.* Separately; clearly.
- DIS-TIN-ET'-NESS, *n.* Clearness; plainness.
- DIS-TIN'-GUISH, *v. t.* To note difference; to separate; to discern critically; to separate from others by some mark of honor.
- DIS-TIN'-GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being distinguished.
- DIS-TIN'-GUISH-ED, *pp.* Separated; seen separately; *a.* eminent; noted for distinction.
- DIS-TIN'-GUISH-ING, *ppr.* Perceiving separately; *a.* constituting difference; peculiar.
- DIS-TORT', *v. t.* To twist; to writhe; to pervert.
- DIS-TOR'-TION, *n.* The act of wresting; perversion.

DIS-TRACT', *v. t.* To draw different ways; to derange.
DIS-TRACT'-ED, *pp.* Drawn apart; diverted; *a.* disordered in intellect; deranged; mad.
DIS-TRACT'-ED-LY, *ad.* Wildly; confusedly.
DIS-TRACT'-ION, *n.* Confusion; madness; a state of disordered reason.
DIS-TRACT'-IVE, *a.* Tending to confuse.
DIS-TRAIN', *v. t.* To seize goods for debt.
DIS-TRAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be distrained.
DIS-TRAIN'-ED, *pp.* Seized for debt, as goods.
DIS-TRAIN'T', *n.* A seizure for debt.
DIS-TREAM', *v. i.* To stream or flow.
DIS-TRESS', *n.* [Fr. *detresse*.] 1. The act of distraining. 2. The thing taken by distraining. 3. Extreme anguish. 4. Affliction. 5. A state of danger.
DIS-TRESS', *v. t.* To pain; to afflict; to perplex.
DIS-TRESS'-ED, *pp.* Severely pained; afflicted.
DIS-TRESS'-FUL, *a.* Giving pain or anguish.
DIS-TRESS'-ING, *pp.* Giving severe pain; *a.* very painful or afflictive.
DIS-TRIB'-U-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be distributed.
DIS-TRIB'-UTE, *v. t.* To divide among a number.
DIS-TRIB'-U-TER, *n.* One who distributes.
DIS-TRI-BŪ'-TION, *n.* [L. *distributio*.] 1. The act of dividing among a number. 2. The act of giving charity. 3. Dispensation, as the *distribution* of justice. 4. The act of separating into distinct classes, as the *distribution* of plants into genera and species.
DIS-TRIB'-U-TIVE, *a.* That serves to distribute.
DIS-TRIB'-U-TIVE-LY, *ad.* With distribution.
DIS-TRICT, *n.* A circuit; region; division.
DIS'-TRICT, *v. t.* To divide into circuits.
DIS-TRUST', *v. t.* To suspect; not to confide in.
DIS-TRUST', *n.* Suspicion; want of confidence.
DIS-TRUST'-FUL, *a.* Suspicious; doubting.
DIS-TRUST'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Suspicion; want of confidence.
DIS-TURB', *v. t.* To disquiet; to confound; to agitate.
DIS-TURB'-ANCE, *n.* Tumult; agitation; confusion.
DIS-TURB'-ED, *pp.* Disquieted; hindered.
DIS-TURB'-ER, *n.* One who disturbs or disquiets.
DIS-U'-NION, *n.* Want of union; separation.
DIS-Ū'-NITE', *v. t.* To separate; to divide; to disjoin.
DIS-Ū'-NIT'-ED, *pp.* Separated; disjointed.
DIS-Ū'-NIT-Y, *n.* State of separation.
DIS-Ū'-SAGE, *n.* Cessation of use; neglect of practice.
DIS-USE', *v. t.* To cease to use or practice.
DIS-USE', *n.* Neglect of use or practice.
DIS-ŪS'-ED, *pp.* No longer used.
DIS-VAL'-UE, *v. i.* To undervalue; to disesteem.
DIS-VAL'-U-ED, *pp.* Disesteemed; not valued.
DITCH, *n.* [A. S. *dic*; D. *dyk*.] A trench in the earth; a moat.
DITCH, *v. t. or i.* To make a ditch in; to trench.
DITCH'-ED, *pp.* Having ditches; trenched.
DITCH'-ER, *n.* One who digs trenches.
DITH-Y-RAMB'-IC, *n.* A song in honor of Bacchus.
DITH-Y-RAMB'-IC, *a.* Wild; enthusiastic.
DI'-TION, *n.* Rule; government; control.
DI-TONE, *n.* In music, an interval of two tones.
DIT-TAN'-DER, *n.* Pepperwort; a plant.
DIT'-TA-NY, *n.* A plant of different species.
DIT'-TI-ED, *pp.* Sung; fitted to music.
DIT'-TO, contracted into *do*, in books of accounts, is the Italian *detto*, from the Latin *dictus*, said. It denotes *said*, *aforsaid*.
DIT'-TY, *n.* A sonnet; a short musical poem.
DIT'-TY, *v. i.* To sing; to warble a little tune.
DI-U-RET'-IC, *a.* Provoking discharge of urine.
DI-URN'-AL, *a.* Daily; performed in a day.

DI-URN'-AL-LY, *ad.* Daily; every day.
DI-U-TURN'-AL, *a.* Lasting; being of long continuance.
DI-U-TURN'-I-TY, *n.* Length of time.
DI-VAN', *n.* In *Turkey*, a hall, court, or council.
DI-VAR'-I-CATE, *v. i.* To open; to fork; to go to branch.
DI-VAR-I-CA'-TION, *n.* A parting; separation.
DIVE, *v. i.* To plunge under water; to go deep.
DI-VEL'-LENT, *a.* Drawing asunder.
DI-VEL'-LI-CATE, *v. t.* To pull in pieces.
DIV'-ER, *n.* One who dives; a water-fowl.
DI-VERGE', (*di-verj'*) *v. i.* To depart from a point.
DI-VERGE'-ED, *pret. and pp.* of *DIVERGE*.
DI-VERGE'-ENCE, *n.* Departure from a point.
DI-VERGE'-ENT, *a.* Going further asunder.
DI-VERGE'-ING, *pp.* Receding from each other.
DI-VERGE'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a diverging manner.
DI'-VERSE, *a.* Several; sundry; many.
DI'-VERSE, *a.* Different; unlike.
DI-VER-SI-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* The act of making various.
DI-VER-SI-FI-ED, *pp.* Variegated; made different.
DI-VER-SI-FŪ', *v. t.* To make various or different; to give diversity to; to distinguish by different things.
DI-VER'-SION, *n.* A turning aside; sport; the act of turning aside from any course; that which diverts. In *war*, the act of drawing off the attention of the enemy from some point.
DI-VER-SI'-TY, *n.* Difference; unlikeliness.
DI-VERS-LY, *ad.* Differently; variously.
DI-VERT', *v. t.* To turn aside; to amuse.
DI-VERT'-ER, *n.* He or that which diverts.
DI-VERT'-ING, *pp.* Turning aside; pleasing; *a.* serving to amuse or entertain.
DI-VERT'-ING-LY, *ad.* In an entertaining manner.
DI-VERT'-ISE-MENT, *n.* Diversion; recreation.
DI-VERT'-IVE, *a.* Tending to divert.
DI-VEST', *v. t.* To strip; to unclothe; to dispossess.
DI-VEST'-URE, *n.* The act of stripping.
DI-VID'-A-BLE, *a.* That can be divided.
DI-VIDE', *v. t.* To part; to separate; to distribute.
DI-VID'-ED, *pp.* Separated; disjointed.
DIV-I-DEND, *n.* Number to be divided; a share.
DI-VID'-ER, *n.* He or that which divides.
DI-VID'-ERS, *n. plu.* Mathematical compasses.
DI-VID'-ING, *pp.* Parting; separation; *a.* indicating or marking division.
DIV-I-NA'-TION, *n.* Prediction; a foretelling.
DI-VINE', *a.* Pertaining to God; godlike; heavenly.
DI-VINE', *n.* A minister of the gospel.
DI-VINE', *v. t. or i.* To foretell; to foreknow.
DI-VINE'-LY, *ad.* In a godlike manner.
DI-VIN'-ER, *n.* One who predicts; a soothsayer.
DI'-VING-BELL, *n.* An apparatus in which to descend into the water.
DI-VIN'-I-TY, *n.* Divine nature; Deity; theology.
DI-VIS-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being divisible.
DI-VIS'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be divided.
DI-VIS'-ION, *n.* Act of dividing; a part.
DI-VIS'-IONAL, *a.* Dividing; separating.
DI-VI'-SOR, *n.* The number that divides.
DI-VORCE', } *n.* [Fr. *divorce*; L. *divor-*
DI-VORCE'-MENT, } *tium*.] Dissolution of the marriage contract.
DI-VORCE', *v. t.* To separate married persons.
DI-VORC'-ED, *pp.* Legally separated as man and wife.
DI-VORC'-ER, *n.* One who divorces.
DI-VORC'-ING, *pp.* Dissolving the marriage tie.
DI-VUL-GA'-TION, *n.* Act of publishing.
DI-VULGE', *v. t.* [L. *divulgo*, from *dis* or *di*, and *vulgo*, the common people.] To publish; to disclose; to reveal.
DI-VULG'-ED, *pp.* Made public; revealed.
DI-VULG'-ER, *n.* He that reveals.

DI-VULG'-ING, *pp.* Revealing; publishing.
 DI-VUL'-SION, *n.* The act of plucking off.
 DIZ'-ZI-NESS, *n.* Giddiness; vertigo.
 DIZ'-ZY, *a.* [A. S. *dyzig.*] Giddy; affected with vertigo.
 DÔ, *In modern solfeggio*, the name of the first of the musical syllables.
 DÔ, *v. i.* To act or behave in any manner.
 DÔ, *v. t. pret. did, pp. done, (dun.)* To act; to perform; to execute; to deal with; to succeed; to answer the purpose.
 DÔAT. *See* DÔTE.
 DÔ'-CI-BLE, (do'-si-bl, or dos'-i-bl,) *a.* Teachable; easily taught.
 DÔ'-CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Teachableness.
 DÔ'-CILE, (do'-sil, or dos'-il,) *a.* Teachable; ready to learn.
 DO-CIL'-I-TY, *n.* Teachableness; aptness to learn.
 DO-CI-MAS'-TIC, *a.* Assaying; proving by assays.
 DOCK, *n.* A place for ships; a plant. *A dry dock* has flood gates to admit the tide or exclude it, as occasion may require. *Wet docks* have no flood gates, but ships may be repaired in them during the recess of the tide.
 DOCK, *v. t.* To cut short; to place in a dock.
 DOCK-AGE, *n.* Pay for using a dock.
 DOCK'-ED, *pp.* Cut short; laid up in a dock.
 DOCK'-ET, *n.* A direction tied to goods; a list of cases in court.
 DOCK'-ET, *v. t.* To mark; to set in a list.
 DOCK'-ET-ED, *pp.* Entered in a docket.
 DOCK-YARD, *n.* A yard for naval stores.
 DOG'-TOR, *n.* A title in divinity, law, &c.; a teacher; a physician.
 DOG'-TOR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a doctor's degree.
 DOG'-TOR-ATE, *n.* The degree of a doctor.
 DOG'-TOR-ED, *pp.* Administered to by a physician; cured.
 DOG'-TOR'S COM'-MONS, *n.* The college of civilians residing in London.
 DOG'-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The highest academical degree.
 DÔE'-TRESS, *n.* A female physician.
 DÔE'-TRIN-AL, *a.* Consisting in doctrine.
 DÔE'-TRIN-AL-LY, *ad.* By way of doctrine.
 DÔE'-TRINE, *n.* That which is taught; precept.
 DÔE'-U-MENT, *n.* Written instruction; evidence; proof.
 DÔE'-U-MENT, *v. t.* To furnish with written proof or instructions.
 DÔE'-U-MENT'-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to docu-
 DÔE'-U-MENT'-A-RY, } ments; consisting in written instructions.
 DÔD'-DER, *n.* A creeping, parasitical plant.
 DÔD'-DER-ED, *a.* Overgrown with dodder.
 DO-DE'-A-GON, *n.* A figure having twelve equal sides.
 DODGE, *v. t. or i.* To start aside; to evade by a sudden start.
 DODG'-ED, *pp.* Evaded by a sudden start.
 DÔ'-DO, *n.* A fowl of the gallinaceous order.
 DÔE, *n.* The female of the fallow deer.
 DÔ'-ER, *n.* One who performs.
 DÔES, (duz.) The third person of the verb do, indicative mood, present tense.
 DÔFF, *v. t.* To put off, as dress; to strip.
 DÔFF'-ED, *pp.* Put off; thrown off or down.
 DOG, *n.* [Fr. *dogue.*] An animal well known; a lump of iron; a term of reproach.
 DOG, *v. t.* To follow continually; to hunt.
 DOG-CHEAP, *a.* Cheap as dog's meat, or offal; very cheap.
 DOG-DAY, *n.* One of the days when the dog-star rises and sets with the sun.
 DÔCE, *n.* The chief magistrate of Venice.
 DOG' FISH, *n.* A variety of the shark.
 DOG' FLY, *n.* A troublesome fly.

DOG'-GED, *pp.* Pursued closely; urged; *a.* sullen; sour; morose; surly.
 DOG'-GED-LY, *ad.* Peevishly; sullenly.
 DOG'-GED-NESS, *n.* Moroseness; sullenness.
 DOG'-GER, *n.* A small Dutch fishing vessel with two masts.
 DOG'-GER-EL, *n.* A kind of loose irregular measure in burlesque poetry.
 DOG'-GER-MAN, *n.* A sailor belonging to a dogger.
 DOG'-GISH, *a.* Like a dog; snappish; churlish.
 DOG'-HEART-ED, *a.* Cruel; merciless.
 DOG'-KEN-NEL, *n.* A kennel for dogs.
 DOG'-MÂ, *n.* An established opinion or tenet; a doctrinal notion, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy, as the *dogmas* of the church, the *dogmas* of state.
 DOG-MAT'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a dogma, posi-
 DOG-MAT'-IC-AL, } tive; magisterial; arrogant.
 DOG-MAT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Positively; arrogantly.
 DOG-MAT'-IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Positiveness in opinion.
 DOG-MAT'-ICS, *n.* Doctrinal theology.
 DOG'-MA-TISM, *n.* Magisterial assertion.
 DOG'-MA-TIST, } *n.* A positive teacher; one
 DOG'-MA-TY-ZER, } who is a confident asserter.
 DOG'-MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To assert magisterially.
 DOG'-ROSE, *n.* The flower of the hip.
 DOG'-STAR, *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude.
 DOG'-TOOTH, *n.* A tooth like a dog's.
 DOG'-TROT, *n.* A gentle trot like that of a dog.
 DOG'-WATCH, *n.* Among seamen, a watch of two hours.
 DOG'-WEA-RY, *n.* Quite weary; fatigued.
 DOG'-WOOD, *n.* A tree; a species of the cornus.
 DÔI'-LY, *n.* A small napkin used after dinner.
 DÔ-ING, *pp.* Acting; performing.
 DÔ-INGS, *n. plu.* Actions; performances; behavior.
 DÔIT, *n.* A small piece of money; a trifle.
 DÔL'-CE, (dol'-cha,) } [It.] *In music*, a direction
 DÔL'-CE-MEN'-TE, } to sing or play with soft sounds.
 DÔLE, *n.* A share; part; gift; a mourning.
 DÔLE, *v. t.* To deal out parsimoniously.
 DÔLE-FUL, *a.* Sorrowful; piteous; melancholy; gloomy.
 DÔLE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a sorrowful manner.
 DÔLE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Dismal quality or state.
 DÔLE'-SÔME, *a.* Sorrowful; dismal; gloomy.
 DOLL, *n.* [W. *delw*, image.] A puppet or image for a girl.
 DOL-LAR, *n.* [G. *thaler*; D. *daalder.*] A silver coin, value 100 cents; a coin in Europe of different values.
 DÔ'-LOR, *n.* Grief, sorrow, lamentation, pain.
 DOL-OR-IF'-IC, *a.* Causing sorrow or pain.
 DÔL-O-RO'-SO, [It.] *In music*, pathetic.
 DOL-OR-OUS, *a.* Sorrowful; painful.
 DOL-O-ROUS-LY, *ad.* With pain; mournfully.
 DOL'-PHIN, *n.* A genus of cetaceous fish.
 DÔLT, *n.* A stupid fellow; a blockhead.
 DÔLT'-ISH, *a.* Stupid; blockish; dull.
 DÔLT'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Dullness of intellect.
 DO-MAIN', *n.* [Fr. *domain.*] Possession; estate; dominion.
 DÔME, *n.* [Fr. *dome*; L. *domus.*] 1. A building.
 2. A cathedral. 3. A spherical or arched roof; a cupola.
 DO-MES'-TIC, *a.* Belonging to a mansion or home; remaining much at home; living near the habitations of man; made in one's own house or country.
 DO-MES'-TIC, *n.* A servant employed in the house.
 DO-MES'-TIC-ATE, *v. t.* To make tame.
 DO-MES-TIC-A'-TION, *n.* Act of taming.
 DOM'-I-CILE, *n.* A mansion; a permanent dwelling.

DOM-I-CIL'-I-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to private houses.
DOM'-I-CILE, } *v. t.* To establish a fixed resi-
DOM-I-CIL'-I-ATE, } dence.
DOM-I-NANT, *n.* In music, the fifth from the tonic.
DOM'-I-NANT, *a.* [*L. domino*, to rule.] Ruling; prevailing.
DOM'-I-NATE, *v. i. or t.* To rule over; to prevail.
DOM-I-NÁ'-TION, *n.* Rule; tyranny.
DOM-I-NEER', *v. i.* To rule with insolence.
DO-MIN'-IG-AL, *a.* Denoting the Lord's day.
DOM-IN-I-CIDE, *n.* One who kills his master.
DO-MIN'-I-CANS, *n.* An order of monks.
DO-MIN'-ION, *n.* Supreme authority; territory governed.
DOM'-I-NO, *n.* A kind of hood; dress.
DON, *n.* Spanish title of a gentleman.
DON, *v. t.* To invest with; to put on.
DO-NÁ'-TION, *n.* A gift; present; grant.
DON'-A-TIVE, *n.* A gift; a largess.
DÖNE, (*dun*), *pp.* of *Do*. Performed; finished.
DO-NEE', *n.* One to whom land is given.
DON'-JON. See **DUNGEON**.
DON'-KEY, *n.* An ass or mule for the saddle.
DÖ'-NOR, *n.* One who gives or bestows.
DOOM, *v. t.* To sentence; to condemn.
DOOM, *n.* Sentence given; judgment; fate.
DOOM'-AGE, *n.* A fine or penalty, [*local*.]
DOOM'-ED, *pp.* Sentenced; adjudged; destined.
DOOM'S'-DAY, *n.* The day of judgment.
DOOMS'-DAY-BOOK, } *n.* A book compiled by
DÖMES'-DAY-BOOK, } William the Conqueror,
 containing a survey of all the lands in England.
DÖÖR, *n.* [*A. S. dora*; *G. thur*; *W. dor*; *Gr. θύρα*;
Sans. dura.] An opening for passage into or out
 of a house or other building, or the frame that
 closes it; avenue; access.
DÖÖR'-CASE, *n.* The frame round a door.
DÖÖR'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who attends at the door.
DOR, *n.* The black-beetle or hedge-chaffer.
DOR'-IE, *a.* Noting an order of architecture.
DOR'-I-CISM, *n.* A phrase in the Doric dialect.
DOR'-MANT, *a.* Sleeping; private; neglected.
Dormant partner in a commercial house, is one
 who takes no share in the active business of a
 company or partnership.
DOR'-MAR, } *n.* A window in the roof
DOR-MAR-WIND-OW, } of a house.
DOR'-MI-TOR-Y, *n.* A place to sleep in.
DOR'-MOUSE, *n.* An animal which sleeps most of
 the winter.
DORS'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the back.
DÖSE, *n.* As much medicine as is taken at once.
DÖSE, *v. i.* To form into doses; to give in doses.
DOS'-SER, *n.* A pannier or basket borne on the back.
DOS'-SIL, *n.* A pledget of lint used in surgery.
DÖST, the second person of *Do*.
DOT, *n.* A point used in writing and printing.
DOT, *v. t.* To mark with dots.
DÖ'-TAGE, *n.* Feebleness of mind in old age.
DÖ'-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to dower or marriage por-
 tion.
DÖ'-TARD, *n.* One whose mind is impaired by age.
DO-TÁ'-TION, *n.* Endowment; act of endowing.
DÖTE, *v. i.* To be or become silly; to love greatly.
DÖ'-TER, *n.* One who is foolishly fond.
DÖ'-TING, *ppr.* Regarding with childish fondness.
DÖ'-TING-LY, *ad.* With silly fondness.
DOT'-TARD, *n.* A tree kept low by cutting.
DÖT'-TED, *pp.* Marked with dots; diversified.
DÖT'-TING, *ppr.* Marking with dots, or small spots.
DÖT'-TER-EL, *n.* A fowl of several kinds.
DOUB'-LE, (*dub'-l*) *a.* [*Fr. double*; *L. duplex*; *Gr.*
διπλωσ.] Two-fold; twice as much.
DOUB'-LE, (*dub'-l*) *v. t.* To make two-fold; to pass
 round; to increase by adding an equal sum or
 value; to contain twice the sum or quantity; to

add one to another. In navigation, to double a
 cape is to sail round it.
DOUB'-LE, *v. i.* To increase to twice the sum; to
 turn back or wind in running, as a hare.
DOUB'-LE, (*dub'-l*) *n.* Twice the quantity or
 number.
DOUB'-LE-BASE, *n.* The lowest toned instrument
 of music.
DOUB'-LE-DEAL-ER, *n.* A deceitful trickish per-
 son.
DOUB'-LE-DEAL-ING, *n.* Dealing with duplicity.
DOUB'-LE-EN-TEN'-DRE, (*doob'-l-en-taun'-*
der) [*Fr.*] Double meaning of expression.
DOUB'-LE-FÁ-CED, *a.* Deceitful; hypocritical.
DOUB'-LE-FOR'-TI-FI-ED, *a.* Doubly strengthen-
 ed.
DOUB'-LE-GILD', *v. t.* To gild with double color-
 ing.
DOUB'-LE-HAND'-ED, *a.* Having two hands; de-
 ceitful.
DOUB'-LE-HEAD'-ED, *a.* Having two heads.
DOUB'-LE-MAN'-NED, *a.* Having twice the com-
 plement of men.
DOUB'-LE-MIND-ED, *a.* Having different minds
 at different times; deceitful.
DOUB'-LE-TÖNG U-ED, *a.* Speaking differently
 at different times; deceitful.
DOUB'-LED, *pp.* Folded; increased to twice the
 amount.
DOUB'-LE-NESS, *n.* State of being doubled; du-
 plicity.
DOUB'-LER, *n.* He or that which doubles.
DOUB'-LET, *n.* A pair; vest; waistcoat.
DOUB'-LETS, *n.* A game on dice.
DOUB'-LING, *ppr.* Folding; making twice as
 much.
DOUB'-LING, *n.* A fold; plait; artifice.
DOUB'-LOON', *n.* A Spanish coin of two pistoles.
DOUB'-LY, *ad.* With twice the quantity; twice.
DOUBT, *v. i.* [*Fr. douter*; *L. dubito*.] To hesitate;
 to suspect; to fear.
DOUBT, (*dout*) *v. t.* To question; to distrust.
DOUBT, *n.* Hesitation; suspense; distrust.
DOUBT'-ED, *pp.* Questioned; distrusted.
DOUBT'-ER, *n.* One who doubts.
DOUBT'-FUL, *a.* Uncertain; not determined; not
 confident.
DOUBT'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With doubt; ambiguously.
DOUBT'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Uncertainty; dubious-
 ness.
DOUBT'-ING, *ppr.* Wavering; questioning.
DOUBT'-ING, *n.* Hesitation; suspense.
DOUBT'-LESS, *ad.* Without doubt; unquestiona-
 bly.
DÖÜ-CËÜR, (*dö-sür'*) [*Fr.*] A present; gift; bribe.
DÖUGH, (*dö*) *n.* Unbaked paste, as of bread.
DÖUGH'-NUT, *n.* A small cake sweetened and
 boiled in lard.
DOUGH'-TY, *a.* Brave; illustrious.
DÖUGH'-Y, *a.* Like dough or paste; pale.
DOUSE, *v. t. or i.* To plunge into water; to lower.
DÖVE, *n.* [*A. S. duva*; *Goth. dubo*; *D. duif*; *G.*
taube; *Dan. due*; *Sw. duvfa*; *Ice. dufa*; *Scot.*
dov.] A domestic pigeon.
DÖVE'-COT, } *n.* A shed for pigeons.
DÖVE'-HOUSE, }
DÖVE'-LIKE, *a.* Gentle; harmless; innocent.
DÖ'-VER'S-POW-DERS, *n.* A compound of ipe-
 cacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash; an ex-
 cellent sedative and sudorific.
DÖVE'-TAIL, *n.* A joint in form of a dove's tail
 spread.
DÖVE'-TAIL, *v. t.* To unite with a dovetail joint.
DÖVE'-TAIL-ED, *pp.* United with a dovetail ten-
 on.
DÖW'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be endowed.
DÖW'-A-GER, *n.* A widow with a jointure; a title
 given especially to the widows of persons of rank.

- DOW'-EL**, *v. t.* To fasten two boards together by pins inserted into the edges.
- DOW'-DY**, *n.* An awkward ill-dressed woman.
- DOW'-ER**, *n.* [W. *dawd*, a gift; Fr. *douaire*; L. *do*, to give.] The portion of a married woman, or a widow.
- DOW'-ER-ED**, *a.* Portioned with a dower.
- DOW'-ER-ESS**, *n.* A woman who has a dower.
- DOW'-ER-LESS**, *a.* Being without a dower.
- DOW'-LAS**, *n.* A coarse strong linen cloth.
- DOWN**, *prep.* Along a descent.
- DOWN**, *ad.* On the ground; below the horizon.
- DOWN**, *n.* An open plain; bank of sand; soft plumage.
- DOW'N-CÄST**, *a.* Bent or cast down; dejected.
- DOW'N-FALL**, *n.* A fall; ruin; overthrow.
- DOW'N-FALL-EN**, *a.* Fallen; cast down; ruined.
- DOW'N-HILL**, *a.* Declivity; slope of a hill.
- DOW'N-HILL**, *a.* Descending; sloping.
- DOW'N-LOOK-ED**, } *a.* Downcast; dejected; sul-
- DOW'N-LOOK-ING**, } len; gloomy.
- DOW'N-RIGHT**, *a.* Open; undisguised; plain.
- DOW'N-RIGHT**, *ad.* Plainly; frankly.
- DOW'N-SIT-TING**, *n.* A sitting down; repose.
- DOW'N-TROD**, } *a.* Trampled upon; trodden
- DOW'N-TROD-DEN**, } down.
- DOW'N-WARD**, *a.* Descending; tending to a lower place.
- DOW'N-WARD**, *ad.* From a higher to a lower place.
- DOW'N-Y**, *a.* Covered with or like down; soft.
- DOW'-RY**, *n.* See **DOWER**, the more proper word.
- DOX-O-LOG'-IC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to doxology.
- DOX-OL'-O-ËY**, *n.* A hymn or form of giving praise to God.
- DOX'-Y**, *n.* A low woman; companion.
- DÖZE**, *v. i.* To slumber; to drowse; to be stupid.
- DÖZE**, *n.* Imperfect sleep; slumber.
- DÖZ'-EN**, *n.* Twelve things of the same kind.
- DÖ'-ZI-NESS**, *n.* Drowsiness; disposition to sleep.
- DÖ'-ZING**, *pp.* Sleeping slightly; slumbering.
- DÖ'-ZY**, *a.* Drowsy; sleepy; heavy; dull.
- DRAB**, *n.* A low sluttish woman; a harlot.
- DRAB**, *a.* Of a dun color.
- DRAB'-BLE**, *v. t. or i.* To draggle; to draw in mud and water; to fish for barbels.
- DRAB'-BLED**, *pp.* Made dirty by drawing in mud.
- DRAB'-BLING**, *pp.* Drawing in mud and water.
- DRACH'-MÄ**, (*drak'-mä*), *n.* The eighth of an ounce; a dram; a Grecian coin.
- DRÄ'-CO**, *n.* [L.] The dragon; a constellation.
- DRÄFF**, *n.* Dregs; lees; refuse; wash for swine.
- DRÄFF'-Y**, *a.* Dreggy; waste; worthless.
- DRÄFT**, *n.* A bill drawn for money; a drink; a sketch.
- DRÄFT**, *v. t.* To draw; to select; to detach.
- DRÄFT'-HORSE**, *n.* A horse used for drawing.
- DRÄFT'-ED**, *pp.* Drawn; delineated; detached.
- DRÄFTS**, *n.* A game played on checkers.
- DRAG**, *v. t.* [A. S. *dragan*; D. *trekken*; L. *trahō*.] To pull; to break land; to draw along slowly; to pull or haul roughly.
- DRAG**, *n.* A hook; a net; a harrow; a hand-cart.
- DRAG'-GED**, *pp.* Hauled; drawn; harrowed.
- DRAG'-GLE**, *v. t.* To draw on the ground.
- DRAG'-GLED**, *pp.* Drawn in the dirt; dirtied.
- DRAG'-NET**, *n.* A net to be drawn on the bottom.
- DRAG'-MAN**, *n.* A fisherman that uses a drag net.
- DRAG'-O-MAN**, *n.* An interpreter. [*Oriental*.]
- DRAG'-ON**, *n.* A serpent; devil; constellation.
- DRAG'-O-NET**, *n.* A fish; a little dragon.
- DRAG'-ON-FISH**, *n.* A fish; the weaver.
- DRAG'-ON-FLY**, *n.* A genus of insects with four wings.
- DRAG'-ON-ISH**, } *a.* Furious; fiery.
- DRAG'-ON-LIKE**, }
- DRAG'-ON'S-BLÖÖD**, *n.* A resinous substance of a red color.
- DRA-GOON'**, *n.* A horse soldier.
- DRA-GOON'**, *v. t.* To persecute or enslave by soldiers.
- DRA-GOON'-ED**, *pp.* Abandoned to soldiery; harassed.
- DRAIN**, *n.* A channel for carrying off water.
- DRAIN**, *v. t. or i.* To empty; to exhaust.
- DRAIN'-A-BLE**, *a.* Capable of being drained.
- DRAIN'-AGE**, *n.* A drawing or flowing off.
- DRAIN'-ED**, *pp.* Exhausted of water; drawn off.
- DRAKE**, *n.* The male of the duck kind; a cannon.
- DRAM**, *n.* A glass of spirit; eighth of an ounce; a coin.
- DRAM**, *v. i.* To drink drams of liquor.
- DRÄ'-MÄ**, or **DRÄ'-MÄ**, *n.* The action of a play; a play.
- DRA-MAT'-IC**, *a.* Represented by action.
- DRA-MAT'-IC-AL-LY**, *ad.* By representation.
- DRA-M'-A-TIS-PER-SO'-NÆ**, [L.] Characters represented in a play.
- DRA-M'-A-TIST**, *n.* An author of a dramatic piece.
- DRA-M'-A-TIZE**, *v. t.* To compose in the form of a play.
- DRANK**, *pret.* and *pp.* of **DRINK**.
- DRÄ'-PER**, *n.* One who deals in cloths.
- DRÄ'-PER-Y**, *n.* Cloth work; the dress of a picture or statue.
- DRAS'-TIC**, *a.* Powerful; efficacious.
- DRAUGHT**, (*dräft*), *n.* Act of drawing; that which is drank at once; delineation.
- DRAUGHT'-HORSE**, *n.* A horse used for drawing.
- DRAUGHT'-HOUSE**, *n.* A house for filth.
- DRAUGHTS**, (*dräfts*), *n. plu.* A game resembling chess.
- DRAUGHT'S'-MÄN**, *n.* One who draws writings.
- DRAW**, *v. t. or i. pret.* drew; *pp.* drawn. To pull; to take out; to unsheathe; to allure; to attract; to sketch.
- DRAW'-BACK**, *n.* Duty refunded on exported goods. In a popular sense any loss of advantage.
- DRAW'-BRIDG'E**, *n.* A bridge to be drawn up.
- DRAW'-EE'**, *n.* One on whom a bill is drawn.
- DRAW'-ER**, *n.* One who draws a bill; a sliding box.
- DRAW'-ERS**, *n.* A garment worn under trousers.
- DRAW'-ING**, *pp.* Pulling; dragging; delineating.
- DRAW'-ING**, *n.* A delineation; sketch.
- DRAW'-ING-MÄS-TER**, *n.* One who teaches drawing.
- DRAW'-ING-ROOM**, *n.* A room for company.
- DRAWL**, *v. t. or i.* To lengthen words in speaking.
- DRAWL'-ED**, *pp.* Uttered with a lengthened tone.
- DRAWN**, *pp.* of **DRAW**. Pulled; unsheathed; described.
- DRÄY**, *n.* A low cart or carriage on wheels.
- DRÄY'-HORSE**, *n.* A horse used in a dray.
- DRÄY'-MAN**, *n.* A man that drives a dray.
- DRAZ'-EL**, *n.* A low dirty woman.
- DREÄD**, *n.* Great fear; terror; awe; the person or thing dreaded.
- DREÄD**, *v. t.* To fear in a great degree.
- DREÄD**, *a.* Awful; inspiring dread; terrible.
- DREÄD'-FUL**, *a.* Terrible; frightful; alarming.
- DREÄD'-FUL-LY**, *ad.* Terribly; frightfully.
- DREÄD'-FUL-NESS**, *n.* Terribleness; horribleness.
- DREÄD'-LESS**, *a.* Fearless; bold; intrepid.
- DREAM**, *n.* Thoughts in sleep; vain fancy; unfounded suspicion.
- DREAM** *v. i. pret.* dreamed, dreamt; *pp.* dreamed, dreamt. To think in sleep; to dream.
- DREAM**, *v. t.* To see in a dream.
- DREAM'-ED**, *pp.* Thought or fancied in sleep.
- DREAM'-ER**, *n.* One who dreams; a visionary person.
- DREAM'-FUL**, *a.* Accustomed to or full of dreams.
- DREAM'-LESS**, *a.* Having no dreams.
- DREAMT**, *pret.* and *pp.* of **DREAM**.
- DREAR**, } *a.* Dismal; gloomy; sad.
- DREAR'-Y**, }

DREAR'-I-LY, *ad.* Gloomily; dismally.
 DREAR'-I-NESS, *n.* Gloominess; dismal solitude.
 DREDGE, *n.* An oyster net; oats and barley.
 DREDGE, *v. t.* To sprinkle flour, as on meat.
 DREDG'-ED, *pp.* Sprinkled with flour.
 DREDG'-ER, *n.* One who fishes with a dredge.
 DREDG'-ING-BOX, *n.* A box for sprinkling flour.
 DREG'-GL-NESS, *n.* Foulness with dregs; feculence.
 DREG'-GY, *n.* Containing dregs; foul.
 DREGS, *n.* Sediment of liquors; lees; refuse.
 DRENCH, *v. t.* To wet thoroughly; to soak.
 DRENCH, *n.* A dose for a beast; swill.
 DRENCH'-ED, *pp.* Soaked; thoroughly wet.
 DRENCH'-ING, *ppr.* Wetting thoroughly; soaking.
 DRESS, *n.* Clothes; covering.
 DRESS, *v. t. pret. and pp.* dressed, or drest. To clothe; to deck; to cook; to trim; to cover a wound; to make straight; to adjust; to put in order; to prepare.
 DRESS'-ED, *pp.* Arrayed; adorned; prepared.
 DRESS'-ER, *n.* One who dresses; a kitchen table.
 DRESS'-ING, *ppr.* Adjusting to a line; preparing.
 DRESS'-ING, *n.* Act of clothing; a trimming; a covering with manure.
 DRESS'-ING-ROOM, *n.* An apartment to dress in.
 DRESS'-MAK'-ER, *n.* A mantua maker.
 DRESS'-Y, *a.* Dressing much; showy in dress.
 DRELL, *v. i.* To let saliva flow from the mouth.
 DREW, *pret. of DRAW.*
 DRIB'-BLE, *v. i.* To drop slowly; to slaver; to drivel.
 DRIB'-BLED, *pret. and pp. of DRIBBLE.*
 DRIB'-BLET, *n.* A small part or piece.
 DRIB'-BLING, *ppr.* Falling in drops, or small drops.
 DRY'-ED, *pp.* Freed from moisture or sap.
 DRY'-ER, *n.* That which has the quality of drying.
 DRIFT, *n.* In geology, a term applied to the loose unstratified materials on the earth's surface; also called diluvium.
 DRIFT, *n.* Design; scope; aim; shaft; pile of snow or sand.
 DRIFT', *v. i. or t.* To drive; to float; to form in heaps.
 DRIFT'-ING, *ppr.* Driving into heaps; floating.
 DRIFT'-WOOD, *n.* Wood drifted or floated by the water.
 DRILL, *n.* A sharp instrument; a small furrow.
 DRILL, *v. t.* To bore, as iron; to exercise much.
 DRILL'-ED, *pp.* Perforated; sowed in drills; examined.
 DRILL-HUS'-BAND-RY, *n.* A mode of sowing land by a machine.
 DRILL'-PLOW, *n.* A plow for sowing in drills.
 DRINK, *n.* A liquor to be swallowed.
 DRINK, *v. t. or i. pret. drank, pp. drank, drunk.* To swallow liquor; to absorb.
 DRINK'-A-BLE, *a.* That is fit to be drank.
 DRINK'-ER, *n.* One who drinks; a drunkard.
 DRINK'-ING, *ppr.* Imbibing; swallowing; *a.* addicted to intemperance.
 DRINK'-ING, *n.* Act of swallowing liquors.
 DRIP, *v. t. and i.* To fall in drops; to let fall in drops.
 DRIP'-PED, *pret. and pp. of DRIP.*
 DRIP'-PING, *ppr.* Falling or letting fall in drops.
 DRIP'-PING-PAN, *n.* A pan for the fat of roast meat.
 DRIVE, *n.* A passage in a carriage; a short excursion in riding.
 DRIVE, *v. t. pret. drove, (formerly, drive;) pp. driven.* [A. S. *drifan*; Goth. *dreiban*; Dan. *driver*.] 1. To impel or urge forward by physical force, or by motives addressed to the will. 2. To chase. 3. To guide.
 DRIV'-EL, *v. i.* To slaver; to drop; to be silly.
 DRIV'-EL, *n.* Slaver; spittle; a fool.
 DRIV'-EL-ED, *pret. and pp. of DRIVE.*
 DRIV'-EL-ER, *n.* A simpleton; a fool; a slaverer.
 DRIV'-EN, (*driv'-n*), *pp. of DRIVE.*

DRY'-VER, *n.* One who drives; one who directs a carriage.
 DRIZ'-ZLE, *v. i. or t.* To shed or fall in small drops or particles.
 DRIZ'-ZLED, *pp.* Let fall in small drops or particles.
 DRIZ'-ZLING, *ppr.* Falling in fine drops.
 DRIZ'-ZLY, *a.* Raining in small drops; misty.
 DROIT, *n.* [Fr.] Right; the law; title; fee; privi lege.
 DRÖLL, *n.* One whose practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks.
 DRÖLL, *a.* Comical; humorous; odd; facetious.
 DRÖLL'-ER-Y, *n.* Buffoonery; archness; low sport.
 DRÖM'-E-DA-RY, *n.* A camel with one bunch.
 DRÖNE, *n.* The male bee; a sluggard; hum.
 DRÖNE, *v. i.* To live in idleness.
 DRÖNE'-FLY, *n.* An insect with a thick body.
 DRÖN'-ISH, *a.* Sluggish; heavy; dull.
 DROOP, *v. i.* To pine; to languish; to faint.
 DROOP'-ED, *pret. and pp. of DROOP.*
 DROOP'-ING, *ppr.* Pining; languishing.
 DROOP, *n.* A small portion of a fluid falling at once; an ear ring; part of a gallows that is let fall.
 DROP, *v. t. or i.* To fall in small particles; to fall; to let go; to dismiss; to utter slightly; to sink into silence; to die.
 DROP'-PED, *pp.* Let fall; uttered; stopped; let go.
 DROP'-PING, *ppr.* Falling in drops or globules.
 DROP'-PING, *n.* A distilling; a falling.
 DROP'-LET, *n.* A little drop.
 DROP'-PINGS, *n. plu.* That which falls in drops.
 DROP-SE-RENE', *n.* A disease of the eye.
 DROP'-SI-CAL, *a.* Afflicted with dropsy.
 DROP'-SI-CAL-NESS, *n.* State of being dropsical.
 DROP'-SY, *n.* A disease consisting in an effusion of watery matter.
 DROSS, *n.* The scum of metals; rust; refuse.
 DROSS'-I-NESS, *n.* A drossy state; foulness.
 DROSS'-Y, *a.* Full of dross; like dross; foul.
 DROUGHT, } *n.* [A. S. *drugoth*; D. *droogte*, from
 DROUGHT, } *drygan*, to dry.] Dryness; want of rain. *Drouth* was once elegant, but now little used.
 DROUGHT'-Y, *a.* Dry; arid; wanting rain.
 DRÖVE, *pret. and pp. of Drive.*
 DRÖVE, *n.* A number of cattle driven.
 DRÖV'-ER, *n.* One who drives cattle to market.
 DROWN, *v. i.* To be suffocated in water.
 DROWN, *v. t.* To overwhelm with water; to extinguish life in water.
 DROWN'-ED, *pp.* Inundated; killed by water.
 DROWN'-ING, *ppr.* Inundating; suffocating in water; *a.* perishing in water.
 DROWSE, *v. i.* To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber in a dull sleepy manner.
 DROWS'-I-LY, *ad.* Sleepily; heavily.
 DROWS'-I-NESS, *n.* Sleepiness; unsound sleep.
 DROWS'-Y, *a.* Sleepy; heavy; dull.
 DRUB, *n.* A thump; a blow; a knock.
 DRUB, *v. t.* To thrash; to beat with a stick.
 DRUB'-BED, *pp.* Beat; cudgelled; flogged.
 DRUB'-BING, *ppr.* Beating; flogging; cudgeling.
 DRUB'-BING, *n.* A beating; chastisement.
 DRUDGE, (*drudj*). [Scot. *drug*, to drag, to tug.] To labor in mean offices; to toil.
 DRUDGE, *n.* A slave to work; a laborious servant.
 DRUDG'-ER-Y, *n.* Hard labor; toil.
 DRUDG'-ING-LY, *ad.* Laboriously; toilsomely.
 DRUG, *n.* [Fr. *drogue*.] A general name of substances used in medicine; a thing slow of sale; a deadly drug is poison.
 DRUG, *n.* A substance used in medicine; a thing of slow sale.
 DRUG, *v. t.* To administer drugs; to season with drugs.
 DRUG'-GET, *n.* A slight woolen cloth.
 DRUG'-GIST, *n.* One who deals in drugs.
 DRÜ'-ID, *n.* A priest and poet of ancient Britons and of other Celtic nations.

DRÜ-ID-ESS, *n.* A female druid.
 DRÜ-ID'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the druids.
 DRÜ-ID-ISM, *n.* The religion and philosophy of the druids.
 DRUM, *n.* [D. from G. *trommel*.] A military instrument; part of the ear. *In machinery*, a short cylinder revolving on an axis; a quantity packed in the form of a drum, as a drum of figs; sheet iron in the form of a drum to receive heat from a stove pipe.
 DRUM, *v. i. or t.* To beat a drum; to beat.
 DRUM-MA'-JOR, *n.* The chief drummer.
 DRUM'-MED, *pret. and pp.* of DRUM.
 DRUM'-MER, *n.* One who is skilled in drumming.
 DRUM'-STICK, *n.* A stick for beating drums.
 DRUNK, *a.* Intoxicated with liquor.
 DRUNK'-ARD, *n.* One given to excessive drinking.
 DRUNK'-EN, *a.* Intoxicated; addicted to drunkenness.
 DRUNK'-EN-NESS, *n.* Intoxication.
 DRÜPE, *n.* In botany, a pulpy pericarp, as in the plum.
 DRY, *a.* Having no moisture; thirsty; sarcastic.
 DRY, *v. t.* [A. S. *drygan*.] To free from moisture by any means, as by draining, wiping or evaporation.
 DRY, *v. i.* To grow dry; to lose moisture; to evaporate.
 DRY'-AD, *n.* A nymph or goddess of the woods.
 DRY'-ER, *n.* That which absorbs moisture; that which dries.
 DRY'-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from moisture; *a.* having the quality of making dry.
 DRY'-LY, *ad.* Coldly; severely; sarcastically.
 DRY'-NESS, *n.* Want of moisture; thirst; drought.
 DRY'-NURSE, *n.* A nurse who does not suckle.
 DRY'-RUB, *v. t.* To rub and cleanse without wetting.
 DRY'-SHOD, *a.* Having the feet dry.
 DÜ'-AL, *a.* Expressing the number 2.
 DÜ'-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of two gods, a good and an evil one.
 DÜ-AL'-I-TY, *n.* The state of being two.
 DUB, *v. t.* To confer a title; *n.* a blow.
 DUB'-BED, *pp.* Struck; made a knight.
 DÜ'-BI-OUS, *a.* Doubtful; uncertain.
 DÜ'-BI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Doubtfully; with uncertainty.
 DÜ'-BI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Doubtfulness; uncertainty.
 DÜ-BI-TA'-TION, *n.* The act of doubting; doubt.
 DÜ'-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a duke.
 DÜ'-CAT, *n.* A foreign coin, of various values.
 DÜ-C-A'-TOON', *n.* A silver coin, about 104 cents.
 DUCH'-ESS, *n.* The wife of a duke; a female owner of a duchy.
 DUCH'-Y, *n.* The territory of a duke.
 DUCK, *n.* A water fowl; a species of canvas.
 DUCK, *v. i.* To plunge into water and immediately withdraw.
 DUCK', *v. t.* To plunge the head under water.
 DUCK'-ED, *pret. and pp.* Plunged; dipped.
 DUCK'-ER, *n.* A plunger; a diver.
 DUCK'-ING, *ppr.* Plunging the head under water.
 DUCK'-ING, *n.* Immersion of the head in water.
 DUCK'-ING-STOOL, *n.* A stool for ducking scolds.
 DUCK'-LEG-GED, *a.* Having short, thick legs.
 DUCK'-LING, *n.* A young duck.
 DUCK'-MEAT, } *n.* The popular name of several
 DUCK'-WEED, } species of lamna, plants growing in shallow water, upon which ducks and geese feed.
 DÜ'C'T, *n.* A tube; canal; passage.
 DÜC'-TILE, *a.* Easily led or drawn; pliable.
 DÜC'-TILE-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being easily
 DÜC'-TIL'-I-TY, } drawn or extended; pliability.
 DÜDG'-EON, *n.* A small dagger; ill will; offense.
 DÜDS, *n. plu.* [Scot. *dud*, a rag.] Old clothes.
 DÜE, *ad.* Directly; exactly.
 DÜE, *a.* Owed; owing; proper; fit; seasonable.

DÜE, *n.* A debt; right; claim
 DÜ'-EL, *n.* [L. *duellum*; Fr. *duel*.] A fight between two persons.
 DÜ'-EL, *v. t. or i.* To fight a single combat.
 DÜ'-EL-ER, or DÜ'-EL-IST', *n.* One who fights a duel.
 DÜ'-EL-ING, *ppr.* Fighting in single combat.
 DÜ-EL'-LO, *n.* [It.] A duel; a rule of duelling.
 DÜ-EN'-NA, *n.* An old woman or governess.
 DÜ-ET', }
 DÜ-ET'-TO, } *n.* A song in two parts.
 DÜF'-FEL, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth with a nap.
 DÜG, *n.* The nap of a beast.
 DÜG, *pret. and pp.* Of DÜG.
 DÜKE, *n.* [Fr. *duc*; Sp. *duque*; It. *duca*; Arm. *dag*; A. S. *teoche*; Thessalian, *tagus*.] In *Great Britain*, one of the highest order of nobility; in some countries on the continent, a sovereign prince; a chief.
 DÜKE'-DOM, *n.* The estate of a duke.
 DÜL'-CET, *a.* Sweet; harmonious; rich.
 DÜL-CI-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of sweetening.
 DÜL'-CI-FI-ED, *pp.* Sweetened; purified.
 DÜL'-CI-FY', *v. t.* To sweeten; to free from acids or salts.
 DÜL'-CI-MER, *n.* An ancient instrument of music.
 DÜL'-CI-TUDE, *n.* Sweetness of sound; sweetness.
 DÜL'-CO-RATE, *v. t.* To sweeten; to dulcify.
 DÜL-EO-RA'-TION, *n.* Act of sweetening.
 DÜLL, *a.* [W. *dol*; A. S. *dull*.] Stupid; slow; blunt; gloomy; not pleasing.
 DÜLL, *v. t.* To blunt; to make stupid or sad.
 DÜLL'-ED, *pp.* Blunted; stupefied.
 DÜLL'-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Stupid in intellect.
 DÜLL'-HEAD, *n.* A dolt; a blockhead.
 DÜLL'-ARD, *n.* A dolt; a stupid person.
 DÜLL-ING, *ppr.* Making dull or blunt.
 DÜLL-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; slowness of comprehension; drowsiness; heaviness; sluggishness; bluntness.
 DÜ'-LY, *ad.* Fittingly; properly; justly.
 DÜ-LOO'-RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *Δουλος-κρατω*.] Pre-
 dominance of slaves.
 DUMB, *a.* Unable to utter words; silent.
 DUMB'-BELLS, *n. plu.* Weights swung in the hands for exercise.
 DUMB'-LY, *ad.* Without using words.
 DUMB'-NESS, *n.* Inability to speak; muteness.
 DUMP, *v. t.* To throw or pitch down, [*local*.]
 DUMP'-ISH, *a.* Dull; stupid; moping.
 DUMP'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Dullness; a state of moping.
 DUMP'-LING, *n.* A paste covering an apple boiled.
 DUMPS, *n. pl.* A dull moping state; melancholy; heaviness of heart.
 DUN, *a.* Of a dark color; gloomy.
 DUN, *n.* A dark color between brown and black.
 DUN, *n.* An importunate creditor.
 DUN, *v. t.* To urge for a debt; to cure fish.
 DUNCE, (*duns*), *n.* A dolt; blockhead; stupid fellow.
 DUN'-FISH, *n.* Codfish cured in a particular manner.
 DUNG, *n.* Animal matter ejected.
 DUNG, *v. t.* To manure with dung; to east dung.
 DUN'-GEON, *n.* [Fr. *dongeon*.] A deep dark place; close prison.
 DUNG'-FORK, *n.* A fork used to throw dung.
 DUNG'-HILL, *n.* A heap of dung; a mean abode.
 DUNG'-HILL, *a.* Mean; low; vile.
 DUN'-DER, *n.* Lees; dregs. [*West Indies*.]
 DUNG'-Y, *a.* Full of dung; dirty; foul.
 DUNK'-ERS, *n.* The name of a Christian sect; they practice abstinence and mortification.
 DUN'-NAGE, *n.* Faggots laid in ships to support goods.
 DUN'-NED, *pp.* Urged for payment; importuned.
 DUN'-NING, *ppr.* Pressing for payment.
 DÜ'-O, [L.] *In music*, a tune in two parts.

DU-O-DEC'-I-MO, *n.* A book having 12 leaves to a sheet.
 DU-O-DE'-NUM, *n.* The first of the small intestines.
 DU-O-LIT'-E-RAL, *a.* Consisting of two letters.
 DUPE, *n.* One easily deceived and imposed on.
 DÙPE, *v. t.* To deceive; to mislead; to impose on.
 DÙ-PLI-È-ATE, *v. t.* To fold; to double.
 DÙ-PLI-È-ATE, *a.* Double; containing squares.
 DÙ-PLI-È-ATE, *n.* An exact copy.
 DU-PLI-È-À-TION, *n.* Act of doubling; a fold.
 DÙ-PLI-È-À-TURE, *n.* A fold; any thing doubled.
 DU-PLI-È-I-TY, *n.* Double dealing; deceit.
 DU-RA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of lasting without perishing.
 DÙ-RA-BLE, *a.* Lasting; continuing long.
 DÙ-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Durability; power of lasting.
 DÙ-RA-BLY, *ad.* With long continuance.
 DÙ-RA-MÀ-TER, *n.* The outer membrane of the brain.
 DÙ-RAN'-TE VI'-TA, [L.] While life continues.
 DÙ-RANCE, *n.* Imprisonment; custody.
 DU-RANT', *n.* A glazed woolen stuff.
 DU-RA'-TION, *n.* Continuance; length of time.
 DU-RESS', or DÙ-RESS, *n.* Constraint by confinement.
 DÙRE'-LESS, *a.* Not lasting; fading.
 DÙR'-ING, *ppr.* Continuing; lasting.
 DURST, *pret.* of DARE.
 DÙSE, *n.* See DEUSE.
 DUSK, *a.* Tending to darkness; obscure.
 DUSK, *n.* Tendency to darkness; slightly dark.
 DUSK'-I-LY, } *ad.* Darkly; cloudily.
 DUSK'-ISH-LY, }
 DUSK'-I-NESS, *n.* Slight darkness.
 DUSK'-ISH, *a.* Somewhat dusk or dark.
 DUSK'-Y, *a.* Partially dark; slightly obscure.
 DUST, *n.* [A. S. and Scot. *dust.*] Fine particles of dry earth; the grave.
 DUST, *v. t.* To throw dust upon; to brush dust from.
 DUST'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for brushing furniture.
 DUST'-ER, *n.* A utensil to clear away dust.
 DUST'-I-NESS, *n.* A dusty state.
 DUST'-MAN, *n.* One who carries away dust.
 DUST'-Y, *a.* Clouded or covered with dust.
 DÙ-TE-OUS, *a.* Fulfilling duty; obedient.
 DÙ-TI-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to duties or imposts.
 DÙ-TI-FUL, *a.* Obedient to parents and superiors.
 DÙ-TI-FUL-LY, *ad.* With performance of duty.
 DÙ-TI-FÙL-NESS, *n.* Obedience; submission.
 DÙ-TY, *n.* 1. That which is due; or that which a person is bound by any natural, moral, or legal obligation to do, or pay, or to perform. 2. Obedi-

ence. 3. Act of reverence or respect. 4. The business of a soldier. 5. The business of war. 6. Tax or customs.
 DÙ-UM'-VIR, *n.* One of two officers in ancient Rome.
 DU-UM'-VI-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to a duumvirate.
 DU-UM'-VI-RATE, *n.* Government by two men.
 DWARF, *n.* A person or plant below the ordinary size.
 DWARF, *v. t.* To hinder from growing to size.
 DWARF, *a.* Below the natural size.
 DWARF'-ED, *pp.* Rendered small.
 DWARF'-ISH, *a.* Below the usual size; small.
 DWARF'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Smallness of stature.
 DWELL, *v. i. pret.* dwelled, dwelt; *pp.* dwelled, dwelt. To live; to abide; to inhabit; to reside; to stay; to continue.
 DWELL'-ER, *n.* One who dwells; an inhabitant.
 DWELL'-ING, *ppr.* Residing; living; continuing with fixed intention.
 DWELL'-ING, *n.* A mansion; habitation; abode.
 DWELL'-ING-HOUSE, *n.* A mansion-house.
 DWELL'-ING-PLACE, *n.* Place of habitation.
 DWIN'-DLE, *v. i. or t.* To diminish; to become less; to fall away.
 DWIN'-DLED, *pp.* of DWINDLE.
 DWIN'-DLING, *ppr.* Diminishing in size.
 DYE, *v. t.* To color; to stain. It is applied particularly to cloth, or to the materials of which cloth is made.
 DYE, *n.* Coloring liquor; tinge; color.
 DY'-ED, *pp.* Colored; stained.
 DY'-ER, *n.* One whose trade is to color.
 DYE'-ING, *ppr.* Coloring; staining.
 DYE'-ING, *n.* The practice or art of coloring.
 DY'-ING, *ppr.* Expiring; perishing; a given or manifested by death, or near the time of death; last, as dying love, dying words. Supporting a dying person, as a dying bed.
 DY'-NAM'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.
 DY'-NAM'-ICS, *n.* That branch of mechanical philosophy which treats of the force of moving bodies.
 DY'-NAS-TY, *n.* A race of kings of the same family.
 DYS-EN-TER'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to dysentery.
 DYS-EN-TER'-Y, *n.* A flux from diseased bowels.
 DYS-PEP'-SY, *n.* Bad digestion; indigestion or difficulty of digestion.
 DYS-PEP'-TIC, *a.* Afflicted with indigestion, or pertaining to it.
 DYS-PNÈ'-A, *n.* A difficulty of breathing.
 DYS'-U-RY, *n.* Difficulty of discharging urine.

E.

E is a vowel having two principal sounds; the long sound, as in *me*; the short sound, as in *met*. It has sometimes the sound of long *a*, as in *prey*, *vein*. As a final letter it is generally quiescent; but seems to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, as in *name*.
 EACH, (ech,) *a.* Every; denoting every one separately.
 EA'-GER, (e'-ger,) *a.* Ardently desirous; ardent; vehement.
 EA'-GER-LY, *ad.* With ardor; zealously; earnestly.
 EA'-GER-NESS, *n.* Earnestness; ardent zeal.
 EA'-GLE, (e'-gl,) *n.* A rapacious fowl of the genus falco.

EA'-GLE-EYED, (e'-gle-ide,) *a.* Quick-sighted; of acute sight.
 EA'-GLE-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Having a very acute sight.
 EA'-GLET, *n.* A young eagle.
 EAR, *n.* [A. S. *ear*; Dan. *oor*; L. *aures*.] The sense of hearing; a favorable hearing; attention; heed; anything resembling an ear; a spike of corn.
 EAR, (er,) *v. i.* To shoot into ears, [to plow, *obs.*]
 EAR'-ED, *pp.* Having ears.
 EAR'-ING, *ppr.* Shooting into ears.
 EAR'-MARK, (er'-märk,) *n.* A mark on the ear.
 EAR'-RING, *n.* A pendant; a jewel for the ear.
 EAR'-SHOT, *n.* Reach of the ear; distance at which words may be heard.

- EAR'-WAX, n.** A thick viscous matter secreted in the ear.
EAR'-WIG, n. An insect; a centiped.
EAR'-WIT'-NESS, n. One who is personally witness.
E'ARL, n. A British title of nobility.
E'ARL'-DÔM, n. The seignory of an earl.
EAR'-LESS, a. Having no ears; disinclined to listen.
EAR'-LI'-NESS, n. A state of advance in time.
EAR'-MÄR'-SHAL, n. An officer in Great Britain who has the superintendence of military affairs.
EAR'-LY, a. Prior in time; first; being in good season.
EAR'-LY, ad. Soon; in good time.
E'ARN, v. t. To merit by services; to gain by labor or performance.
E'ARN'-ED, pp. Merited by services; gained.
E'ARN'-EST, a. Eager; diligent; serious; ardent in the pursuit of an object.
E'ARN'-EST, n. Money advanced; a pledge; seriousness; a reality; a real event, as opposed to a mere appearance.
E'ARN'-EST'-LY, ad. Eagerly; warmly; ardently.
E'ARN'-EST'-NESS, n. Eagerness; zeal.
E'ARN'-INGS, n. The rewards of services.
E'ARTH, n. [A. S. *eorð*; *eorþ*; *yrth*.] Mold or fine particles of the globe; the globe; land; country. In chemistry, certain metallic oxids.
E'ARTH, v. t. To cover with mold; to hide in the earth.
E'ARTH'-BÖARD, n. The mold board of a plough.
E'ARTH'-BORN, a. Born of the earth.
E'ARTH'-EN, a. Made of earth or clay.
E'ARTH'-FED, a. Low; abject; debased.
E'ARTH'-FLAX, n. Amianth; an elastic mineral.
E'ARTH'-LI'-NESS, n. The quality of being earthly.
E'ARTH'-LY, n. Pertaining to the earth; carnal.
E'ARTH'-NUT, n. The ground nut.
E'ARTH'-QUAKE, n. A shaking of the earth.
E'ARTH'-WORM, n. The dew worm; a mean wretch.
E'ARTH'-Y, a. Consisting of earth; like earth.
E'ASE, (ez), n. Freedom from pain; rest; freedom from difficulty or great labor; freedom from stiffness; freedom from constraint or formality.
E'ASE, v. To relieve from pain; to assuage; to alleviate.
E'AS'-ED, pp. Freed from pain; relieved.
E'AS'-EL, n. A painter's frame for canvas.
E'ASE'-MENT, n. Ease; relief; refreshment.
E'A'-SI'-LY, ad. With ease; gently; without trouble.
E'A'-SI'-NESS, n. Ease; quiet; rest; facility.
E'AST, (est), n. The quarter where the sun rises.
E'AST, a. [A. S. *east*; G. *ost*; Fr. *est*.] Toward the point where the sun rises.
E'AS'-TER, n. [A. S. *easter*.] The feast of Christ's resurrection.
E'AS'-TER'-LY, a. Pertaining to the east.
E'AS'-TERN, a. Being in the east or from the east.
E'AST'-WARD, ad. Toward the east.
E'A'-SY, a. Free from pain; quiet; not difficult.
E'AT, (et), v. t. pret. ate, pp. eat, eaten. [A. S. *etan*; Ger. *essen*; L. *edo*; Gr. *edô*.] To take food; to devour; to corrode; to consume; to feast.
E'AT'-A'-BLE, a. That is fit to be eaten; esculent.
E'AT'-EN, a. Swallowed; devoured; corroded.
E'AT'-ER, n. One that eats; a corrosive.
E'AT'-ING, ppr. Chewing and swallowing; corroding.
E'AVES, n. plu. The edges of a roof.
E'AVES'-DROP, v. i. To listen under the eaves.
E'AVES'-DROP'-PER, n. A listener under a window.
E'AVES'-DROP'-PING, n. Listening under a window.
EBB, v. i. [A. S. *ebban*; D. *ebben*; W. *eb*.] To flow back; to decline; to decay.

- EBB, n.** A flowing back; recess of the tide; decline.
EBB'-ED, pret. and pp. of EBB.
EBB'-ING, ppr. Retiring, as the tide; declining.
EBB'-TIDE, n. The reflux of a tide.
EB'-ON, a. Made of or like ebony.
EB'-ON'-Y, n. A species of hard, heavy, durable wood.
E-BRI'-E-TY, n. Drunkenness; intoxication.
E-BRIL'-LADE, n. [Fr.] A check given to a horse by a sudden jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.
E-BUL'-LI-ENT, a. Boiling; boiling over.
EB-UL'-LI'-TION, n. Act of boiling; a bubbling.
EC'-CE HO'-MO, [L.] Behold the man.
EC'-CE SIG'-NUM, [L.] Behold the sign.
EC'-CEN'-TRIC, a. Deviating from the center; irregular.
EC'-CEN'-TRIC'-I-TY, n. Deviation from the center.
EC'-CLE-SI-AS'-TES, n. A book of the Old Testament.
EC'-CLE-SI-AS'-TIC, } a. Pertaining to the
EC'-CLE-SI-AS'-TIC-AL, } church.
EC'-CLE-SI-AS'-TIC, n. A person in orders; a minister of the gospel.
ECH'-E-LON', (esh-e-lon'), [Fr.] The position or movements of an army, in form like the steps of stairs.
ECH'-I-NATE, a. Set with bristles; like a hedgehog.
ECH'-I-NUS, (ek-i'-nus), [L.] A hedgehog.
ECH'-O, n. A sound reflected or reverberated.
ECH'-O, v. i. or t. To give back sound; to reverberate.
ECH'-O-ED, pp. Reflected; returned as sound.
ECH'-O-ING, ppr. Reflecting, as sound.
E-CHOM'-E-TER, n. A scale in music to measure the duration of sounds.
E-CHOM'-E-TRY, n. The act of measuring the duration of sound.
E-CLAIR'-CISE, v. t. To clear up or explain.
E-CLAIR'-CIS-ED, pp. Explained; made clear.
E-CLAIR'-CISSE-MENT, n. [Fr.] A full explanation.
E-CLÄT', (e-clä'), n. Splendor; renown; applause.
EC'-LEC'-TIC, a. Selecting; choosing.
E-CLIPSE', n. The obscuration of a luminary.
E-CLIPSE', v. t. To darken; to obscure.
E-CLIPS'-ED, pp. Obscured; darkened.
E-CLIPS'-ING, ppr. Intercepting light; obscuring.
E-CLIP'-TIC, n. A great circle; the apparent path of the sun.
EC'-LOGUE, n. A pastoral poem.
E-CO-NOM'-IC-AL, a. Saving; frugal in expenses.
E-CO-NOM'-IC-AL-LY, ad. Frugally; with saving.
E-CO-NOM'-IES, n. plu. The science of household affairs.
E-CON'-O-MIST, n. One frugal in expenses.
E-CON'-O-MIZE, v. t. or i. To be frugal in expenditures.
E-CON'-O-MY, n. [Gr. *oikos*, house, and *nomos*, law, rule.] Primarily, the management and government of a family; frugal and judicious use of money.
EC'-STA-SIED, a. Enraptured; transported.
EC'-STA-SY, n. Rapture; transport.
EC-STÄT'-IC, a. Transporting; very delightful.
E-CU-MEN'-IC-AL, a. General; universal.
E-DÄ'-CIOUS, a. Given to eating; greedy; voracious.
E-DÄC'-I-TY, n. Voracity; ravenousness; greediness.
ED'-DÄ, n. A book containing a system of Runic or Scandinavian mythology.
ED'-DER, n. Wood to bind stakes in a fence.
ED'-DY, n. A circular motion of water.
ED'-DY, v. i. To move circuitously, as in an eddy.

E-DEM'-A-TOUS, *a.* Swelling with a serous humor.

E'-DEN, *n.* The country and garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God himself.

EDGE, (ej.) *n.* [A. S. *ecg*; Dan. *eg*; Fr. *aigu*.] Sharp side of an instrument; brink; keenness.

EDGE, *v. t.* To sharpen; to provoke; to move sideways; to border; to furnish with an edge.

EDG'-ED, *pp.* Sharpened; bordered.

EDG'-ING, *ppr.* Sharpening; inciting; bordering.

EDG'-ING, *n.* A kind of narrow lace; a border.

EDG'E'-LESS, *a.* Void of edge; blunt.

EDG'E'-TOOL, *n.* A cutting instrument.

EDG'E'-WISE, *ad.* In direction of the edge.

ED'-IBLE, *a.* Eatable; esculent.

E'-DICT, *n.* [L. *edictum*.] An ordinance or decree; royal order; that which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action.

ED'-I-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* A building up in faith.

ED'-I-FICE, (ed'-i-fis.) *n.* A building; a large structure; a house. The word is not applied to mean buildings, but to temples, churches and elegant mansions.

ED'-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Built up; instructed.

ED'-I-FI-ER, *n.* One who edifies or instructs.

ED'-I-FY, *v. t.* To build up, or instruct.

ED'-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Instructing; *a.* adapted to instruct.

E'-DILE, *n.* A Roman magistrate; a surveyor.

E'-DILE-SHIP, *n.* The office of an edile.

ED'-IT, *v. t.* To publish; to superintend publication.

E-DI'-TION, (e-dish'-un.) *n.* An impression of a book.

ED'-I-TOR, *n.* One who publishes or prepares for publication.

ED-I-TO'-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an editor.

ED'-I-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The business of an editor.

ED-U-CA'-TE, *v. t.* To bring up and instruct in discipline.

ED-U-CA'-TOR, *n.* One who educates.

ED-U-CA'-TION, *n.* The instruction of children. It comprehends all that series of instruction and discipline which is intended to correct the temper and bring the manners and habits of youth.

ED-U-CA'-TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to education.

E-DUCE', *v. t.* To draw out; to extract.

E-DU'-CED, *pp.* Drawn out; extracted.

E-DUC'-TION, *n.* The act or process of drawing out.

E-DUC'-TOR, *n.* That which brings out.

E-DUL'-CO-RATE, *v. t.* To purify and sweeten.

E-DUL'-CO-RA'-TION, *n.* The act or process of sweetening.

EEL, *n.* A genus of creeping fish.

EEL'-POT, *n.* A kind of basket for catching eels.

EEL'-POUT, *n.* A fish like an eel, but shorter.

E'EN, *ad.* Contracted from even.

EF-FACE', *v. t.* To deface; to blot out; to destroy.

EF-FA'-CED, *pp.* Erased; rubbed out.

EF-FA'-CING, *ppr.* Rubbing or blotting out.

EF-FECT', *n.* That which is done or produced; issue; general intent; consequence intended.

EF-FECT', *v. t.* To bring to pass; to cause; to perform.

EF-FECT'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be effected.

EF-FECT'-IVE, *a.* Able to produce; able for service; operative; efficient.

EF-FECT'-IVE, *n.* A soldier fit for service.

EF-FECT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* With effect; powerfully.

EF-FECT'-IVE-NESS, *n.* An effective quality or power.

EF-FECT'-LESS, *a.* Having no effect; powerless.

EF-FECT'-OR, *n.* One who effects or performs.

EF-FECTS', *n. plu.* Goods; movables.

EF-FECT-Q'-AL, *a.* That produces the effect; efficacious.

EF-FECT'-Q'-AL-LY, *ad.* With effect; efficaciously.

EF-FECT'-Q'-ATE, *v. t.* To bring to pass; to achieve.

EF-FEM'-I-NA-CY, *n.* Excessive softness; weakness.

EF-FEM'-I-NATE, *a.* Womanish; tender; weak.

EF-FEM'-I-NATE, *v. t.* To make womanish.

EF-FEM'-I-NATE-LY, *ad.* In an effeminate manner.

EF-FEM'-IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Unmanlike softness.

EF-FEM'-DI, *n.* In Turkish, a master.

EF-FER-VESE', (ef-fer-ves'), *v. t.* To boil gently and throw out an elastic gas or fluid.

EF-FER-VESE'-CENCE, (ef-fer-ves'-sens.) *n.* Natural ebullition or gentle boiling.

EF-FER-VESE'-CENT, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling.

EF-FER-VESE'-CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of effervescence.

EF-FETE', *a.* Barren; not capable of producing.

EF-FI-CA'-CIOUS, *a.* Producing the effect.

EF-FI-CA'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* With the desired effect.

EF-FI-CA'-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being efficacious.

EF-FI-CA-CY, *n.* Power to produce effects; strength.

EF-FI'-CIENCE, (ef-fish'-yens.) } *n.* Power or
EF-FI'-CIEN-CY, (ef-fish'-yen-se.) } act of producing effects.

EF-FI'-CIENT, *a.* That produces the effect.

EF-FI'-CIENT-LY, *ad.* With effect.

EF-FI-GEY, *n.* An image of a person; a portrait or figure in sculpture or painting. On coin, the print or impression representing the head of the prince who struck the coin. To burn or hang in effigy, is to burn or hang an image or picture of the person intended to be executed.

EF-FLO-RESCE', (ef-flo-res'), *v. i.* To form a mealy powder on the surface; to shoot minute spicular crystals.

EF-FLO-RES'-CENCE, *n.* Time of flowering; formation of crystals on the surface; redness of skin.

EF-FLO-RES'-CENT, *a.* Shooting into white threads on the surface, &c.

EF-FLU-ENCE, *n.* A flowing out; that which issues.

EF-FLU-ENT, *a.* Flowing from; issuing out.

EF-FLU'-VI-UM, *n.*; *plur.* EFFLUVIA. An emanation; exhalations.

EF-FLUX, *n.* A flowing out; effusion.

EF-FLUX'-ION, *n.* A flowing out; effluvia.

EF-FORT, *n.* Exertion of strength; endeavor.

EF-FOS'-SION, (ef-fosh'-un.) *n.* The act of digging out.

EF-FRONT'-E-RY, *n.* Excessive assurance; impudence.

EF-FUL'-GENCE, *n.* A flood of light; brightness; splendor.

EF-FU'-GENT, *a.* Shining with a flood of light.

EF-FULG'-ING, *a.* Sending out a flood of light.

EF-FUSE', (ef-fuze') *v. t.* To pour out; to spill; to shed.

EF-FUS'-ED, *pp.* Poured out; shed.

EF-FU'-SION, *n.* A pouring out; that which is poured out.

EF-FU'-SIVE, *a.* Pouring out; spreading.

EFT, *n.* A newt; a small lizard, or salamander.

EGG, *n.* [A. S. *æg*; G. and D. *ei*; Dan. *æg*; Ir. *ugh*.] The body which contains the embryo of a fowl or other animal.

EG'-LAN-TINE, *n.* A species of rose: the sweet briar.

E'-GO-IST, *n.* A name given to certain followers of Descartes, who held the opinion that they were uncertain of every thing except their own existence and the operations of their own minds.

E GO-TISM, *n.* Self commendation.
E'-GO-TIST, *n.* One who speaks much of himself.
E-GO-TIST'-IC, } *a.* Addicted to egotism.
E-GO-TIST'-IC-AL, }
E'-GO-TIZE, *v. i.* To talk of one's self.
E-GRE'-GIIOUS, *a.* [*L. egregius.*] Remarkable;
 great; enormous.
E-GRE'-GIIOUS-LY, *ad.* Greatly; enormously.
E'-GRESS, *n.* The act of going out; power of departing.
E-GRES'-SION, *n.* The act of going out.
E'-GRET, *n.* The lesser white heron; the hairy crown of seeds.
E'-GRI-OT, *n.* A kind of sour cherry.
E-GYP'-TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Egypt; *n.* a native of Egypt; also a Gypsy.
EI'-DER, *n.* A species of duck.
EIGH, (*a.*) *ex.* Expressive of pleasure.
EIGHT, (*ate*), *a.* [*A. S. æhta*; *G. acht*; *L. octo*; *It. otto*; *Hindoo aute*; *Goth. ahtau.*] Expressing the number of twice four.
EIGHT'-EEN, (*ā'-teen*), *a.* Eight and ten united.
EIGHT'-EEN, (*ā'-teenth*), *a.* The next after the seventeenth.
EIGHT'-FOLD, (*āte'-fold*), *a.* Taken eight times.
EIGHTH, (*ā'th*), *a.* Noting the number eight.
EIGHTH'-LY, (*atthly*), *ad.* In the eighth place.
EIGHT'-SCORE, (*āit'-score*), *n.* or *a.* Twenty taken eight times; 160.
EIGHT'-I-ETH, (*ā'-ti-eth*), *a.* Noting the number eighty.
EIGHT'-Y, (*ā'-ty*), *a.* Eight times ten united; four-score.
EI'-THER, *conj.* as, either he will go or stay.
EI'-THER, *a.* or *pron.* One or another of any number; one of two; each.
E-JAC'-U-LATE, *v. t.* To throw out; to dart; to utter.
E-JAC-U-LA'-TION, *n.* A sudden throw; a short prayer.
E-JAC'-U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Sudden; uttered in short sentences.
E-JECT', *v. t.* To cast out; to turn out, or dismiss; to dispossess of land or estate.
E-JECT'-ED, *pp.* Cast out; rejected.
E-JEC'-TION, *n.* A casting out; expulsion.
E-JECT'-MENT, *n.* A writ to gain possession.
E-JECT'-OR, *n.* One who dispossesses another of his land.
EJ-U-LA'-TION, *n.* Outcry; a wailing; lamentation.
EKE, *v. t.* To increase; to lengthen; to prolong.
EKE, *ad.* Also; besides; moreover.
EK'-ED, *pp.* Increased in length; lengthened.
EK'-ING, *ppr.* Increasing; adding to; lengthening.
E-LAB'-O-RATE, *v. t.* To produce with labor.
E-LAB'-O-RATE, *a.* Finished with exactness.
E-LAB'-O-RATE-LY, *ad.* With labor and care.
E-LAB-O-RA'-TION, *n.* Improvement by labor.
E-LAIN, *n.* The oily or liquid principle of oils and fats.
E'-LAND, *n.* A species of clumsy antelope.
E-LA'-O-LITE, *n.* A mineral called also *fettstein* from its greasy appearance.
E-LAPSE, *v. i.* To pass away; to run out; to slip or glide away. It is chiefly or wholly applied to time.
E-LAPS'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **ELAPSE**.
E-LAS'-TIC, *a.* Springing back; recovering its former state.
E-LAS-TIC'-I-TY, *n.* The property by which bodies recover a former state after being bent, or compressed.
E-LATE', *a.* Flushed with success; haughty.
E-LATE', *v. t.* To puff up; to make proud.
E-LA'-TION, *n.* Haughtiness; arrogance; pride.
EL-BOW, *n.* The bend of the arm; a corner.
EL'-BOW, *v. t.* or *i.* To push with the elbow.

EL'-BOW-CHAIR, *n.* A chair with arms.
EL'-BOW-ROOM, *n.* Room to move the elbows.
ELD, *n.* Old age; old people. This word is obsolete, but its derivative *elder* is used.
ELD'-ER, *n.* A tree of several species.
ELD'-ER, *a.* Having lived longer; having more years; the comparative degree of *old*, now written *old*.
ELD'-ER, *n.* 1. One who is older than another. 2. A person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience, and wisdom, is selected for office. In the Presbyterian churches, *elders* are officers, who with the pastors and deacons, compose the consistories or kirk sessions.
ELD'-ER-LY, *a.* Somewhat old; advanced in years.
ELD'-EST', *a.* [*A. S. eadest*, superlative of *old*.] Oldest; most advanced in years.
ELD'-ER-SHIP, *n.* Seniority; order of elders.
EL-E-ĆAM-PANE', *n.* Starwort; a plant so called, because it was said to have sprung from the tears of Helen.
E-LECT', *v. t.* To choose, or select.
E-LECT', *a.* Chosen; selected.
E-LECT'-ED, *pp.* Chosen; taken by choice.
E-LEC'-TION, *n.* The act of choosing; the act of choosing a person to fill an office; power of choosing; the public choice of officers; the day on which the public choice of officers is made; choice; preference. *In theology*, divine choice.
E-LEC-TION-EER', *v. t.* To make interest for office for one's self or another.
E-LEC-TION-EER'-ING, *ppr.* Making efforts to gain an office by election.
E-LEC-TION-EER'-ING, *n.* Use of efforts to gain an office.
E-LECT'-IVE, *a.* Depending on choice; selecting.
E-LECT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* By choice or preference.
E-LECT'-OR, *n.* One who elects or has the right of electing.
E-LECT'-OR-AL, *a.* Belonging to an elector.
E-LECT'-OR-ATE, *n.* The territory of an elector in Germany.
E-LEC'-TRIC, *n.* A substance that exhibits electricity by friction; a non-conductor.
E-LEC'-TRIC, } *a.* Pertaining to electricity,
E-LEC'-TRIC-AL, } or capable of exhibiting it,
E-LEC-TRI'-CIAN, *n.* One versed in electricity.
E-LEC-TRIC'-I-TY, *n.* The operations of a very subtle fluid; or a power which causes attraction and repulsion between bodies or particles of matter.
E-LEC'-TRI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of receiving electricity.
E-LEC-TRI-FI-ED, *pp.* Charged with electricity.
E-LEC'-TRI-FY, *v. t.* or *i.* To charge with electricity, or to cause it to pass through.
E-LEC'-TRI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Charging with electricity.
E-LEC'-TRIZE, *v. t.* To electrify.
E-LEC'-TRO-CHEM'-IS-TRY, *n.* That science which treats of the agency of galvanism in effecting chemical changes.
E-LEC-TROM'-ETER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of electricity.
E-LEC-TROPH'-O-RUS, *n.* An instrument for preserving electricity a long time.
E-LEC'-TRO-TEL'-E-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument which, by means of a wire conducting the electric fluid, conveys intelligence to any given distance with the speed of lightning.
E-LEC'-TRUM, *n.* [*L. amber.*] A gold ore, or native alloy.
E-LEC'-TU-A-RY, *n.* A medicine composed of powders, conserves, &c.
E-LEE-MOS'-Y-NA-RY, *a.* Given in charity; pertaining to charity.
E-LEE-MOS'-Y-NA-RY, *n.* One living on charity.

EL'-E-GANCE, *n.* Fine polish in manners; beauty of diction; symmetry.
 EL'-E-GANT, *a.* Polished; polite; refined; symmetrical; beautiful.
 EL'-E-GANT-LY, *ad.* With elegance or beauty.
 EL'-E-GI-AË, *a.* Used in elegy; mournful.
 EL'-E-GIST, *n.* A writer of elegies.
 E-LE'-GIT, [L.] In law, a writ of execution by which a debtor's goods are taken and appraised.
 EL'-E-GY, *n.* A funeral poem; a plaintive song.
 EL'-E-MENT, *n.* 1. The first or minutest constituent part of a thing. 2. An ingredient. 3. In the plural, the first rules or principles of an art or science. 4. In popular language, earth, air, fire, and water.
 EL'-E-MENT'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to elements.
 EL'-E-MENT'-A-RY, *a.* Primary; rudimental.
 E-LENCH', (e-lenk'), [Gr.] A specious but fallacious argument.
 EL'-E-PHANT, *n.* The largest of quadrupeds.
 EL'-E-PHANT'-INE, *a.* Pertaining to elephants.
 EL'-E-PHANT'-Y-A-SIS, *n.* A disease of the skin.
 EL'-EU-SIN'-I-AN, *a.* Relating to Eleusis in Greece, as the mysteries of Ceres.
 EL'-E-VATE, *v. t.* To raise; to exalt; to elate.
 EL'-E-VÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of raising; exaltation; height.
 EL-EVE', (el-ève'), [Fr.] A pupil.
 E-LEV'-EN, *a.* Ten and one added.
 E-LEV'-ENTH, *a.* The ordinal of eleven.
 ELF, *n.*; *plu.* ELVES. An imaginary wandering spirit.
 ELF, *v. t.* To entangle intricately.
 ELF-AR-ROR, *n.* A name given to flints in the shape of arrow-heads, vulgarly supposed to be shot by fairies.
 ELF-IN, } *a.* Pertaining to elves; resembling
 ELF'-ISH, } elves or fairies.
 ELF'-LOCK, *n.* A knot of hair twisted by elves.
 E-LIC'-IT, *v. t.* To draw forth; to bring to light.
 EL-I-GI-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* Capacity of being elected
 EL-I-GI-BLE-NESS, } to office; suitability.
 EL'-I-GI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being elected; desirable.
 EL'-I-GI-BLY, *ad.* Suitably; so as to be worthy of choice.
 E-LIS'-ION, *n.* The cutting off a vowel at the end of a word; as, th' embattled field.
 E-LITE', (a-lète'), [Fr.] A select body of men; the flower of an army.
 E-LIX-A'-TION, *n.* Act of boiling; extraction of the virtues of plants.
 E-LIX'-IR, *n.* A compound tincture; refined spirit.
 ELK, *n.* A quadruped of the cervine kind, with palmated horns; the largest of the deer kind.
 ELL, *n.* The English ell is a yard and a quarter.
 EL-LIPSE', } *n.*; *plu.* ELLIPSES. An oval figure;
 EL-LIPS'-IS, } an omission.
 EL-LIP'-TIC, } *a.* Like an ellipse; oval.
 EL-LIP'-TIC-AL, }
 ELM, *n.* A tree which grows to a majestic size.
 EL-O-CŪ'-TION, *n.* Utterance; delivery of words; manner of delivery. In ancient treatises on oratory, the choice and order of words.
 EL-O-CŪ'-TION-IST, *n.* One versed in elocution.
 EL'-O-GY, } See EULOGY.
 E-IÓ'-GI-UM, }
 E-LOIN', *v. t.* To remove and convey away.
 E-LOIN'-ED, *pp.* Removed to a distance.
 E-LON'-GATE, *v. i.* To draw out in length; to recede.
 E-LON-GA'-TION, *n.* A lengthening; distance; departure.
 E-LOPE', *v. i.* [D. *loopen*; Dan. *lober*; A. S. *hleanpan*.] To depart from station or duty privately, or without permission.
 E-LÓP'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of ELOPE.
 E-LOPE'-MENT, *n.* A secret departure.

E'-LOPS, *n.* A fish; the sea-serpent.
 EL'-O-QUENCE, *n.* Elegant speaking; oratory; fluency; the expression of strong emotion in a manner adapted to influence others; forcible language.
 EL'-O-QUENT, *a.* Speaking with elegance; having the power of expressing strong emotions in a vivid and appropriate manner.
 EL'-O-QUENT-LY, *ad.* With eloquence.
 ELSE, *pron.* Other; one or something beside.
 ELSE, *ad.* Otherwise; in the other case.
 ELSE'-WHERE, *ad.* In some other place.
 E-LŪ'-CI-DATE, *v. t.* To explain; to make clear.
 E-LU-CI-DA'-TION, *n.* Explanation; illustration.
 E-LŪ'-CI-DA-TIVE, *a.* Making clear.
 E-LŪ'-CI-DA-TOR, *n.* One who explains.
 E-LŪDE', *v. l.* To escape or avoid by artifice.
 E-LŪ'-DI-BLE, *a.* That may be escaped or eluded.
 E-LŪ'-SION, (e-lŭ'-zhun,) *n.* Escape; evasion.
 E-LŪ'-SIVE, *a.* Practicing elusion; evasive.
 E-LŪ'-SO-RY, *a.* Tending to elude or deceive.
 E-LŪ'-TRI-ATE, *v. t.* To purify by washing.
 E-LU-TRI-A'-TION, *n.* A purifying by washing.
 E-LYS'-IAN, *a.* Very delightful; blissful.
 E-LYS'-IUM, (e-lyzh'-um,) *n.* The heaven of pagans; place of delight assigned in ancient mythology to happy souls after death.
 E-LY'-TRON, *n.*; *plu.* ELYTRA. [Gr.] The sheath of an insect; the covering of the wings.
 E-MÁ'-CIATE, *v. i.* or *t.* To lose or cause to lose flesh gradually.
 E-MÁ'-CIA-TED, *pp.* Reduced in flesh; lean.
 E-MA-CI-A'-TION, *n.* Act of making or becoming lean.
 EM'-A-NANT, *a.* Issuing; flowing from.
 EM'-A-NATE, *v. i.* To flow or proceed from.
 EM-A-NÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of flowing from; that which flows.
 EM'-A-NA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to flow from.
 E-MAN'-CI-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *emancipo*; from *e* and *mancipium*, a slave; *manus*, hand, and *capio*, to take, as slaves were anciently prisoners taken in war.] To set free from slavery; to restore from bondage to freedom; as, to *emancipate* a slave. To set free from bondage or restraint of any kind, as, to *emancipate* from prejudice or error.
 E-MAN-CI-PÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of emancipating.
 E-MAN'-CI-PA-TOR, *n.* One who frees from slavery.
 E-MÁR'-GIN-ATE, *a.* Notched at the end.
 E-MAS'-CU-LATE, *v. t.* To castrate; to deprive of manly powers.
 E-MAS-CU-LÁ'-TION, *n.* Castration; unmanly weakness.
 EM-BÁLE', *v. t.* To make into a bale.
 EM-BÁLM', (em-bám'), *v. t.* To fill with aromatics, as a body for preservation.
 EM-BÁLM'-ED, *pp.* Preserved from decay; filled with aromatic plants for preservation.
 EM-BÁLM'-ER, *n.* One who embalms.
 EM-BÁR'-GO, *n.* Prohibition of vessels from sailing.
 EM-BÁR'-GO-ED, *pp.* Restrained from sailing.
 EM-BÁR'-GO-ING, *ppr.* Restraining from sailing.
 EM-BÁRK', *v. i.* To go on board a ship, boat, or vessel; as, the troops embarked for Lisbon.
 EM-BÁRK', *v. t.* To cause to enter on board a ship; as, the general embarked his troops and their baggage.
 EM-BÁRK-Ā'-TION, *n.* A going or putting on board.
 EM-BÁRK'-ED, *pp.* Putting on board; engaged.
 EM-BÁRK'-ING, *ppr.* Going or putting on board.
 EM-BÁR'-RASS, *v. t.* [Fr. *embarrasser*.] To perplex; to involve; to abash.
 EM-BÁR'-RASS-ED, *pp.* Perplexed; confused; involved.

- EM-BAR'-RASS-ING, *ppr.* Perplexing; confounding; *a.* tending to perplex.
- EM-BAR'-RASS-MENT, *n.* Perplexity; distress.
- EM-BAS'-SA-DOR, *n.* A public minister of the first rank, employed by one prince or state at the court of another to manage the public concerns of his own prince or state, and representing the power and dignity of his sovereign.
- EM-BAS'-SA-DRESS, *n.* An ambassador's wife.
- EM-BAS-SY, *n.* A public message to a foreign nation.
- EM-BAT'-TLE, *v. t.* To set in order of battle.
- EM-BAT'-TLED, *pp.* Arrayed for battle.
- EM-BAY, *v. t.* To inclose in a bay or inlet.
- EM-BAY'-ED, *pp.* Inclosed in a bay; land-locked.
- EM-BEL'-LISH, *v. t.* To adorn; to make beautiful.
- EM-BEL'-LISH-ED, *pp.* Adorned; ornamented.
- EM-BEL'-LISH-MENT, *n.* Ornament; decoration.
- EM-BERS, *n. plu.* Hot cinders; ashes with fire.
- EM-BEZ'-ZLE, *v. t.* To appropriate to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care.
- EM-BEZ'-ZLED, *pp.* Taken wrongfully to one's own use.
- EM-BEZ'-ZLE-MENT, *n.* Unlawful appropriation of what is intrusted to one's care.
- EM-BEZ'-ZLING, *ppr.* Appropriating unlawfully.
- EM-BLAZE', *v. t.* [Fr. *blasonner.*] To adorn with glittering ornaments.
- EM-BLAZ'-ED, *pp.* Adorned with shining ornaments.
- EM-BLA'-ZON, (em-blá'-zn,) *v. t.* To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colors.
- EM-BLA'-ZON-ED, *pp.* Adorned; displayed pompously.
- EM-BLA'-ZON-ER, *n.* One who blazons or adorns.
- EM-BLA'-ZON-RY, *n.* Display of figures on shields.
- EM'-BLEM, *n.* A picture representing one thing to the eye and another to the understanding. 2. A painting or representation intended to hold forth some moral or political instruction. 3. That which represents another thing in its predominant qualities.
- EM-BLEM-AT'-IC, } *a.* Consisting in an em-
EM-BLEM-AT'-IC-AL, } blem; representing by a figure.
- EM-BLEM-AT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By means of emblems.
- EM'-BLEM-IZE, *v. t.* To represent by emblems.
- EM-BLOOM', *v. t.* To cover or enrich with bloom.
- EM-BOD'-I-ED, *pp.* Invested with a body.
- EM-BOD'-Y, *v. t.* To form into a body or collection.
- EM-BOD'-Y-ING, *ppr.* Forming into a body.
- EM-BOLD'-EN, *v. t.* To give boldness to.
- EM-BOLD'-EN-ED, *pp.* Encouraged.
- EM'-BO-LISM, *n.* Intercalation; insertion of days, &c. in an account of time.
- EM-BON'-POINT', [Fr.] Plumppness.
- EM-BORD'-ER, *v. t.* To adorn with a border.
- EM-BOSS', *v. t.* To adorn with rising work. *In architecture and sculpture,* to form bosses or protuberances; to fashion in relief or raised work.
- EM-BOSS'-ED, *pp.* Formed with bosses.
- EM-BOSS'-ING, *ppr.* Forming with figures in relief.
- EM-BOSS'-MENT, *n.* Relief; raised work.
- EM-BOT'-TLE, *v. t.* To include in bottles.
- EM-BOU'-CHURE', (om-bón-sheur') *n.* [Fr.] The mouth or aperture; as, of a cannon or river.
- EM-BOW'-EL, *v. t.* To take out the bowels.
- EM-BOW'-EL-ED, *pp.* Deprived of entrails.
- EM-BOW'-EL-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of the bowels.
- EM-BOW'-ER, *v. t.* To lodge in a bower.
- EM-BRACE', *v. t.* [Fr. *embrasser,* from *en* and *bras,* the arm.] To join in an embrace; to clasp; to seize eagerly; to comprise; to comprehend; to receive; to find.
- EM-BRAC'-ED, *pp.* Inclosed in the arms; received.
- EM-BRACE', *n.* Inclosure or clasp with the arms.
- EM-BRACE-MENT, *n.* Act of embracing; a clasp.
- EM-BRAC'-ER, *n.* One who embraces; one who attempts to corrupt a jury.
- EM-BRAC'-ER-Y, *n.* Attempt to corrupt a jury.
- EM-BRAC'-ING, *ppr.* Clasping with the arms.
- EM-BRA'-SURE, *n.* An opening in a wall through which cannon are fired.
- EM'-BRO-CATE, *v. t.* To moisten and rub with a cloth or sponge dipped in warm liquor.
- EM-BRO-CÁ-TION, *n.* A moistening and rubbing with cloth or sponge, &c.
- EM-BROID'-ER, *v. t.* To border with ornamental needle-work.
- EM-BROID'-ER-ED, *pp.* Adorned with figures of needle-work.
- EM-BROID'-ER-ER, *n.* One who embroiders in gold, silver, or silk thread.
- EM-BROID'-ER-Y, *n.* Variegated needle-work.
- EM-BROIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *embrouiller.*] To disturb; to confuse; to involve.
- EM-BROIL'-ED, *pp.* Perplexed; involved.
- EM'-BRY-O, } *n.* The rudiments of an animal or
EM'-BRY-ON, } plant, not distinctly formed.
- E-MEND'-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being amended.
- E-MEND'-Á-TION, *n.* Correction of a fault.
- E-MEND'-A-TOR, *n.* One who corrects errors.
- E-MEND'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Contributing to amend.
- EM'-E-RALD, *n.* A mineral or gem, of a pure lively green color.
- E-MERGE', *v. i.* To issue; to rise out of a fluid.
- E-MERG'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of EMERGE.
- E-MERG'-EN-CY, *n.* A rising out of; exigence.
- E-MERG'-ENT, *a.* Rising out of; coming in sight.
- EM'-E-RODS, *n.* Hemorrhoids; piles.
- EM'-ER-SION, *n.* Act of rising out of.
- EM'-E-RY, *n.* A massive variety of sapphire used in polishing metals and gems.
- E-MET'-IC, *a.* That provokes vomiting.
- E-MET'-IC, *n.* A medicine that excites vomiting.
- E-MEW', *n.* The name of the cassowary.
- EM'-I-GRANT, *a.* Removing from one country or state to another for residence.
- EM'-I-GRANT, *n.* [L. *emigro.*] One who quits one country or state to reside in another.
- EM'-I-GRATE, *v. i.* To remove from one country or state to another for residence.
- EM-I-GRA'-TION, *n.* Removal of inhabitants from one state or country to another for permanent settlement.
- EM'-I-NENCE, } *n.* A rising ground; distinction.
EM'-I-NEN-CY, } *n.* A rising ground; distinction.
- EM'-I-NENT, *a.* High; exalted; distinguished.
- EM'-I-NENT-LY, *ad.* Conspicuously; highly.
- E'-MIR, *n.* A title of dignity among the Turks and Mohammedans.
- EM'-IS-SA-RY, *n.* A secret agent; a spy.
- E-MIS'-SION, *n.* A sending out; what is sent out.
- E-MIT', *v. t.* To send out; to put into circulation; to issue, as notes or bills of credit.
- EM'-MET, *n.* A pismire; an ant.
- E-MOL'-LI-ATE, *v. t.* To soften; to render effeminate.
- E-MOL'-LIENT, *a.* Softening; relaxing solids.
- E-MOL'-LI'-TION, *n.* A softening or relaxing.
- E-MOL'-U-MENT, *n.* Profit; gains in general.
- E-MOL-U-MENT'-AL, *a.* producing profit.
- E-MÓ'-TION, *n.* Excitement of the mind; agitation.
- EM-PALE', *v. t.* To inclose with pickets or pales; to fix on a stake.
- EM-PÁL'-ED, *pp.* Inclosed; put on a stake.
- EM-PALE-MENT, *n.* A fortifying with stakes; the calyx of a flower.
- EM-PAN'-NEL, *n.* A list of jurors.

EM-PAN'-NEL, *v. t.* See IMPANNEL.
 EM-PARK', *v. t.* To inclose in a park.
 EM-PER-OR, *n.* [Fr. *empereur*; L. *imperator*; It. *imperadore*; Sp. *emperador*.] The sovereign of an empire.
 EM-PHA-SIS, *n.*; *plu.* EMPHASES. Particular stress of utterance given to a word or parts of a discourse whose signification the speaker intends to impress specially on his audience.
 EM-PHA-SIZE, *v. t.* To utter with a particular stress of voice, as a word.
 EM-PHAT'-IC, } *a.* forcible; strong; uttered
 EM-PHAT'-IC-AL, } with emphasis.
 EM-PHAT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With emphasis or force.
 EM-PIRE, *n.* [L. *imperium*.] Dominions of an emperor; government; supreme power; supreme control.
 EM-PIR-IC, *n.* A pretended physician; a quack.
 EM-PIR'-IC, } *a.* Used and applied without
 EM-PIR'-IC-AL, } science.
 EM-PIR'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Experimentally; as a quack.
 EM-PIR'-I-CISM, *n.* Quackery.
 EM-PLAS'-TER, *v. t.* To cover with plaster.
 EM-PLOY', [Fr. *employer*.] 1. To occupy time. 2. To use as an instrument or means. 3. To use as materials. 4. To engage in one's service. 5. To occupy.
 EM-PLOY', *n.* Business; occupation; office.
 EM-PLOY'-ED, *pp.* Occupied; engaged.
 EM-PLOY'-ER, *n.* One who employs or keeps in service.
 EM-PLOY'-ING, *ppr.* Occupying; keeping in service.
 EM-PLOY'-MENT, *n.* Business; occupation; office.
 EM-POIS'-ON, *v. t.* To poison; to destroy by poison.
 EM-PO'-RI-UM, *n.* A place of merchandise; a mart.
 EM-POV'-ER-ISH. See IMPOVERISH.
 EM-POW'-ER, *v. t.* To authorize; to give legal power to.
 EM-POW'-ER-ED, *pp.* Authorized.
 EM-POW'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Authorizing.
 EM'-PRESS, *n.* A woman having imperial dignity.
 EM-PRISE', *n.* An undertaking; an enterprise.
 EM-P'-TI-ED, *pp.* Freed from its contents.
 EM-P'-TI-ER, *n.* One who empties.
 EM-P'-TI-NESS, *n.* State of containing nothing; vacuity.
 EM-P'-TY, *a.* Void; unfurnished; vacant; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory.
 EM-P'-TY, *v. t.* or *i.* To make void; to exhaust.
 EM-P'-TY-ING, *ppr.* Pouring out the contents.
 EM-P'-TY-INGS, *n. plu.* Lees of beer, cider, &c.
 EM-PUR'-PLE, *v. t.* To make or dye purple.
 EM-PUR'-PLED, *pp.* Tinged with a purple color.
 EM-PYR'-E-AL, *a.* Refined beyond aerial matter.
 EM-PY-RE'-AN, *a.* Empyrean; heavenly.
 EM-PY-RE'-AN, *n.* The highest heaven.
 EM-PY-REU-MAT'-IC, *a.* Having the taste or smell of slightly burnt animal or vegetable substances.
 E'-MU, *n.* A large fowl with small wings. See EMEW.
 EM'-U-LATE, *v. t.* To rival; to strive to equal or excel.
 EM-U-LA'-TION, *n.* Rivalry; effort to equal or surpass.
 EM'-U-LA-TIVE, *a.* Inclined to emulate.
 EM'-U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who strives to equal or excel.
 E-MUL'-G-ENT, *a.* Milking or draining out.
 EM'-U-LOUS, *a.* Rivaling; desirous to excel.
 EM'-U-LOUS-LY, *ad.* With desire to excel.
 E-MUL'-SION, *n.* A liquid softening medicine.
 E-MUL'-SIVE, *a.* Softening; mollifying.
 E-MUN'-C-TO-RY, *n.* A secretory gland; a duct.

EN, A prefix, signifies usually *in* or *on*, and before a labial letter, is changed to *em*, as in *embolden*.
 EN-A'-BLE, *v. t.* To furnish with power; to authorize.
 EN-A'-BLED, *pp.* Furnished with power, or means.
 EN-A'-BLING, *ppr.* Furnishing with power or means.
 EN-ACT', *v. t.* To make or pass as a law; to decree; to act; to represent in action.
 EN-ACT'-ING, *ppr.* Passing into a law; *a.* giving legislative forms and sanctions.
 EN-ACT'-MENT, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law.
 EN-ACT'-OR, *n.* One who enacts or passes a law.
 E-NAL'-LA-GÉ, *n.* A figure in grammar by which some change is made.
 EN-AM'-EL, *n.* A substance imperfectly vitrified, like glass; substance on teeth.
 EN-AM'-EL, *v. t.* To cover with enamel.
 EN-AM'-EL-AR, *a.* Like enamel; hard and smooth.
 EN-AM'-EL-ED, *pp.* Overlaid with enamel.
 EN-AM'-EL-ER, *n.* One who overlays with enamel.
 EN-AM'-EL-ING, *ppr.* Laying enamel.
 EN-AM'-OR, *v. t.* To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate.
 EN-AM-O-R-Á'-DO, *n.* One deeply in love.
 EN-AM'-OR-ED, *pp.* Captivated with love.
 EN-AM'-OR-ING, *ppr.* Charming; captivating.
 EN-ÇA-GE', *v. t.* To confine in a cage.
 EN-ÇA'-G-ED, *pp.* Confined in a cage.
 EN-CAMP', *v. t.* or *i.* To pitch tents for lodging.
 EN-CAMP'-ED, *pp.* Settled in tents or huts.
 EN-CAMP'-MENT, *n.* Act of pitching tents, or place where troops lodge.
 EN-CÁSE', *v. t.* To inclose in a case.
 EN-CÁS'-ED, *pp.* Covered with a case.
 EN-CAUS'-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the art of enameling and painting in burnt wax.
 EN-CELINTE', (on-sánt') [Fr.] Pregnant.
 EN-CHÁFE', *v. t.* To chafe; to fret; to irritate.
 EN-CHAF'-ED, *pp.* Fretted; irritated.
 EN-CHAIN', *v. t.* To fasten with a chain; to bind.
 EN-CHAIN'-ED, *pp.* Bound with a chain.
 EN-CHÁNT, *v. t.* [Fr. *enchanter*, *en* and *chanter*, to sing.] To affect with sorcery; to charm; to delight.
 EN-CHÁNT'-ED, *pp.* Fascinated; charmed.
 EN-CHÁNT'-ER, *n.* One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician.
 EN-CHÁNT'-ING, *ppr.* Delighting highly; ravishing; *a.* having the quality of charming.
 EN-CHÁNT'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a way to fascinate.
 EN-CHÁNT'-MENT, *n.* Fascination; magic charms.
 EN-CHÁNT'-RESS, *n.* A sorceress; a charming woman.
 EN-CHASE', *v. t.* [Fr. *enchasser*.] To fix in another body; to adorn with embossed work.
 EN-CHÁS'-ED, *pp.* Inclosed; adorned with embossed work.
 EN-CIR'-CLE, *v. t.* To inclose in a circle; to encompass; to surround.
 EN-CIR'-CLED, *pp.* Surrounded.
 EN-CLÁSP', *v. t.* To clasp; to embrace.
 EN-CLIT'-IC, *n.* A word joined to the end of another.
 EN-CLIT'-ICS, *n.* In grammar, the art of declining and conjugating words.
 EN-CLOSE'. See INCLOSE.
 EN-CLOS'-URE. See INCLOSURE.
 EN-CÓ-MI-AST', *n.* One who bestows praise.
 EN-CÓ-MI-AST'-IC, *a.* Bestowing praise; commending.
 EN-CÓ'-MI-UM, *n.*; *plu.* ENCOMIUMS or ENCOMIA. Panegyric; praise.
 EN-CÓM'-PASS, *v. t.* To surround; to inclose.
 EN-CÓM'-PASS-ED, *pp.* Surrounded; encircled.
 EN-CÓM'-PASS-MENT, *n.* A surrounding.

EN-COM-PASS-ING, *ppr.* Surrounding.
EN-CORE', (ong-kōre'). [Fr.] A word used to call for a repetition of a passage in a play.
EN-CORE', *v. t.* To call for the repetition of a song or particular passage in a play.
EN-COUN'-TER, *n.* [Fr. *encontre.*] A meeting; a combat; battle; engagement.
EN-COUN'-TER, *v. t.* To meet face to face; to meet in opposition or in a hostile manner; to meet and try to remove or surmount, as to encounter obstacles.
EN-COUN'-TER-ED, *pp.* Combated; met.
EN-COUN'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Meeting; opposing in battle.
EN-COUR'-AGE, *v. t.* To give courage to.
EN-COUR'-A-Ĝ-ED, *pp.* Emboldened; animated; incited.
EN-COUR'-A-Ĝ-ER, *n.* One who encourages or excites to action.
EN-COUR'-AGE-MENT, *n.* Incitement; support.
EN-COUR'-A-Ĝ-ING, *ppr.* Emboldening; inciting; *a.* furnishing ground to expect success.
EN-COUR'-A-Ĝ-ING-LY, *ad.* So as to give hope of success.
EN-CRIM'-SON, *v. i.* To tinge red.
EN-CRŌACH', *v. i.* To intrude on another's rights.
EN-CRŌACH'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of ENCROACH.
EN-CRŌACH'-ER, *n.* One who encroaches.
EN-CRŌACH'-MENT, *n.* Unlawful intrusion.
EN-CUM'-BER, *v. t.* To load; to clog; to embarrass.
EN-CUM'-BER-ED, *pp.* Loaded; burdened.
EN-CUM'-BRANCE, *n.* A load; clog; impediment.
EN-CY-CLO-PE'-DI-A, } *n.* Circle of sciences,
EN-CY-CLO-PE'-DI-A, } a work that em-
 embodies the whole circle of sciences.
EN-CY-CLO-PE'-DIST, *n.* The compiler of an encyclopedia.
EN-CYST'-ED, *a.* Inclosed in a cyst, bag, or vesicle.
END, *n.* [A. S. *end.*] Extreme point; ultimate object; design; close; limit; cessation; death.
END, *v. t.* To finish; to terminate; to close; to destroy.
END, *v. i.* To come to the ultimate point; to cease.
EN-DAM'-AGE, *v. t.* To hurt; to harm; to injure.
EN-DAM'-A-Ĝ-ED, *pp.* Damaged; injured.
EN-DAN'-GER, *v. t.* To expose to injury or loss.
EN-DAN'-Ĝ-ER-ED, *pp.* Put in hazard; exposed.
EN-DEAR', *v. t.* To render dear or beloved.
EN-DEAR'-ED, *pp.* Made dear or beloved.
EN-DEAR'-ING, *ppr.* Rendering dear; *a.* adapted to increase affection.
EN-DEAR'-MENT, *n.* That which excites tender affection.
EN-DEAV'-OR, *n.* Effort; exertion; attempt.
EN-DEAV'-OR, *v. i.* To try; to strive; to make effort.
EN-DEAV'-OR-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of ENDEAVOR.
EN-DEAV'-OR-ING, *ppr.* Striving; making efforts.
EN-DE'-MI-AL, } *a.* Peculiar to a people or place.
EN-DEM'-IC, }
END'-ING, *ppr.* Finishing; terminating; concluding.
END'-ING, *n.* Termination; conclusion. *In grammar*, the terminating letter.
EN'-DIVE, *n.* Succory, a plant used as a salad.
END'-LESS, *a.* Having no end; unlimited; continual.
END'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without end; incessantly.
END'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Extension without end; perpetuality.
EN-DOG'-EN-OUS, *n.* An epithet given to plants whose stem increases by internal growth without the distinctions of pith, wood, or bark.
EN-DORSE', *v. t.* See *INDORSE*.
EN-DOW', *v. t.* [Norm. *endouer.*] To furnish with dower, or with a fund; to enrich with gifts.
EN-DOW'ED, *pp.* Furnished; gifted; portioned.

EN-DOW'-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing; portioning.
EN-DOW'-MENT, *n.* Act of settling dower; a fund; a gift.
EN-DUE'. See *INDUE*.
EN-DUR'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be endured.
EN-DUR'-ANCE, *n.* Sufferance; continuance.
EN-DURE', *v. t.* [Fr. *endurer.*] To bear; to support without breaking or yielding; to bear with patience.
EN-DURE', *v. i.* To last; to continue in the same station without perishing.
EN-DUR'-ED, *pp.* Suffered; undergone.
END'-WISE, *ad.* On end; with the end first.
E-NE'-ID *n.* An heroic poem, written by Virgil.
EN-E'-MĀ, *n.* A clyster.
EN'-E-MY, *n.* A private foe; a public adversary.
EN-ER'-GET'-IC, } *a.* forcible; strong; vigo-
EN-ER'-GET'-IC-AL, } rous.
EN-ER'-GET'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With force; powerfully.
EN'-ER-Ĝ-IZE, *v. t.* To give vigor; to act with force.
EN'-ER-Ĝ-Y, *n.* Force; power; internal strength; strength of expression.
E-NERV'-ATE, *v. t.* To deprive of nerve or vigor.
E-NERV'-A-TING, *ppr.* Weakening; enfeebling.
EN-ER'-VA-TION, *n.* Act of weakening.
EN-FEE'-BLE, *v. t.* To weaken; to make feeble.
EN-FEE'-BLED, *pp.* Weakened; debilitated.
EN-FEE'-BLE-MENT, *n.* A weakening; weak state.
EN-FEE'-BLING, *ppr.* Weakening; debilitating; *a.* adapted to weaken.
EN-FEOFF', (en-fef, or en-fef,) *v. t.* To invest with a fee or estate.
EN-FEOFF'-ED, *pp.* Invested with a fee.
EN-FEOFF'-MENT, *n.* The act of enfeoffing.
EN-FET'-TER, *v. t.* To bind in fetters.
EN-FI-LĀDE', *n.* A straight passage or line.
EN-FI-LĀDE', *v. t.* To rake in a line.
EN-FI-LĀD'-ED, *pp.* Pierced or raked in a line.
EN-FŌRCE', *v. t.* To strengthen; to compel; to put in execution.
EN-FŌRC'-ED, *pp.* Compelled; put in execution.
EN-FŌRC'-MENT, *n.* Act of enforcing; compulsion.
EN-FŌRC'-ER, *n.* One who compels.
EN-FŌRC'-ING, *ppr.* Compelling; putting in execution; motive of conviction; urgent evidence.
EN-FRAN'-CHISE, *v. t.* To set free; to make free of a corporation.
EN-FRAN'-CHIS-ED, *pp.* Made free.
EN-FRAN'-CHISE-MENT, *n.* Act of making free.
EN-GĀĜE', *v. t.* [Fr. *engager*, to lay, to bet.] To bind; to stake as a pledge; to enlist; to join; to attract and fix; to engage or encounter in combat; to embark in any business; to promise.
EN-GĀĜ'-ED, *pp.* Bound by contract; won; attached.
EN-GĀĜ'-ED-NESS, *n.* Great zeal.
EN-GĀĜ'-MENT, *n.* A battle; obligation; business.
EN-GĀĜ'-ING, *ppr.* Pawning; making liable; promising; binding; encountering; *a.* winning; attractive; adapted to please.
EN-GĀĜ'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a winning manner.
EN-ĜEN'-DER, *v. t. or i.* To procreate; to produce.
EN-ĜEN'-DER-ED, *pp.* Generated; produced.
EN'-GINE, *n.* [Fr. *engin*; Sp. *ingenio*; Port. *engenho*; Arm. *ingin*, from L. *ingenium*, so called from contrivance.] A machine; an instrument of action.
EN-GIN-EER', *n.* One skilled in mechanics and the art of managing cannon. A *civil engineer* is one who is employed in superintending the construction of aqueducts and canals.
EN'-GINE-RY, *n.* Management of artillery.

EN-GIRD', *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* Engirded, engirt. To encompass; to surround; to encircle.
 ENG'-LISH, (ing'-glish.) *a.* [A. S. *Englisc*, from *Angles*, a tribe of Germans who settled in Britain, and gave it the name of England.] Pertaining to England.
 ENG'-LISH, *n.* The people or inhabitants of England.
 ENG'-LISH, *v. t.* To translate into English.
 EN-GORGE', *v. i.* To gorge; to swallow; to absorb.
 EN-GOR'-GED, *pp.* Swallowed greedily.
 EN-GRAFT'. See INGRAFT.
 EN-GRAIL', *v. t.* To variegate, as with hail.
 EN-GRAIL'-ED, *pp.* Variegated; spotted.
 EN-GRAIN', *v. t.* To dye in grain, or in the raw material.
 EN-GRAIN'-ED, *pp.* Dyed in the grain.
 EN-GRAP'-PLE, *v. t.* To grapple; to lay fast hold of; to grasp.
 EN-GRASP', *v. t.* To grasp; to hold in the hand; to gripe.
 EN-GRAVE', *v. t. pret.* engraved; *pp.* engraved, engraven. To cut with a chisel or graver, as stone.
 EN-GRAV'-ED, }
 EN-GRAV'-EN, } *pp.* Cut with a chisel; imprinted.
 EN-GRAV'-ER, *n.* One who engraves.
 EN-GRAV'-ING, *pp.* Cutting with a chisel.
 EN-GRAV'-ING, *n.* The act or art of cutting stones, &c.; that which is engraved.
 EN-GROSS', *v. t.* To assume in undue quantities or degrees; to buy the whole; to write in a fair hand.
 EN-GROSS'-ED, *pp.* Monopolized; written in large letters.
 EN-GROSS'-ER, *n.* One who monopolizes; one who writes a fair copy.
 EN-GROSS'-ING, *pp.* Monopolizing, &c.; writing in large fair letters.
 EN-GROSS'-MENT, *n.* Act of engrossing.
 EN-GULF', *v. i.* To throw or absorb in a gulf or whirlpool.
 EN-GULF'-ED, *pp.* Absorbed in a gulf, or abyss.
 EN-HANCE', *v. i.* To advance; to increase; to raise.
 EN-HANC'-ED, *pp.* Increased; raised.
 EN-HANCE'-MENT, *n.* Increase; aggravation.
 EN-HANC'-ING, *pp.* Augmenting; raising.
 E-NIG'-MÄ, *n.* A riddle; obscure expression.
 E-NIG'-MAT'-IC, } *a.* Containing a riddle; ob-
 E-NIG'-MAT'-IC-AL, } scure; ambiguous.
 E-NIG'-MA-TIST, *n.* A maker or dealer in enigmas.
 EN-JOIN', *v. t.* To command; to order; to urge upon. *In law*, to forbid judicially.
 EN-JOIN'-ED, *pp.* Ordered; commanded; forbid.
 EN-JOIN'-MENT, *n.* Direction; command.
 EN-JOY', *v. t.* To perceive with pleasure; to possess.
 EN-JOY'-ED, *pp.* Perceived or possessed with pleasure.
 EN-JOY'-MENT, *n.* Possession with pleasure.
 EN-KIN'-DLE, *v. t.* To set on fire; to inflame.
 EN-KIN'-DLED, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed.
 EN-KIN'-DLING, *pp.* Setting on fire; inciting.
 EN-LARGE', (en-larj') *v. t.* To make greater; to dilate; to expand; to set at liberty; to increase.
 EN-LARGE', *v. i.* To grow large; to expatiate.
 EN-LARG'-ED, *pp.* Made greater; dilated; swelled.
 EN-LARGE'-MENT, *n.* Increase of bulk, or extent; release from confinement; diffusiveness.
 EN-LARG'-ING, *pp.* Augmenting dimensions.
 EN-LIGHT'-EN, (en-lit'-n.) *v. t.* To make light; to illuminate; to instruct.
 EN-LIGHT'-EN-ED, (en-litn'-d.) *pp.* Illuminated; informed.
 EN-LIGHT'-EN-ER, (en-lit'-ner.) *n.* One who illuminates.
 EN-LINK', *v. t.* To bind together; to chain to.

EN-LIST', *v. t. or i.* To enter a name in a list; to enroll.
 EN-LIST', *v. i.* To engage in public service, by subscribing articles, or enrolling one's name.
 EN-LIST'-MENT, *n.* Act of enlisting; a register.
 EN-LIV'-EN, *v. t.* To animate; to cheer.
 EN-LIV'-EN-ED, *pp.* Cheered; animated.
 EN-LIV'-EN-ER, *n.* One who animates.
 EN-LIV'-EN-ING, *pp.* Giving life; cheering.
 EN-MAR'-BLE, *v. t.* To make hard as marble.
 EN-MASSE', (ong-mäs') [Fr.] In the mass or whole body.
 EN-MESH', *v. t.* To catch in a net.
 EN-MESH'-ED, *pp.* Insnared; caught.
 EN'-MI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *inimitie*.] Ill-will; hatred; opposition.
 EN-NÖ'-BLE, *v. t.* To make noble; to dignify.
 EN-NÖ'-BLED, *pp.* Made noble; dignified.
 EN-NÖ'-BLE-MENT, *n.* Exaltation; act of advancing to nobility.
 EN-NÖ'-BLING, *pp.* Making noble; exalting; *a.* adapted to exalt and dignify.
 EN-NUI', (on-wee') *n.* [Fr.] Weariness; lassitude.
 E-NORM'-I-TY, *n.* Atrociousness; great crime.
 E-NORM'-OUS, *a.* Very great; atrocious.
 E-NORM'-OUS-LY, *ad.* Atrociously; beyond measure.
 E-NORM'-OUS-NESS, *n.* Excessiveness; atrociousness.
 E-NOUGH', (e-nuf') *a.* [A. S. *genoth*.] Sufficient; that satisfies.
 E-NOUGH', (e-nuf') *n.* Sufficiency.
 E-NOUGH', (e-nuf') *ad.* Sufficiently.
 EN-PAS-SANT', (ong-pas-song') [Fr.] In passing; by the way.
 EN-QUIRE'. See INQUIRE.
 EN-NOW', the old plural of *enough*, is nearly obsolete.
 EN-RÄGE', *v. t.* To provoke to fury; to make furious.
 EN-RÄG'-ED, *pp.* Provoked to fury.
 EN-RÄG'-ING, *pp.* Exciting to rage.
 EN-RAP'-TURE, *v. t.* To transport with pleasure.
 EN-RAP'-TUR-ED, *pp.* Highly delighted.
 EN-RAP'-TUR-ING, *pp.* Pleasing to ecstasy.
 EN-RAV'-ISH, *v. t.* To throw into ecstasy.
 EN-RAV'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Transported with delight.
 EN-RAV'-ISH-MENT, *n.* Ecstasy of delight.
 EN-REG'-IS-TER, *v. t.* To register; to enroll.
 EN-RICH', *v. t.* To make rich or opulent. 2. To fertilize. 3. To store. 4. To supply with any thing splendid or ornamental.
 EN-RICH'-ED, *pp.* Made rich; embellished.
 EN-RICH'-MENT, *n.* Increase of wealth, fertility, or ornament.
 EN-RIDGE', (en-rij') *v. t.* To form into ridges.
 EN-RI'-PEN, *v. t.* To ripen; to bring to perfection.
 EN-RÖBE', *v. t.* To clothe with rich attire.
 EN-RÖB'-ED, *pp.* Invested with rich clothing.
 EN-RÖLL', *v. t.* To register; to record.
 EN-RÖLL'-ED, *pp.* Registered; recorded; en-listed.
 EN-RÖLL'-MENT, *n.* A registering; a record.
 EN-ROOT', *v. t.* To implant deep; to fix by the root. *EWS*, [L.] Being; existence; entity.
 EN-SAM'-PLE, *n.* An example; a pattern.
 EN-SAN'-GUINE, *v. t.* To stain or cover with blood.
 EN-SAN'-GUIN-ED, *pp.* Stained with blood.
 EN-SEONCE', (en-seons') *v. t.* To shelter; to protect; to secure.
 EN-SEONC'-ED, *pp.* Sheltered; protected.
 EN-SEAL', *v. t.* To fix a seal on; to impress.
 EN-SEAL'-ED, *pp.* Impressed with a seal.
 EN-SEAL'-ING, *pp.* Impressing with a seal.
 EN-SEAL'-ING, *n.* The act of setting a seal.
 EN-SEAM', *v. t.* To sew up.

EN-SEM-BLE, (ong-som'-bl,) [Fr.] Together; one with another.

EN-SHIELD', *v. t.* To shield; to cover; to protect.

EN-SHRINE', *v. t.* To inclose in a shrine or chest.

EN-SHRIN'-ED, *pp.* Deposited for safe keeping.

EN'-SI-FORM, *a.* Resembling a sword.

EN'-SIGN, (en'-sine,) *n.* An officer that carries a standard; a flag.

EN'-SIGN-BEAR-ER, *n.* He that carries a flag.

EN'-SIGN-CY, *n.* The commission of an ensign; a badge; a signal to assemble.

EN-SLAVE', *v. t.* To deprive of liberty; to subject.

EN-SLAV'-ED, *pp.* Reduced to bondage.

EN-SLAVE'-MENT, *n.* Act of reducing to bondage.

EN-STAMP', *v. t.* To impress with a stamp.

EN-STAMP'-ED, *pp.* Impressed with a stamp.

EN-SUE', *v. t. or i.* [Fr. *ensuivre*.] To follow; to succeed.

EN-SU'-ING, *pp.* Following; next following.

EN-SURE'. See **INSURE**.

EN-TAB'-LA-TURE, *n.* Part of a column over the capital.

EN-TAIL', *n.* [Fr. *entailer*, to cut, from *tailleur*; *Feudum talliatum*, a fee entailed, curtailed or limited.] An estate limited to a man and particular heirs.

EN-TAIL', *v. t.* To settle an estate so as to descend to a particular heir.

EN-TAIL'-ED, *pp.* Settled on a person and certain heirs.

EN-TAIL'-MENT, *n.* Act of settling an estate on a man and particular heirs.

EN-TAN'-GLE, *v. t.* To involve; to make intricate; to ensnare; to perplex.

EN-TAN'-GLED, *pp.* Involved; perplexed.

EN-TAN'-GLEMENT, *n.* Perplexity; intricacy.

EN-TAN'-GLER, *n.* A person who perplexes.

EN-TAN'-GLING, *pp.* Making intricate; involving; *a.* adapted to involve and perplex.

EN-TER, *v. t.* To go or come in; to write down; to admit or introduce; to enroll; to lodge a manifest of goods at the custom-house.

EN-TER, *v. i.* To flow in, or come in; to engage in; to be initiated in.

EN-TER-ED, *pp.* Put in; admitted; introduced.

EN-TER-ING, *pp.* Coming or going in; peering; setting down in writing; *a.* beginning; making way for something, as an *entering wedge*.

EN-TER-ING, *n.* An entrance; a passage.

EN-TER-Y-TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the intestines.

EN-TER-PRISE, *n.* An undertaking; attempt; particularly a bold and hazardous undertaking.

EN-TER-PRISE, *v. t.* To take in hand; to attempt.

EN-TER-PRIS-ED, *pp.* Taken in hand; attempted.

EN-TER-PRIS-ER, *n.* An adventurer.

EN-TER-PRIS-ING, *pp.* Undertaking; attempting; *a.* bold; adventurous; resolute to undertake.

EN-TER-TAIN', *v. t.* To furnish with table and lodgings; to treat; to amuse with conversation; to keep.

EN-TER-TAIN'-ED, *pp.* Lodged; treated; amused.

EN-TER-TAIN'-ER, *n.* He who entertains.

EN-TER-TAIN'-ING, *pp.* Lodging; keeping; amusing; *a.* adapted to please; diverting.

EN-TER-TAIN'-MENT, *n.* Treatment; amusement; provisions of the table; reception or admission.

EN-THRALL'. See **INTRHALL**.

EN-THRONE', *v. t.* To place on a throne; to exalt.

EN-THRÓN'-ED, *pp.* Placed on a throne; exalted.

EN-THU'-SI-ASM, *n.* Heat of imagination; belief or conceit of private revelation.

EN-THU'-SI-AST, *n.* One whose imagination is

heated; one who imagines he has special communications from God.

EN-THU-SI-AST'-IC, *a.* Full of ardor and zeal.

EN-THU-SI-AST'-IC-AL, *a.* Full of ardor and zeal.

EN-THU-SI-AST'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With great zeal.

EN'-THY-MEME, *n.* In logic, an argument having one premise expressed, the other understood.

EN-TICE', *v. t.* To incite to evil; to allure.

EN-TIC'-ED, *pp.* Tempted; instigated.

EN-TICE'-MENT, *n.* Instigation; means of inciting to evil.

EN-TIC'-ER, *n.* One who incites to evil.

EN-TIC'-ING, *pp.* Inciting to evil; *a.* Adapted to invite to evil.

EN-TIC'-ING-LY, *ad.* With instigation to evil.

EN-TIRE', *a.* Whole; complete; undivided.

EN-TIRE'-LY, *ad.* Wholly; completely.

EN-TIRE'-NESS, *n.* Wholeness; completeness.

EN-TIRE'-TY, *n.* Wholeness; completeness.

EN-TY'-TLE, *v. t.* To give a title or right; to name; to qualify; to subscribe or prefix as a title.

EN-TY'-TLED, *pp.* Having a title or just claim.

EN-TY'-TLING, *pp.* Giving title, name, or right.

EN'-TY-TY, *n.* Real being or existence.

EN-TOMB, (en-toom') *v. t.* To deposit in a tomb.

EN-TOMB'-ED, *pp.* Laid in a tomb; interred.

EN-TO-MO-LOG'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to entomology.

EN-TO-MOL'-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in entomology.

EN-TO-MOL'-O-GY, *n.* Description of insects.

EN'-TRAILS, *n. plu.* The bowels; the intestines.

EN'-TRANCE, *n.* A going or coming in; the door or passage by which a place may be entered.

EN'-TRANCE', *v. t.* To put into an ecstasy or trance.

EN-TRANC'-ED, *pp.* Thrown into a trance.

EN-TRAP', *v. t.* [Fr. *attraper*.] To catch in a trap; to ensnare.

EN-TRAP'-PED, *pp.* Caught in a trap; ensnared.

EN-TREAT', *v. t. or i.* To beg earnestly; to supplicate.

EN-TREAT'-ING, *pp.* Beseeking; praying earnestly.

EN-TREAT'-Y, *n.* An earnest request or prayer.

EN-TRE-NOUS', [Fr.] Between ourselves.

EN-TRE-POT', (on-tra-p6') *n.* [Fr.] A warehouse or place for the deposit of goods.

EN-TRY, *n.* Entrance; passage; account of a cargo given to the custom-house officer; the act of committing to writing.

EN-TWINE', *v. t.* To twine or twist round.

EN-TWIST', *v. t.* To twist round; to wrench.

E-NU'-CLE-ATE, *v. t.* To clear from knots or lumps; to disentangle and make clear.

E-NU'-CLE-A'-TION, *n.* A disentangling.

E-NU'-ME-RATE, *v. t.* To number; to count.

E-NU-ME-RA'-TION, *n.* A numbering.

E-NUN'-CIATE, *v. t.* [L. *enuncio*.] To declare; to utter; to express.

E-NUN-CI-A'-TION, *n.* Utterance of words.

E-NUN-CI-A-TIVE, *a.* Declarative; expressive.

EN-VAS'-SAL, *v. t.* To reduce to vassalage; to enslave.

EN-VAS'-SAL-ED, *pp.* Reduced to slavery.

EN-VEL'-OP, *v. t.* To wrap; to cover; to inclose.

EN-VEL'-OP, *n.* A wrapper; outward case.

EN-VEL'-OPE', (on-vel-6pe') *n.* A wrapper; an outward case.

EN-VEL'-OP-ED, *pp.* Wrapped; inclosed.

EN-VEL'-OP-MENT, *n.* A wrapping or inclosing.

EN-VEN'-OM, *v. t.* To poison; to taint with bitterness.

EN-VEN'-OM-ED, *pp.* Tainted with bitterness; poisoned.

EN'-VI-A-BLE, *a.* That may excite envy, or awaken desire of possession.
 EN'-VI-ED, *pp.* Subjected to envy.
 EN'-VI-ER, *n.* One who envies another.
 EN'-VI-OUS, *a.* Feeling or harboring envy.
 EN'-VI-OUS-LY, *ad.* With envy.
 EN'-VI-RON, *v. t.* [Fr. *environner.*] To hem in; to surround.
 EN-VI-RON-ED, *pp.* Surrounded on all sides.
 EN-VI-RON-ING, *ppr.* Encompassing; encircling.
 EN-VI-RONS, *n. plu.* Places near or adjacent.
 EN'-VOY, *n.* [Fr. *envoyé.*] A minister to a foreign court; formerly, a postscript sent with compositions to enforce them.
 EN'-VY, *v. t.* To grieve at another's good.
 EN'-VY, *n.* Pain excited by another's prosperity.
 EN'-VY-ING, *ppr.* Feeling pain at another's prosperity.
 EN'-VY-ING, *n.* Ill-will or discontent at another's prosperity.
 E'-O-CENE, *a.* [Gr. *εως*, *aurora.*] A term given by geologists to early tertiary deposits.
 E'-ON, *In the Platonic philosophy,* a virtue, attribute, or perfection. An imaginary being.
 E'-PACT, *n.* The excess of the solar month beyond the lunar.
 E-PAN-A-LEP'-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Repetition; a figure in rhetoric when a sentence ends with the same word with which it begins.
 E-PAN-O'-DOS, *n.* [Gr.] Return or inversion; a rhetorical figure when a sentence or member is inverted or repeated backward; as, woe to them who call good evil, and evil good.
 EP-A-NOR'-THO-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure by which a speaker recalls or amends what has been said.
 EP'-ARCH, *n.* The governor of a province.
 EP'-ARCH-Y, *n.* A province under an eparch.
 EP'-AU-LET, *n.* A shoulder piece; badge of office.
 E-PAUL'-MENT, *n.* A side-work in fortification.
 E-PEN'-THE-SIS, *n.* The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.
 E'-PHÁ, *n.* A Hebrew measure, a little more than three pecks.
 E-PHEM'-E-RÁ, (e-fem'-e-rá) *n.* An insect that lives one day only.
 E-PHEM'-E-RÁL, (e-fem'-e-ral) *a.* Diurnal; lasting one day only.
 E-PHEM'-E-RIS, *n.* A daily account of the positions of the planets.
 EPH'-OD, (ef'-od) *n.* A linen girdle of Jewish priests.
 EP'-IC, *a.* Containing narrative; heroic.
 EP'-ICE'-DI-UM, *n.* [L.] An elegy or poem.
 EP'-I-CENE, *a.* Common to both sexes.
 EP'-I-CURE, *n.* One addicted to luxury.
 EP'-I-CU'-RE-AN, or EP'-I-CU'-RE'-AN, *a.* Luxurious; sensual.
 EP'-I-CU'-RE-AN, or EP'-I-CU'-RE'-AN, *n.* A follower of Epicurus.
 EP'-I-CU'-RE-AN-ISM, *n.* Indulgence in luxury.
 EP'-I-CU-RISM, *n.* Luxury; voluptuousness.
 EP'-I-CU-RIZE, *v. i.* To live in luxury.
 EP'-I-CY-CLE, *n.* A small circle whose center is in the circumference of a greater.
 EP'-I-DEM'-IC, } *a.* Common to many people;
 EP'-I-DEM'-IC-AL, } generally prevailing.
 EP'-I-DEM'-IC, *n.* A popular disease; disease generally prevalent.
 EP'-I-DERM'-IS, *n.* *In Anatomy,* the cuticle or scarf skin of the body; a thin membrane covering the skin of animals, or bark of plants.
 EP'-I-GLOT'-TIS, *n.* [Gr.] A cartilage that prevents food from entering the cartilage or windpipe.
 EP'-I-GRAM, *n.* A short poem with point.
 EP'-I-GRAM-MAT'-IC, *a.* Like an epigram; pointed; poignant.
 EP'-I-GRAM-MA-TIST, *n.* A writer of epigrams.

EP'-I-GRAPH, (ep'-e-graf) *n.* An inscription on a building.
 EP'-I-LEP'-SY, *n.* The falling sickness.
 EP'-I-LEP'-TIC, *a.* Subject to the epilepsy.
 EP'-I-LOG-UE, *n.* A concluding speech.
 E-PIPH'-A-NY, (e-pif'-a-ne) *n.* A Christian festival, celebrated the 12th day after Christmas.
 EP'-I-PHO-NE'-MA, *n.* [Gr.] An exclamation.
 E-PIPH'-O-RÁ, *n.* [Gr.] Watery eyes.
 E-PIPH'-Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The growing of one bone to another; an appendix to a bone.
 E-PIP'-LO-CE, } *n.* [Gr.] A species of climax in
 E-PIP'-LO-CY, } description.
 E-PIS'-CO-PA-CY, *n.* Church government by bishops.
 E-PIS'-CO-PAL, *a.* Pertaining to bishops.
 E-PIS'-CO-PA'-LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to government by bishops.
 E-PIS'-CO-PA'-LI-AN, *n.* One of the Episcopal church.
 E-PIS'-CO-PATE, *n.* The dignity of a bishop.
 EP'-I-SÓDE, *n.* A separate story or incident.
 EP'-I-SOD'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to an episode or
 EP'-I-SOD'-IC-AL, } contained in it.
 E-PI-SPAS'-TIC, *n.* A blistering application.
 E-PIS'-TLE, *n.* A letter, particularly of an apostle.
 E-PIS'-TO-LA-RY, *a.* Contained in letters.
 E-PIS'-TO-LIZE, *v. i.* To write epistles.
 E-PI-STO-LOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* The art or practice of writing letters.
 E-PIS'-TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr.] The ending of several successive sentences with the same word or affirmation.
 EP'-I-TAPH, (ep'-e-taf) *n.* An inscription on a tomb-stone.
 EP'-I-THA-LA'-MI-UM, *n.* [L.] A nuptial song.
 EP'-I-THET', *n.* An adjective, expressing a quality; a title, or name.
 EP'-I-THET'-IC, *a.* Consisting of or abounding in epithets.
 E-PIT'-O-ME, *n.* An abridgment; abstract; summary.
 E-PIT'-O-MIST, *n.* One who abridges a writing.
 E-PIT'-O-MIZE, *v. t.* To abridge; to reduce to a summary.
 E-PIT'-O-MIZ-ED, *pp.* Abridged; shortened.
 E-PIT'-O-MIZ-ER, *n.* One who abridges; a writer of an epitome.
 EP'-I-ZEUX'-IS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure in rhetoric in which a word is repeated with vehemence; as, You, you Anthony, pushed Cesar upon the civil war.
 E-PLU'-RIBUS U'-NUM, [L.] One composed of many; the motto of the United States.
 EP'-OCH, (ep'-ok) *n.* A fixed point from which years of time are computed.
 EP'-ÓDE, *n.* The third or last part of an ode.
 EP-O-PEE', *n.* [Gr.] An epic poem, or the fable of it.
 EP'-U-LA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a feast or banquet.
 E-QUA-BIL'-ITY, *n.* Equality; uniformity.
 E'-QUA-BLE, *a.* Equal and uniform at all times.
 E'-QUA-BLY, *ad.* With constant uniformity.
 E'-QUAL, *a.* Like in amount or degree; even; just.
 E'-QUAL, *n.* One of the same rank or age.
 E'-QUAL, *v. t. or i.* To make equal; to be equal.
 E-QUAL'-ITY, *n.* Likeness; evenness; uniformity.
 E-QUAL-IZ'-TION, *n.* Act of equalizing.
 E'-QUALIZE, *v. t.* To make equal or even; to reduce to equality.
 E'-QUAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made equal or like.
 E'-QUAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to equality.
 E'-QUAL-LY, *ad.* In the same degree; impar ally.
 E'-QUAL-NESS, *n.* Equality; evenness.
 E-QUANG'-U-LAR, *a.* Consisting of equal angles.
 E-QUA-NIM'-I-TY, *n.* Evenness of mind; composure.
 E QUAN'-I-MOUS, *a.* Even in temper; cool; composed.

E-QUA'-TION, *n.* A bringing to equality.
 E-QUA'-TOR, *n.* A great circle equally distant from the poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres.
 E-QUA-TÖ'-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.
 E'-QUE-RY, (e'-kwer-re,) *n.* One who has the care of horses.
 E-QUES'-TRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to horses or horsemanship.
 E-QUI-AN'-GU-LAR, *a.* Having equal angles.
 E-QUI-DIS'-TANT, *a.* Being at the same distance.
 E-QUI-DIS'-TANT-LY, *ad.* At a like distance.
 E-QUI-LAT'-ER-AL, *a.* Having the sides equal.
 E-QUI-LI'-BRATE, *v. t.* To balance equally.
 E-QUI-LI-BRA'-TION, *n.* Equipoise; even balance.
 E-QUI-LIB'-RI-OUS, *n.* Equally poised; balanced.
 E-QUI-LIB'-RI-TY, *n.* Equal balance.
 E-QUI-LIB'-RI-UM, *n.* Equipoise; equality of weight; equal balancing of the mind between reasons and motives.
 E'-QUINE, } *a.* Pertaining to horses, or the
 E-QUI-NAL, } kind.
 E-QUI-NOE'-TIAL, *n.* The great circle of the sphere under which the equator moves, and which the sun describes when the days and nights are equal.
 E'-QUI-NOX, *n.* The time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, or time when the days and nights are of equal length.
 E-QUI-NÖ'-MER-ANT, *a.* Having the same number.
 E-QUIP', *v. t.* [Fr. *equiper.*] To dress; to arm; to fit out; to furnish.
 EQ'-UI-PÄGE, (ek'-we-päge,) *n.* Attendance, as horses, carriages.
 E-QUIP'-MENT, *n.* Act of furnishing; apparatus.
 E'-QUI-POISE, *n.* An equality of weight.
 E-QUI-POL'-LENCE, *n.* Equality of power or force.
 E-QUI-POL'-LENT, *a.* Having equal force.
 E-QUI-PON'-DE-RANCE, *n.* Equality of weight.
 E-QUI-PON'-DE-RANT, *a.* Being of the same weight.
 E-QUI-PON'-DE-RATE, *v. i.* To be of equal weight.
 E-QUIP'-PED, *pp.* Furnished with habiliments.
 E-QUIP'-PING, *ppr.* Supplying with arms, &c.
 EQ'-UI-TA-BLE, (ek'-we-ta-bl,) *a.* Just; right; impartial.
 EQ'-UI-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* A being just; equity.
 EQ'-UI-TA-BLY, *ad.* With justice; impartially.
 EQ'-UI-TY, *n.* Justice; right; impartiality; the correction or qualification of law when too severe. Equity of redemption in law, is the advantage allowed to the mortgagor, of reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged.
 E-QUIV'-A-LENCE, *n.* Equality of worth or power.
 E-QUIV'-A-LENT, *a.* Equal in worth, power or effect.
 E-QUIV'-A-LENT, *n.* That which is equal in worth, dignity, or force.
 E-QUIV'-O-CAL, *a.* Being of doubtful significance; ambiguous.
 E-QUIV'-O-CAL-LY, *ad.* Doubtfully; uncertainly.
 E-QUIV'-O-CAL-NESS, *n.* Ambiguity; double meaning.
 E-QUIV'-O-CATE, *v. t.* To use words of doubtful significance; to shuffle.
 E-QUIV'-O-CÄ'-TION, *n.* The use of words of double significance.
 E-QUIV'-Ö-CÄ-TOR, *n.* One who equivocates.
 E'-QUI-VOQUE, *n.* An ambiguous term.
 E-QUIV'-O-ROUS, *a.* Feeding on horse flesh.
 ER. A termination of words, denotes an agent or person, like *or*, as in *farmer*.
 E'-RA, *n.* A fixed point of time, used by some nation or body of men, from which to compute years or time.
 E-RA'-DI-ATE, *v. i.* To shoot rays; to beam.

E-RA-DI-A'-TION, *n.* Emission of rays, or beams of light.
 E-RAD'-I-CATE, *v. t.* To root out; to extirpate.
 E-RAD-I-CÄ'-TION, *n.* The act of rooting out.
 E-RÄS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be erased.
 E-RÄSE', *v. t.* To blot out; to efface; to destroy.
 E-RÄS'-ED, *pp.* Scratched out; effaced.
 E-RÄSE'-MENT, *n.* Act of erasing; obliteration.
 E-RÄS'-ING, *ppr.* Rubbing out; blotting out.
 E-RA'-SION, *n.* Act of erasing.
 E-RÄS'-TI-AN, *n.* The follower of one Erastus, the leader of a religious sect, who denied the power of the Church to discipline its members.
 E-RÄS'-TIAN-ISM, *n.* The principles of Erastus.
 E-RÄ'-SURE, (e-rä'-zhur,) *n.* Act of erasing; obliteration.
 ERÉ, *ad.* Before; sooner than.
 ER'-E-BUS, *n.* Darkness; the region of the dead.
 E-RECT', *a.* Upright; perpendicular; stretched.
 E-RECT', *v. t. or i.* To raise and set upright; to build.
 E-RECT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be erected.
 E-REC'-TION, *n.* A setting upright; act of building.
 E-RECT'-LY, *ad.* In an erect posture.
 E-RECT'-NESS, *n.* Erect state; upright posture.
 ERÉ-LONG', (äre-long,) *ad.* Before a long time shall elapse.
 ERÉ-NOW', *ad.* Before this time.
 ER'-GO, *ad.* [L.] Therefore.
 ER'-GOT, *n.* A protuberance on a horse's leg; an excrescence on grain; a spur.
 ER'-E-MITE, *n.* One who lives in a wilderness.
 ER'-MINE, *n.* An animal, or its fur.
 ER'-MIN-ED, *a.* Clothed with ermine.
 E-RÖDE', *v. t.* To eat in; to corrode.
 E-RÖ'-SION, (e-rö'-zhun,) *n.* An eating; corrosion.
 E-ROT'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to love; treating of love.
 ER-PE-TOL'-O-GY, *n.* History and description of reptiles.
 ERÉ, *v. i.* To wander from the right way; to mistake.
 ERR'-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to mistake.
 ERR'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liability to err or mistake.
 ER'-RAND, *n.* A message; business of one sent.
 ER'-RANT, *a.* [Fr. *errant.*] Wandering; roving; rambling.
 ER'-RANT-RY, *n.* A state of wandering; a roving.
 ER-RA'-TA, *n.* [L.] Errors in printing.
 ER-RAT'-IC, *a.* Wandering; not stationary.
 ER-RAT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Without rule or method.
 ER-RA'-TUM, *n.; plu.* ERRATA. [L.] An error in printing.
 ERR'-ED, *pp.* of ERR.
 ERR'-ING, *ppr.* Wandering; mistaking.
 ER-RÖ'-NE-OUS, *a.* Deviating; mistaking; incorrect.
 ER-RÖ'-NE-OUS-LY, *ad.* With or by mistake.
 ER-RÖ'-NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Error; mistake; fault.
 ER'-ROR, *n.* [L. *error.*] A wandering or deviation from the truth. A mistake made in a writing or other performance; deviation from law. *In law*, a mistake in pleading or in judgment.
 ERST, *ad.* At first; formerly; long ago.
 ER-U-BES'-CENCE, *n.* Redness; a blushing.
 ER-U-BES'-CENT, *a.* Red; reddish; blushing.
 E-RUC-TÄ'-TION, *n.* A belching; a bursting forth.
 ER'-U-DITE, *a.* Instructed; learned.
 ER-U-DI'-TION, *n.* Learning; knowledge gained by study.
 E-RÜ'-GIN-OUS, *a.* Coppery; rusty.
 E-RUP'-TION, *n.* A breaking forth; a red spot on the skin.
 E-RUP'-TIVE, *a.* Bursting out; tending to burst.
 E-RYN'-GO, *n.* A plant; the sea-holly.
 ER-Y-SIP'-ELAS, *n.* A disease; St. Anthony's fire.
 ER-Y-SI-PEL'-A-TOUS, *a.* Eruptive; resembling erysipelas.
 ES-CÄ-LÄDE', *n.* A scaling of walls.

ES-CA-LADE', *v. t.* To scale; to mount by ladders.
 ES-CAL'-OP, (es-col'-up,) *n.* A family of bivalvular shellfish.
 ES-CAPE', *v. t. or i.* To avoid; to shun; to evade.
 ES-CAPE', *n.* Act of avoiding; flight; a getting free. *In law*, an evasion of legal restraint or the custody of the Sheriff, without due course of law.
 ES-CAPE', *v. i.* To flee; to shun and be secure.
 ES-CAP'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of ESCAPE.
 ES-CA-PADE', *n.* [Fr.] An irregular motion; the fling of a horse.
 ES-CAPE'-MENT, *n.* That part of a clock or watch which regulates its movements.
 ES-CARP'-MENT, *n.* [Fr.] A slope; a steep descent or declivity.
 ES-CHA-LÔT', (es-sha-lote') *n.* A shalote; a small onion.
 ES-CHAR', *n.* A scar; crust on a wounded part.
 ES-CHAR-OT'-IC, *a.* Caustic; destroying flesh.
 ES-CHEAT', *n.* A falling of lands to the lord, or to the state for want of an owner.
 ES-CHEAT', *v. i.* To fall to the lord of the manor or to the state.
 ES-CHEAT'-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to escheat.
 ES-CHEW', *v. t.* To shun or avoid; to flee from.
 ES-CHEW'-ED, *pp.* Shunned; avoided.
 ES-COORT', *n.* A body of men attending an officer or provisions on the way.
 ES-COORT', *v. t.* To attend and guard on the way.
 ES-CRI-TOIRE', (es-kru-tôir') *n.* [Fr.] A box with instruments for writing.
 ES-CROW', *n.* A deed delivered to a third person, to be delivered to the grantee on certain conditions.
 ES-CU-LENT, *a.* Eatable; good for food.
 ES-CU'-RI-AL, *n.* The palace or residence of the King of Spain.
 ES-CUTCH'-EON, *n.* A shield or coat of arms.
 ES-CUTCH'-EON-ED, *a.* Having a coat of arms.
 ES-O-TER'-IC, *a.* Private; an epithet applied to the private instructions and doctrines of Pythagoras.
 ES-PAL'-IER, (e-spal'-yer,) *n.* A row of trees trained up to a lattice for protecting plants in a garden.
 ES-PE'-CIAL, *a.* Principal; chief; particular.
 ES-PE'-CIAL-LY, *ad.* Chiefly; principally.
 ES-PIED', *pp.* Seen; discovered.
 ES'-PION-AGE, *n.* Practice of employing spies, or of spying.
 ES-PLA-NADE', *n.* The glacis of a counterscarp, or slope of a parapet.
 ES-POUS'-AL, *a.* Relating to espousals.
 ES-POUS'-ALS, *n. plu.* A betrothing; a marriage.
 ES-POUSE', *v. t.* To betroth; to engage to marry; to marry.
 ES-POUS'-ED, *pp.* Betrothed; married.
 ES-PRIT' DÛ-CORPS', (es-pree'-du-côre,) [Fr.] Spirit of the body or association.
 ES-PY', *v. t. or i.* To see at a distance; to spy.
 ES-QUIRE', *n.* A title of magistrates and public officers.
 ES-QUIRE', *v. t.* To attend or wait on.
 ES-SAY', *v. t.* To attempt; to try; to endeavor.
 ES-SAY', *n.* A trial; attempt; short treatise.
 ES-SAY'-ED, *pp.* Tried; attempted.
 ES-SAY'-ING, *ppr.* Trying; making efforts.
 ES-SAY'-IST, *n.* A writer of essays.
 ES-SENCE, *n.* The nature of a thing; existence; perfume.
 ES-SENCE, *v. t.* To perfume or scent.
 ES-SEN-CED, *pp.* Perfumed; scented.
 ES-SEN'-TIAL, *a.* Necessary; very important.
 ES-SEN'-TIAL, *n.* That which is necessary; chief point.
 ES-SEN'-TIAL-LY, *ad.* Necessarily; absolutely.

ES-TAB-LISH, *v. t.* To fix; to settle; to found; to confirm.
 ES-TAB'-LISH-ED, *pp.* Fixed; settled; confirmed.
 ES-TAB'-LISH-MENT, *n.* Settlement; stated salary.
 ES-TA-FETTE', *n.* [estafete.] A military courier.
 See STAFF.
 ES-TATE', *n.* Property; farm; plantation; rank.
 ES-TEEM', *v. t.* To value; to reckon.
 ES-TEEM', *n.* High value in opinion; regard.
 ES-TEEM'-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of esteem.
 ES-TEEM'-ED, *pp.* Regarded with respect.
 ES-TEEM'-ER, *n.* One that highly values.
 ES-THET'-ICS, *n.* The philosophy of taste; or the deducing from nature and taste the rules and principles of art.
 ES-TI-MA-BLE, *a.* Worthy of esteem; valuable.
 ES-TI-MATE, *v. t.* To set a value on; to compute.
 ES-TI-MATE, *n.* Value set; calculation.
 ES-TI-MA'-TION, *n.* A valuing; esteem; honor.
 ES-TI-MA-TOR, *n.* One who estimates.
 ES-TI-VAL, *a.* Pertaining to summer.
 ES-TI-VA'-TION, *n.* A passing of the summer; disposition of petals in a floral bud.
 ES-TOP', *v. i.* To bar; to impede by one's own act.
 ES-TOP'-PED, *pp.* Barred; hindered; precluded by one's own act.
 ES-TOP'-PEL, *n.* A plea in bar.
 ES-TO PER-PET'-U-A, [L.] May it be perpetual.
 ES-TÔ-VERS', *n.* Necessaries; supplies.
 ES-TRADE', *n.* [Fr.] A bedroom; an alcove.
 ES-TRADE', *n.* An even or level place.
 ES-TRANGE', *v. t.* To keep at a distance; to alienate.
 ES-TRANG'-ED, *pp.* Alienated in affection.
 ES-TRANGE'-MENT, *n.* Alienation; reserve.
 ES-TRA-PADE', [Fr. strappado.] The act of a restive horse.
 ES-TRAY', *n.* A beast that has wandered from its owner.
 ES-TU-A-RY, *n.* An arm of the sea; a frith.
 ES-TU-ATE, *v. t.* To boil; to be agitated.
 ES-TU-Â'-TION, *n.* A boiling; a swelling of water.
 ES-SÛ-RI-ENT, *a.* Inclined to eat; hungry.
 ETC. or &c. for *et cetera*; the rest; and so forth.
 ETCH, *v. t.* To make prints on copper-plate by lines drawn and then corroded by nitric acid.
 ETCH'-ED, *pp.* Marked in lines by nitric acid.
 ETCH'-ING, *n.* Impression from etched copper plate.
 E-TER'-NAL, *a.* Having no beginning nor end; endless; ceaseless.
 E-TER'-NAL, *n.* An appellation of God.
 E-TER'-NAL-LY, *ad.* Perpetually; endlessly.
 E-TER'-NI-TY, *n.* Duration without end.
 E-TER'-NIZE, *v. t.* To immortalize; to make endless.
 E-TER'-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered eternal.
 E-TE'-SIAN, (e-te'-zhan,) *a.* Stated; periodical, as winds.
 E'-THER, *n.* [L. *æther*; Eng. *weather*; A. S. *wæder*; Gr. *αἰθήρ*.] The subtle fluid supposed to fill space; a light volatile fluid.
 E-THE'-RE-AL, } *a.* Consisting of ether.
 E-THE'-RE-OUS, }
 ETH'-IC, } *a.* Relating to morals or social man-
 ETH'-IC-AL, } ners.
 ETH'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* According to ethics.
 ETH'-ICS, *n. plu.* Doctrines of morality; science of moral philosophy.
 ETH'-NIC, } *a.* Pagan; heathen.
 ETH'-NIC-AL, }
 ETH'-NI-CISM, } *n.* Heathenism; idolatry.
 ETH-NOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* An account of nations.
 E-THOL'-O-GIST, *n.* One who writes on the subject of morals.
 ETH-NOL'-O-GY, *n.* A treatise on nations.

E-THOL'-O-ŶY, *n.* Science of morals.
 E'-TI-O-LATE, *v. i. or t.* To whiten; to blanch by excluding the sun's rays.
 E-TI-O-LĀ'-TION, *n.* The process of becoming white by excluding the rays of the sun.
 ET'-I-Q ŪETTE, } (*et'-e-ket.*) *n.* Forms of civility;
 ET'-I-Q ŪET, } ceremony.
 ET-UI', (*a-twee'*) [Fr.] *n.* A case for small instruments.
 ET-Y-MO-LOG-IC-AL, *a.* Relating to etymology.
 ET-Y-MOL'-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in etymology.
 ET-Y-MOL'-O-ŶY, *n.* The derivation of words.
 ET'-Y-MON, *n.* A root, or primitive word.
 EŪ'-CHA-RIST, *n.* The sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
 EŪ'-CHA-RIST'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the eucharist.
 EŪ'-CHLŌ'-RINE, *n.* In chemistry, the protoxide of chlorine.
 EŪ'-CHOL'-O-ŶY, *n.* A formulary of prayer.
 EŪ'-CRA-SY, *n.* Good state of constitution.
 EŪ'-DI-OM'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument to ascertain the purity of air.
 EŪ'-DI-O-MET'-RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the eudiometer.
 EŪ'-DI-OM'-E-TRY, *n.* The act or art of ascertaining the purity of air.
 EŪ'-LO-ŶIST, *n.* One who commends or praises another.
 EŪ'-LŌ'-ŶI-UM, *n.* An eulogy.
 EŪ'-LO-ŶIZE, *v. t.* To praise; to commend.
 EŪ'-LO-ŶIZ-ED, *pp.* Commended; praised.
 EŪ'-LO-ŶY, *n.* Praise; commendation; panegyric.
 EŪ'-NU-CH, *n.* A defective man.
 EŪ'-PEP'-SY, *n.* A good digestion.
 EŪ'-PEP'-TIC, *a.* Having good digestion.
 EŪ'-PHE-MISM, *n.* A delicate word or expression used for one that is offensive.
 EŪ'-PHON'-IC, } *a.* Having a pleasing sound;
 EŪ'-PHON'-IC-AL, } agreeable to the ear.
 EŪ'-PHO-NY, *n.* A sound or pronunciation which is agreeable to the ear.
 EŪ'-PHOR'-BI-UM, [L.] An acrimonious gum-resin.
 EŪ'-PHU-ISM, *n.* An affected bombastic expression.
 EŪ'-PHU-IST, *n.* One who uses bombast, or excessive ornament in style.
 EŪ'-ROŶ'-LY-DON, *n.* A tempestuous wind: Acts 27.
 EŪ'-ROPE, *n.* The quarter of the earth between the Atlantic and Asia.
 EŪ'-RO-PE'-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Europe.
 EŪ'-RO-PE'-AN, *n.* A native of Europe.
 EŪ'-RUS, *n.* [L.] The east wind.
 EŪ'-THAN'-Ŷ-SIA, } *n.* [Gr.] An easy death.
 EŪ'-THAN'-A-SY, }
 EŪX'-INE, *n.* Designating a sea in Asia.
 E-VAŶ'-U-ANT, *n.* A medicine that evacuates.
 E-VAŶ'-U-ATE, *v. t.* To empty; to void; to eject.
 E-VAŶ'-U-Ā'-TION, *n.* Act of ejecting or making empty.
 E-VĀDE', *v. t.* To avoid by dexterity; to elude; to escape.
 E-VĀD'-ING, *ppr.* Avoiding; eluding; escaping.
 EV-A-GĀ'-TION, *n.* A wandering or rambling.
 EV-A-NES'-CENCE, *n.* A vanishing; departure from sight.
 EV-A-NES'-CENT, *n.* Vanishing; fleeting.
 EV-VAN-ŶEL-IC-AL, *n.* [Low L. *evangelicus* from *evangelium*, the gospel.] 1. According to the gospel; as, *evangelical* piety. 2. Contained in the gospel; as, *evangelical* doctrine. 3. Sound in the doctrines of the gospel; as, an *evangelical* preacher.
 EV-VAN-ŶEL-IC-ĀL-LY, *ad.* In conformity with the gospel.
 E-VAN'-ŶEL-ISM, *n.* Promulgation of the gospel.
 E-VAN'-ŶEL-IST, *n.* One who preaches the gospel.

E-VAN'-ŶEL-IZE, *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel of Christ.
 E-VAN'-ŶEL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Instructed in the gospel.
 E-VAN'-ID, *a.* Faint; weak; evanescent.
 E-VAN'-ISH, *v. i.* To vanish; to disappear.
 E-VAP'-OR-A-BLE, *a.* That may be evaporated.
 E-VAP'-OR-ATE, *v. i. or t.* To pass off in vapor; to convert into vapor.
 E-VAP-ŌR-Ā'-TION, *n.* Conversion of a fluid into vapor.
 E-VĀ'-SION, *n.* Escape; excuse; equivocation.
 E-VĀ'-SIVE, *a.* Elusive; using or containing evasion.
 E-VĀ'-SIVE-LY, *ad.* By means of evasion.
 E-VĀ'-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of evading; evasion.
 E'-VEN, } (*ē'-vn.*) *n.* *Eve* is used chiefly in poetry.
 EVE, } *Eve* is also used for the fast, or the evening before a holiday; as, Christmas *Eve*.
 EVE, *n.* The close of the day; evening.
 E'-VEN, *a.* [A. S. *efen*; G. *eben*;) Level; smooth; flat.
 E'-VEN, *v. t.* To make level or smooth; to balance accounts.
 E'-VEN, *ad.* Likewise; in like manner.
 E'-VEN-ED, *pp.* Made level; smoothed.
 E'-VEN-HAND-ED, *a.* Just; impartial.
 E'-VEN-ING, (*ē'-vn-ing.*) *n.* The latter part or close of the day.
 E'-VEN-SŶNG, *n.* A song for the evening; a form of worship for the evening.
 E'-VEN-ING-SŶNG, *n.* A song sung at evening.
 E'-VEN-ING-STĀR, *n.* Venus; the planet seen at evening.
 E'-VEN-LY, *ad.* Equally; uniformly.
 E'-VEN-NESS, *n.* Levelness; calmness.
 E'-VEN-TIDE, *n.* Time of evening.
 E-VENT', *n.* That which comes; end; issue; con-
 sequence.
 E-VENT'-FUL, *a.* Full of incidents or changes.
 E-VENT'-U-AL, *a.* Consequential; ultimate.
 E-VENT'-U-ĀL-LY, *ad.* In the event; in the final result or issue.
 E-VENT'-U-ATE, *v. i.* To issue; to close; to terminate.
 EV'-ER, *ad.* At any time; always; eternally.
 EV'-ER-GLĀDE, *n.* A tract of land covered by water or grass.
 EV'-ER-GREEN, *n.* A plant, tree, or shrub, that retains its verdure through the year.
 E-VER-LĀST'-ING, *a.* Continuing without end; immortal.
 EV-ER-LĀST'-ING-LY, *ad.* Eternally; without end.
 EV-ER-LIV'-ING, *a.* Living always; immortal.
 EV-ER-MŌRE', *ad.* Always; eternally; at all times.
 E-VER'-SION, *n.* The act of overthrowing.
 EV'-ER-Y, *a.* [Old Eng. *everich*.] Each one of a whole number separately considered.
 EV'-ER-Y-DAY, *a.* Used or being every day; common.
 EV-ER-YOUNG', *a.* Always young or fresh.
 E-VICT', *v. t.* To dispossess; to take away.
 E-VIC'-TION, *n.* Dispossession; ejection.
 EV-I-DENCE, *n.* [L. *evidentia*.] That which proves or shows facts; testimony; witness.
 EV-I-DENCE, *v. t.* To show; to prove.
 EV-I-DENCE-ED, *pp.* Shown; proved.
 EV-I-DENT, *a.* Clear to the understanding; plain.
 EV-I-DEN'-TIAL, *a.* Affording evidence; clearly proving.
 EV-I-DENT-LY, *ad.* Clearly; plainly; certainly.
 E'-VIL, (*ē'-vl.*) *a.* Ill; wicked; bad.
 E'-VIL, *n.* [A. S. *efel*.] Natural evil, as pain; moral evil; a violation of what is right; calamity; misfortune; wickedness.
 E'-VIL, *ad.* Not well; not virtuously.
 E'-VIL-ĀF-FECT'-ED, *a.* Ill-disposed.

E-VIL-DŪ'-ER, n. One who does evil.
E'-VIL-EY'-ED, (e'-vl-id.) a. Looking with an evil eye, or with envy; jealous, or bad design.
E-VIL-FĀ'-VOR-ED, a. Ill-countenanced; ugly.
E-VIL-MIND'-ED, a. Malicious; mischievous.
E'-VIL-NESS, n. Badness; viciousness.
E-VIL-SPEAK'-ING, n. Defamation; slander.
E-VIL-WŌRK'-ER, n. One who commits wickedness.
E-VINCE', (e-vins') v. t. To prove; to show; to make plain.
E-VIN'-CED, pp. Proved; made clear.
E-VIN'-CI-BLE, a. That may be made evident.
E-VIN'-CIVE, a. Tending to prove.
E-VIS'-CE-RATE, v. t. To take out the bowels.
EV'-I-TA-BLE, a. That may be avoided.
EV-O-CĀ'-TION, n. A calling forth.
E-VŌKE', v. t. To call forth; to appeal.
E-VŌK'-ED, pp. Called forth.
EV-O-LĀ'-TION, n. A flying off; act of flying away.
EV-O-LŪ'-TION, n. An unfolding; change of position. *In Algebra*, the extraction of roots from powers. *In military tactics*, certain motions by which the disposition of troops is changed.
E-VOLVE', v. t. To unfold; to disentangle; to emit.
E-VOLV'-ED, pp. Unfolded; opened; emitted.
E-VOLV'-ING, ppr. Opening; throwing out.
E-VUL'-SION, n. Act of plucking out or away.
EWE, (yu) n. [*A. S. eowa.*] A female sheep.
EW'-ER, (yu'-er) n. A large pitcher for water.
EX, [L.] A prefix, signifies out of or from.
EX-Ā-CER'-BATE, v. t. To irritate; to inflame; to exasperate.
EX-A-CER-BA'-TION, n. Increased violence of a disease; irritation; exasperation.
EX-A-CER-BES'-CENCE, n. Increase of irritation or of fever.
EX-ACT', (eg-zaet') a. Accurate; nice; methodical.
EX-ACT', v. t. To demand; to require; to extort.
EX-AC'-TION, n. Act of extorting; heavy tax.
EX-ACT'-LY, ad. Accurately; nicely; justly.
EX-ACT'-NESS, n. Accuracy; nicety.
EX-ACT'-ER, n. One who exacts.
EX-ACT'-OR, n. An officer who collects tribute.
EX-ĀG'-GER-ATE, v. t. To enlarge in description beyond the truth.
EX-ĀG'-GER-Ā'-TION, n. Amplification beyond truth.
EX-ĀG'-GER-A-TO-RY, a. Containing exaggeration.
EX-ĀLT', (eg-zalt') v. t. To lift high; to extol; to magnify.
EX-ĀLT'-Ā'-TION, n. A raising; elevation.
EX-ĀLT'-ED, pp. Elevated; magnified; a. very high; superior.
EX-AM'-IN-A-BLE, a. That can be examined.
EX-AM-IN-Ā'-TION, n. Act of examining; careful search or inquiry. *In judicial proceedings*, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony. *In seminaries of learning*, an inquiry into the acquisitions of students by questioning them in literature and the sciences.
EX-AM'-INE, (egz-am'-in) v. t. To inspect with care; to search into; to inquire; to try.
EX-AM'-IN-ED, pp. Questioned; searched; tried.
EX-AM'-IN-ER, n. One who examines or inspects.
EX-AM'-PLE, (egz-am'-pl) n. A pattern; model; precedent; an instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept.
EX-AN'-I-MATE, a. Dead; lifeless; dejected.
EX AN'-I-MO, [L.] Heartily.
EX-AN-THE'-MĀ, n. Eruptions; a breaking out.
EX-AN-THEM'-A-TOUS, a. Eruptive; efflorescent.

EX'-ARCH, n. A prefect; governor; deputy.
EX-ARĀH'-ATE, n. Office or administration of an exarch.
EX-ĀS'-PER-ATE, v. t. To make very angry; to provoke; to aggravate, as, to *exasperate* enmity; to augment violence; as, to *exasperate* pain.
EX-ĀS'-PER-Ā'-TION, n. Irritation; a making angry.
EX-CĀN-DES'-CENCE, n. A glowing or white heat; violent anger.
EX-CĀRN'-ATE, v. t. To deprive of flesh.
EX CA-THE'-DRA, [L.] From the chair; from the highest authority.
EX'-CA-VATE, v. t. To hollow; to make hollow; to cut, dig, or wear out the inner part of any thing.
EX-CĀ-VĀ'-TION, n. Act of making hollow; a hollow.
EX'-CĀ-VA-TOR, n. One who excavates.
EX-CĒD', v. t. or i. To surpass; to excel.
EX-CĒD'-ING, ppr. or a. Surpassing; excelling.
EX-CĒD'-ING-LY, ad. To a great degree.
EX-CEL', v. t. or i. To surpass in good qualities; to exceed.
EX-CEL'-LED, pp. Surpassed; exceeded.
EX-CEL-LENCE, n. Superior goodness or greatness.
EX-CEL-LEN-CY, n. Great value; a title of honor.
EX-CEL-LENT, a. Very good; having great value.
EX-CEL-LENT-LY, ad. In an excellent degree.
EX-CEL'-LING, ppr. Surpassing; going beyond.
EX-CEL'-SI-OR, [L.] More elevated; aiming or rising at higher things or a higher state. The motto of the State of New York.
EX-CEPT', Taken out or exclusive of. It is usually classed with the prepositions. It may be parsed with a noun as a preposition, or as a verb in the imperative mode, or as a perfect participle contracted from *excepted*, as the case absolute.
EX-CEPT', v. t. To take out; exempt; to object.
EX-CEPT'-ING, ppr. Taking out; excluding.
EX-CEPT'-ION, n. Exclusion; an objection.
EX-CEPT'-ION-A-BLE, a. Liable to objections.
EX-CEPT'-ION-LESS, a. Not liable to objections.
EX-CEPT'-IVE, a. Including an exception.
EX-CEPT'-OR, n. One who objects.
EX-CERN', v. t. To emit through the pores; to excrete.
EX-CERN'-ED, pp. Separated; excreted.
EX-CERN'-TĀ, n. [L.] Passages excreted.
EX-CESS', n. What is above measure; surplus. *In morals*, any indulgence of appetite, passion or exertion beyond the rules of God's word, or beyond any rule of propriety.
EX-CESS'-IVE, a. Exceeding just limits, or the common measure or proportion; extravagant; violent.
EX-CESS'-IVE-LY, ad. Exceedingly; eminently.
EX-CESS'-IVE-NESS, n. Excess; that which exceeds.
EX-ĀN'-CEL-LOR, n. One who has been chancellor, but who has left the office.
EX-CHANGE', v. t. To give one thing for another; to lay aside one state or condition, and to take another in the place of it.
EX-CHANGE', n. Act of bartering; place where merchants meet. *In mercantile language*, a bill drawn for money is called *exchange*, instead of a *bill of exchange*.
EX-CHĀNGE'-A-BLE, a. That may be exchanged.
EX-CHĀNGE-A-BIL'-ITY, n. A being exchangeable.
EX-CHĀNG'-ED, pp. Given for something else.
EX-CHĀNG'-ER, n. A person who exchanges.
EX-CHĀNG'-ING, ppr. Bartering.
EX-CHEQ'-UER, (ex-chek'-er) n. A court in Eng-

land that has charge of the king's revenue; place of revenue.

EX-CHEQ'-UER-BILLS, *n.* In England, bills for money issued from the exchequer; a species of paper currency, emitted under the authority of the government, and bearing interest.

EX-CIS'-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to excise.

EX-CISE', *n.* A duty on goods paid by the seller or consumer.

EX-CISE', *v. t.* To subject to the duty of excise.

EX-CIS'-ED, *pp.* Taxed by excise.

EX-CISE'-MAN, *n.* One who inspects excised goods.

EX-CIS'-ION, (ek-sizh'-un,) *n.* Extirpation; utter destruction.

EX-CI-TA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being excited.

EX-CIT'-A-BLE, *a.* That can be roused into action.

EX-CI-TA'-TION, *n.* Act of exciting or rousing.

EX-CIT'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to excite.

EX-CITTE', *v. t.* To stir; to rouse; to stimulate; to call into action.

EX-CITTE'-MENT, *n.* Act of rousing; state of increased action.

EX-CIT'-ER, *n.* He or that which excites.

EX-CIT'-ING, *pp.* Stirring; stimulating.

EX-CLAIM', *v. t.* To cry out; to bawl; to vociferate.

EX-CLAIM'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of EXCLAIM.

EX-CLAIM'-ER, *n.* One who cries out with vehemence.

EX-CLAIM'-ING, *pp.* Crying out; vociferating.

EX-CLA-MÁ'-TION, *n.* A note marking emphatical outcry, thus (!) In *grammar*, a word expressing outcry or interjection.

EX-CLAM'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Using or containing exclamation.

EX-CLÚDE', *v. t.* To shut out; debar; except.

EX-CLÚ'-SION, (eks-klú'-zhun,) *n.* Rejection; exception; a debarring.

EX-CLÚ'-SIVE', *a.* That excludes; debarring; not taking into the account.

EX-CLÚ'-SIVE-LY, *ad.* By exclusion.

EX-CLÚ'-SO-RY, *a.* Able to exclude; exclusive.

EX-COG'-I-TATE, *v. t.* To strike out in thought; to invent.

EX-COG'-I-TÁ'-TION, *n.* Thought; invention.

EX-COM-MÚ'-NI-CÁTE, *v. t.* To exclude from church communion.

EX-COM-MÚ'-NI-CÁTE, *a.* Rejected from communion.

EX-COM-MU-NI-CÁ'-TION, *n.* The act of excluding from the ordinances of the church.

EX CON-CES'-SO, [L.] From what has been conceded.

EX-CÓ'-RI-ATE, *v. i.* To flay; to strip off skin or bark.

EX-CO-RI-A'-TION, *n.* A flaying or stripping off skin.

EX-COR-TI-CÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of stripping off bark.

EX'-CRE-ATE, *v. t.* To discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting.

EX'-CRE-MENT, *n.* Matter discharged.

EX-CRE-MENT'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to excrement.

EX-CRE-MENT'-Y'-TI-OUS, *a.* Consisting in excrement.

EX-CRES'-ENCE, *n.* Preternatural growth or protuberance.

EX-CRES'-CENT, *a.* Growing out unnaturally.

EX-CRETE', *v. t.* To discharge through the pores.

EX-CRE'-TION, *n.* Discharge through the pores; that which is discharged.

EX-CRE-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of separating and ejecting fluid matter from the body.

EX-CRE-TO-RY, *a.* Throwing off useless matter.

EX-CRE-TO-RY, *p.* A little duct for secreting a fluid.

EX-CRÚ'-CIATE, *v. t.* To torture; to torment.

EX-CRÚ'-CIA-TING, *pp.* Tormenting; very severe.

EX-CRU-CIÁ'-TION, *n.* Torture; extreme pain.

EX-CUL'-PA-BLE, *a.* That may be exculpated.

EX-CUL'-PATE, *v. t.* To excuse; to clear; to justify.

EX-CUL-PA'-TION, *n.* Excuse; justification.

EX-CUL'-PA-TO-RY, *a.* Clearing from blame.

EX-CUR'-SION, *n.* A ramble; digression; journey.

EX-CUR'-SIVE, *a.* Rambling; wandering.

EX-CUR'-SUS; *n.* [L.] Digression. Among theological writers, a more full exposition of some important point, or doctrine, appended to a work.

EX-CÚS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be excused.

EX-CÚS'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being excusable.

EX-CÚS'-A-BLY, *ad.* In a way to be excused.

EX-CÚS'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing excuse or apology.

EX-CÚSE', *v. t.* To pardon; to justify; to free from accusation; to free from an obligation or duty.

EX-CÚSE', *n.* Apology; plea in justification.

EX-CÚS'-ED, *pp.* Freed from blame; justified.

EX-CÚS'-ING, *pp.* Freeing from blame; forgiving.

EX'-E-CRA-BLE, *a.* Deserving to be cursed; detestable.

EX'-E-CRA-BLY, *ad.* Cursedly; abominably.

EX'-E-CRATE, *v. t.* To curse; to detest utterly.

EX'-E-CRÁ'-TION, *n.* A cursing; utter detestation.

EX'-E-CÚTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *executer*; Sp. *executar*; L. *exequor*, for *exsequor*.] To complete a legal instrument, or to execute a deed; to do; to perform; to put to death in pursuance of law.

EX'-E-CÚ-TER, *n.* One who performs or carries into effect. See EXECUTOR.

EX-E-CÚ'-TION, *n.* Performance; the act of completing. In *law*, the carrying into effect the sentence or judgment of court; the warrant or official order, by which an officer is empowered to carry into effect a judgment; the act of signing and sealing a legal instrument; capital punishment.

EX-E-CÚ'-TION-ER, *n.* One who puts to death by law.

EX-EC'-U-TIVE, *a.* Carrying into effect.

EX-EC'-U-TIVE, (eg-zee'-u-tive,) *n.* The power that executes the law.

EX-EC'-U-TOR, *n.* One who executes; one who settles the estate of a testator.

EX-EC'-U-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of executor.

EX-EC'-U-TO-RY, *a.* To be performed in future.

EX-EC'-U-TRIX, *n.* A female appointed by will to settle an estate.

EX-E-GE'-SIS, *n.* Exposition, science of interpretation.

EX-E-GET'-IC-AL, *a.* Explanatory; expository.

EX-EM'-PLAR, (eg-zem'-plar,) *n.* Copy; pattern; model; the ideal model which an artist attempts to imitate.

EX'-EM-PLA-RI-LY, *ad.* By way of example.

EX'-EM-PLA-RY, *a.* Serving for a pattern; worthy of imitation; adapted to admonish.

EX-EM-PLI-FI-CÁ'-TION, *n.* Illustration by example; a copy; transcript.

EX-EM'-PLI-FI-ED, *pp.* Illustrated by example.

EX-EM'-PLI-FI-ER, *n.* One who exemplifies.

EX-EM'-PLI-FY, *v. t.* To illustrate by example; to prove or show by an attested copy.

EX-EM'-PLI GRA-TIA, [L.] As, or for, an example.

EX-EMPT', (eg-zemt'), *a.* Free; not subject to.

EX-EMPT', *n.* One who is not subject or liable.

EX-EMPT', *v. t.* To free; to privilege.

EX-EMP'-TION, *n.* Freedom; privilege; immunity.

- EX-EN'-TER-ATE, (eg-zen'-ter-ate), *v. i.* To em-
bowel.
- EX-E-QUA'-TUR, *n.* [L.] A written recognition
of a person as consul.
- EX'-E-QUIES, *n. plu.* Funeral solemnities.
- EX-ER'-CENT, (x as gz), *a.* Exercising.
- EX-ER-CIS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be exercised or
used.
- EX-ER-CISE, *n.* Use; practice; exertion; task;
act of divine worship.
- EX-ER-CISE, *v. t.* To cause to act, as, to exercise
the body; to exert or use, as to exercise authority;
to practice, as to exercise an office; to train, as to
exercise troops.
- EX-ER-CISE, *v. i.* To use action or exertion; as,
to exercise for health.
- EX-ER-CIS-ED, *pp.* Used; practiced; trained.
- EX-ER-CI-TA'-TION, *n.* Exercise; practice.
- EX-ERGUE', (egs-erg') *n.* A little space round a
figure on a medal.
- EX-ERT', (x as gz), *v. t.* To use strength; to strain.
- EX-ER-TION, *n.* Effort; act of exerting.
- EX-FÖ'-LI-ATE, *v. i.* To come off in scales.
- EX-FO-LI-Ä'-TION, *n.* The scaling of a bone, &c.
- EX-HA'-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be exhaled.
- EX-HA-LÄ'-TION, *n.* Vapor; that which is ex-
haled.
- EX-HALE', *v. t.* To draw or send out; to emit.
- EX-HAL'-ED, *pp.* Emitted in vapor.
- EX-HALE-MENT, *n.* Matter exhaled; vapor.
- EX-HÄ'-LANT, *a.* Having the quality of exhaling
or evaporating.
- EX-HAUST', (x as gz), *v. t.* To drain to emptiness.
- EX-HAUST'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be exhausted.
- EX-HAUS'-TION, *n.* Act of exhausting; state of
being exhausted.
- EX-HAUST'-LESS, *a.* That can not be exhausted.
- EX-HER-E-DÄ'-TION, *n.* In *civil law*, a disinher-
iting; a father's excluding a child from inheriting
any part of his estate.
- EX-HIB'-IT, (x as gz), *v. t.* To show; to display.
- EX-HIB'-IT, *n.* A paper produced.
- EX-HIB'-IT-ED, *pp.* Shown; displayed; produced.
- EX-HIB'-IT-ER, *n.* One who exhibits.
- EX-HI-BI'-TION, *n.* A setting forth; display.
- EX-HI-BI'-TION-ER, *n.* In *English universities*,
one who has a pension granted for the encourage-
ment of learning.
- EX-HIL'-A-RATE, (eg-zhil'-a-rate), *v. t.* [L. *ex-
hilario*.] To make cheerful or merry.
- EX-HIL-A-RÄ'-TION, *n.* The act of making glad.
- EX-HORT', (x as gz), *v. t.* To advise or persuade.
- EX-HORT-A'-TION, *n.* Act of exhorting; advice;
counsel.
- EX-HORT'-A-TÖ-RY, *a.* Tending to exhort.
- EX-HORT'-ER, *n.* One who advises or exhorts.
- EX-HU-MÄ'-TION, *n.* A digging from the grave.
- EX-HÜME', *v. t.* To dig out of the earth what has
been buried.
- EX-I-GENCE, } *n.* Necessity; want; occasion.
- EX-I-GEN-CY, }
- EX-ILE, (x as gz), *n.* Banishment; a person ban-
ished.
- EX-ILE, *v. t.* To banish to a distant country.
- EX'-ILE, *a.* Small; slender; fine.
- EX-IL'-I-TY, *n.* Slenderness; thinness; fineness.
- EX-IST', (x as gz), *v. i.* To be; to live; to stay;
to continue in being.
- EX-IST'-ENCE, *n.* Being; state of having life.
- EX-IST'-ENT, *a.* Having being or life.
- EX'-IT, *n.* A going out; departure; death.
- EX-LEG'-IS-LÄ-TÖR, *n.* One lately a legislator.
- EX-MIN'-IS-TER, *n.* One lately a minister.
- EX'-ÖDE, *n.* In the *Greek drama*, the concluding
part of a play.
- EX'-O-DUS, *n.* Departure of the Israelites from
Egypt; the second book in the Bible.
- EX OF-FI'-CIO, [L.] By virtue of office.
- EX-OÖ'-EN-ÖUS, [L.] Growing by successive ad-
ditions to the outside of the wood.
- EX-ON'-ER-ATE, (x as gz), *v. t.* To unload or
disburden.
- EX-ON-ER-Ä'-TION, *n.* A disburdening.
- EX'-O-RA-BLE, *a.* That may be moved by entreaty.
- EX-ORB'-IT-ANCE, } *n.* Extravagance; excess-
iveness.
- EX-ORB'-IT-AN-CY, }
- EX-ORB'-IT-ANT, *a.* Excessive; unreasonable.
- EX-ORB'-IT-ANT-LY, *ad.* Enormously; exces-
sively.
- EX'-OR-CISE, *v. t.* To expel, as evil spirits, by
conjunction.
- EX'-OR-CIS-ED, *pp.* Expelled by conjunction.
- EX'-OR-CISM, *n.* The expulsion of evil spirits from
persons or places, by certain adjurations and cere-
monies.
- EX'-OR-CIST, *n.* One who casts out evil spirits.
- EX-ORD'-I-AL, (x as gz), *a.* Beginning; introduc-
tory.
- EX-ORD'-I-UM, *n.*; *plu.* EXORDIUMS. Introduction
or preamble.
- EX-ÖR-NA'-TION, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.
- EX-ÖS'-SE-ÖUS, *a.* Destitute of bones.
- EX-O-TER'-IC, *a.* External; applied to doctrines
taught publicly; opposed to *esoteric*, secret.
- EX-ÖT'-IC, *a.* Foreign; *n.* a foreign plant.
- EX-PAND', *v. t. or i.* To open; to spread; to dilate.
- EX-PANSE', *n.* A wide extent of space.
- EX-PANS-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being ex-
panded.
- EX-PANS'-I-BLE, *a.* That can be expanded.
- EX-PANS'-ILE, *a.* Capable of expansion.
- EX-PAN'-SION, *n.* Act of expanding; dilation.
- EX-PANS'-IVE, *a.* Having power to expand, or be
expanded; wide.
- EX PAR'-TE, [L.] By or on one side only.
- EX-PÄ'-TIATE, *v. i.* To rove; to wander; to en-
large.
- EX-PÄ'-TRI-ATE, *v. i.* To quit one's country, and
renounce citizenship.
- EX-PAT-RI-Ä'-TION, *n.* The quitting of one's
country, and the renunciation of citizenship.
- EX-PECT', *v. t.* To look or wait for.
- EX-PECT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be expected.
- EX-PECT'-AN-CY, *n.* A state of waiting.
- EX-PECT'-ANT, *a.* Waiting; looking for.
- EX-PECT'-ANT, *n.* One who is waiting for; one
who expects.
- EX-PECT'-Ä'-TION, *n.* A looking or waiting for;
object of expectation.
- EX-PECT'-ER, *n.* One who expects or waits for.
- EX-PEC'-TO-RANT, *n.* A medicine that promotes
discharges from the lungs.
- EX-PEC'-TÖ-RATE, *v. t.* To discharge from the
lungs.
- EX-PEC-TÖ-RÄ'-TION, *n.* Act of discharging
from the lungs.
- EX-PEC'-TÖ-RÄ-TIVE, *a.* Promoting expectora-
tion.
- EX-PE'-DI-ENCE, } *n.* Fitness or suitability to
EX-PE'-DI-EN-CY, } effect some good end, or the
purpose intended; propriety under the particular
circumstances.
- EX-PE'-DI-ENT, *a.* Fit; proper; suitable; useful.
- EX-PE'-DI-ENT, *n.* Way or means to an end.
- EX-PE'-DI-ENT-LY, *ad.* Fitly; with advantage.
- EX-PED'-I-TATE, *v. t.* To cut out the balls of a
dog's fore-feet.
- EX'-PE-DITE, *v. t.* To hasten; to dispatch; to
facilitate.
- EX'-PE-DITE-LY, *ad.* With quickness or dispatch.
- EX-PE-DI'-TION, *n.* Haste; dispatch; the march
of an army; as, the expedition of the French to
Egypt; an enterprise; as, the expedition to the
Pacific.
- EX-PE-DI'-TIOUS, *a.* Quick; done with dis-
patch.

BOOK; TÖNE, PULL, ÜSE. € like K; ÖH like SH; Ö like J; Ö like Z; ÖH as in thou.

EX-PE-DI'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Speedily; with dispatch.

EX-PEL', *v. t.* To drive out; to force away; to banish.

EX-PEL'-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be driven out.

EX-PEL'-LED, *pp.* Driven out or away.

EX-PEND', *v. t.* To spend; to lay out; to consume.

EX-PEND'-I-TURE, *n.* Act of spending; sum expended.

EX-PENSE', *n.* Money expended; charge; waste.

EX-PENSE'-LESS, *a.* Free from expense.

EX-PENS'-IVE, *a.* Costly; dear; incurring expense.

EX-PENS'-IVE-LY, *ad.* With great expense.

EX-PENS'-IVE-NESS, *n.* Costliness; addictedness to expense.

EX-PE'-RI-ENCE, *n.* [L. *experientia.*] Trial or series of trials or experiments; observation of a fact or of the same facts or events happening under like circumstances; trial, from suffering or enjoyment.

EX-PE'-RI-ENCE, *v. t.* To try or know by experiment; to suffer.

EX-PE'-RI-EN-CED, *pp.* Tried; used; suffered; *a.* taught by experience; skillful.

EX-PER'-I-MENT, *n.* Trial; essay; an act or operation for proving some fact or principle.

EX-PER'-I-MENT, *v. i.* To make trial; to make an experiment.

EX-PER-I-MENT'-AL, *a.* Founded on experiment.

EX-PER-I-MENT'-AL-IST, *n.* One who makes experiments.

EX-PER-I-MENT'-AL-LY, *ad.* By experience.

EX-PER'-I-MENT-ER, *n.* One who makes experiments.

EX-PER-I-MENT'-UM CRU'-CIS, [L. Experiment of the cross.] A decisive experiment.

EX-PERT', *a.* Taught by practice; skillful; dextrous.

EX-PERT'-LY, *ad.* Dextrously; skillfully.

EX-PERT'-NESS, *n.* Skillfulness; readiness; dexterity.

EX'-PI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be expiated.

EX'-PI-ATE, *v. t.* To atone for, as a crime; to make satisfaction for; to make reparation.

EX-PI-A'-TION, *n.* Atonement; satisfaction; the act of atoning for a crime; the means by which atonement is made.

EX'-PI-A-TO-RY, *a.* That makes expiation.

EX-PI-RA'-TION, *n.* Act of breathing out; end; death.

EX-PIRE', *v. t.* [L. *expiro.*] To throw breath out from the lungs; opposed to *inspire*; to exhale.

EX-PIRE', *v. i.* To emit the last breath; to perish; to come to an end.

EX-PIR'-ED, *pp.* Breathed out; exhaled.

EX-PLAIN', *v. t.* To show; to interpret; to illustrate.

EX-PLAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be made plain.

EX-PLAIN'-ED, *pp.* Expounded; illustrated.

EX-PLA-NA'-TION, *n.* Act of making plain; interpretation; a mutual exposition of meaning or motives.

EX-PLAN'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to explain.

EX'-PLE-TIVE, *n.* A word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy, or for ornament.

EX'-PLE-TO-RY, *n.* Serving to fill.

EX'-PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* That can be explained.

EX'-PLI-CATE, *v. t.* To unfold; to show; to explain.

EX-PLI-CA'-TION, *n.* An unfolding; explanation.

EX'-PLI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to explain.

EX-PLIC'-IT, *a.* Clear; plain; express; not ambiguous; unreserved.

EX-PLIC'-IT-LY, *ad.* Clearly; expressly.

EX-PLIC'-IT-NESS, *n.* Plainness of language.

EX-PLÓDE', *v. i.* To burst with loud report.

EX-PLÓDE', *v. t.* To decay or reject with noise; to reject with any marks of disapprobation.

EX-PLOIT', *n.* A heroic deed; a great achievement.

EX-PLO-RA'-TION, *n.* Act of exploring; examination.

EX-PLÓRE', *v. t.* [L. *exploro.*] To search; to examine; to scrutinize.

EX-PLÓR'-ED, *pp.* Searched; examined.

EX-PLÓ'-SION, *n.* A bursting with noise; discharge.

EX-PLÓ'-SIVE, *a.* Driving or bursting with force.

EX-PO'-NENT, *n.* A figure in algebra that shows how often a root is repeated.

EX-PO-NEN'-TIAL, *a.* A term used in fluxions.

EX-PÓRT', *v. t.* To transport or send goods from one country or state to another.

EX'-PORT, *n.* That which is carried out of a country in commerce.

EX-PÓRT'-A-BLE, *a.* That can be exported.

EX-PÓRT'-A'-TION, *n.* The carrying of goods out of the country.

EX-PÓRT'-ER, *n.* One who exports.

EX-PO'-SE', (ex-po-sa'-) [Fr.] Exposition.

EX-POSE', *v. t.* To lay open or bare; to exhibit; to remove from shelter; to lay open to attack; to make liable; to put in danger.

EX-POS'-ED, *pp.* Laid open; uncovered; offered.

EX-POS'-ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being exposed.

EX-PO-SI'-TION, *n.* Explanation; situation for opening to view.

EX-POS'-I-TIVE, *a.* Laying open; explanatory.

EX-POS'-I-TOR, *n.* An interpreter; an expounder.

EX-POS'-I-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to explain.

EX POST FAC'-TO, [L.] From an act done after the commission of a crime or offense. An *ex-post facto* law is one that renders an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable at the time it was committed.

EX-POS'-TU-LATE, *v. i.* To reason; to remonstrate.

EX-POS-TU-LA'-TION, *n.* Earnest reasoning with.

EX-POS'-TU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing expostulation.

EX-POS'-URE, *n.* Act of exposure; the state of being laid open to view, to danger, or any inconvenience; the situation of a place in regard to a free access of air.

EX-POUND', *v. t.* To explain; to interpret.

EX-POUND'-ER, *n.* One who interprets.

EX-PRESS', *v. t.* [Sp. *expresar*; Port. *expressar*; L. *expressum.*] To press out; to utter in words; to declare; to represent; to indicate.

EX-PRESS', *a.* Plain; clear; explicit; given in direct terms; sent on a particular errand; as, to send a messenger express.

EX-PRESS', *n.* A special messenger.

EX-PRESS'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be uttered, or pressed out.

EX-PRES'-SION, *n.* A pressing out; form of speech; declaration; representation.

EX-PRESS'-IVE, *a.* Adapted to express; emphatical.

EX-PRESS'-IVE-LY, *ad.* With force or emphasis.

EX-PRESS'-IVE-NESS, *n.* Force of expression.

EX-PRES-SI'-VO, (es-pres-se'-vo,) [It.] In music, with expression.

EX-PRESS'-LY, *ad.* In direct terms; plainly.

EX'-PRO-BRATE, *v. t.* To upbraid; to condemn.

EX-PRO-BRA'-TION, *n.* Act of upbraiding or censuring as reproachful.

EX PRO-FES'-SO, [L.] Professedly; by profession.

EX-PRO'-PRI-ATE, *v. t.* To disengage from appropriation.

EX-PUGN' *v. t.* To take by assault.

EX-PUG-NÁ'-TION, *n.* A taking by assault; conquest.

EX-PUL'-SION, *n.* Act of expelling.

EX-PULS'-IVE, *a.* Tending to drive out.

EX-PUNGE', (ex-punj'-) *v. t.* To blot or cross out; to erase; to efface.

EX-PUNG'-ED, *pp.* Effaced; obliterated.

EX-PUR'-GATE, or EX'-PUR-GATE, *v. t.* To cleanse; to purify.
 EX-PUR'-GA-TED, or EX'-PUR-GA-TED, *pp.* Purged; cleansed; purified.
 EX-PUR-GA'-TION, *n.* Act of purifying.
 EX-PUR-GA-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who retrenches or purifies.
 EX-PUR'-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Purifying; cleansing.
 EX'-QUIS-ITE, *a.* Very fine, excellent, or curious.
 EX'-QUIS-ITE-LY, *ad.* Nicely; completely.
 EX'-QUIS-ITE-NESS, *n.* Nicety; perfection.
 EX-SEC'-RE-TA-RY, *n.* One who was lately secretary.
 EX-SEC'-TION, *n.* A separation by cutting off.
 EX-SEN'-A-TOR, *n.* One lately senator.
 EX-SIC'-CANT, *a.* Drying; tending to dry.
 EX-SIC'-CATE, or EX'-SIC-CATE, *v. t.* To dry; to free from moisture.
 EX-SIC-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of drying.
 EX-SUC'-TION, *n.* Act of sucking out.
 EX-SU-DA'-TION, *n.* Discharges by sweating.
 EX-SUDE', *v. t. or i.* To discharge by sweating; to flow out.
 EX'-TANT', *a.* Now in being; standing in view.
 EX-TEM-PO-RA'-NE-OUS, *a.* Unpremeditated.
 EX-TEM-PO-RA-RY, *a.* Uttered without previous study.
 EX-TEM-PO-RE, *ad.* Without previous study.
 EX-TEM-PO-RIZE, *v. i.* To utter without study.
 EX-TEM-PO-RIZ-ED, *pret. and pp.* of EXTEMPO-RIZE.
 EX-TEND', *v. i.* To stretch; to reach.
 EX-TEND', *v. t.* To stretch; to enlarge; to spread.
 EX-TEND'-I-BLE, *a.* That can be extended.
 EX-TENS-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being extensible.
 EX-TENS'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be extended.
 EX-TEN'-SION, *n.* Act of extending; a spreading.
In philosophy, that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.
 EX-TENS'-IVE, *a.* Large; wide; of great extent.
 EX-TENS'-IVE-LY, *ad.* Widely; largely.
 EX-TENS'-IVE-NESS, *n.* Extent; wideness.
 EX-TEN'-SOR, *n.* *In anatomy*, a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, in opposition to the flexor.
 EX-TENT', *n.* Space; compass; bulk; length.
 EX-TEN'-U-ATE, *v. t.* To make thin; to lessen; to palliate.
 EX-TEN-U-A'-TION, *n.* Act of extenuating.
 EX-TE'-RI-OR, *a.* Outward; external; foreign.
 EX-TE'-RI-OR, *n.* The outward appearance or surface.
 EX-TERM-IN-ATE, *v. t.* To root out; to drive away; to destroy utterly.
 EX-TERM-IN-A'-TION, *n.* A rooting out; extirpation.
 EX-TERM-IN-A-TOR, *n.* One who exterminates.
 EX-TERM-IN-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to extirpate.
 EX-TERN'-AL, *a.* Outward; in appearance only; foreign.
 EX-TERN'-AL-LY, *ad.* Outwardly; in show.
 EX-TERN'-ALS, *n.* Outward rites and ceremonies.
 EX-TER-RA'-NE-OUS, *a.* Foreign; coming from abroad.
 EX-TILL', *v. i.* To drop or distill from.
 EX-TILL'-ED, *pret. and pp.* of EXTILL.
 EX-TILL-A'-TION, *n.* Act of falling in drops.
 EX-TINCT', *a.* Extinguished; existing no more.
 EX-TINCT'-ION, *n.* Abolition; destruction; a putting an end to.
 EX-TIN'-GUISH, *v. t.* [L. *extinguo.*] To put out; to quench; to destroy; to cloud; to put an end to.
 EX-TIN'-GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be quenched.
 EX-TIN'-GUISH-ER, *n.* A utensil to put out candles.
 EX-TIN'-GUISH-ED, *pp.* Quenched; destroyed.
 EX-TIN'-GUISH-MENT, *n.* A putting out or

quenching; abolition; destruction; putting an end to a right or estate.
 EX-TIR'-PATE. *v. t.* To root out; to destroy wholly.
 EX-TIR'-PA-TED, *pp.* Rooted up; destroyed.
 EX-TIR'-PA-TING, *ppr.* Rooting out; exterminating.
 EX-TIR-PA'-TION, *n.* Act of rooting out; total destruction.
 EX'-TIR-PA-TOR, *n.* One who extirpates; a destroyer.
 EX-TOL', *v. t.* To praise; to magnify; to exalt.
 EX-TOL'-LED, *pp.* Praised; magnified.
 EX-TORS'-IVE, *a.* Exacting by compulsion.
 EX-TORT', *v. t.* To exact oppressively; to wrest.
 EX-TOR'-TION, *n.* Unlawful exaction.
 EX-TOR'-TION-A-RY, *a.* Oppressive, containing extortion.
 EX-TOR'-TION-ER, *n.* One who practices extortion.
 EX'-TRA, Signifies *without*, or *beyond*, or in excess.
 EX'-TRACT, *n.* A substance drawn from another; a passage taken from a writing.
 EX-TRACT', *v. t.* To draw out; to take; to select.
In a general sense, to draw from by any means or operation.
 EX-TRACT'-ION, *n.* A drawing out; lineage.
 EX-TRACT'-IVE, *a.* That may be extracted.
 EX-TRA-FO-LI-A'-CEOUS, *a.* Growing on the outside of a leaf.
 EX-TRA-JU-DI'-CIAL, *a.* Out of the usual course of law.
 EX-TRA-MUN'-DANE, *a.* Beyond the limits of the material world.
 EX-TRA'-NE-OUS, *a.* Foreign; not intrinsic.
 EX-TRA-OR'-DIN-A-RI-LY, *ad.* Uncommonly; eminently.
 EX-TRA-OR'-DIN-A-RINESS, *n.* Remarkableness.
 EX-TRA-OR'-DIN-A-RY, (ex-tror'-din-a-ry,) *a.* 'Special; particular; uncommon; remarkable.
 EX-TRA-PA-RO'-CHI-AL, *a.* Not within a parish.
 EX-TRA-PRO-FES'-SION-AL, *a.* Foreign to a profession.
 EX-TRAV'-A-GANCE, *n.* [L. *extra* and *vagans.*]
 1. Literally, a wandering beyond a limit. 2. In writing or discourse, a going beyond the limits of strict truth or probability. 3. Excess of affection. 4. Excess in the expenditure of property; superfluous expense.
 EX-TRAV'-A-GANT, *a.* Wasteful; lavish in expenses.
 EX-TRAV'-A-GANT-LY, *ad.* Wastefully; lavishly.
 EX-TRAV'-A-SA-TED, *a.* Being out of the proper vessels.
 EX-TRAV-A-SA'-TION, *n.* A letting out of the proper vessels.
 EX-TREME', *a.* Outermost; utmost; furthest; most violent.
 EX-TREME', *n.* Utmost limit; extremity.
 EX-TREME'-LY, *ad.* In the utmost degree.
 EX-TREME' UN-C'-TION, among the Romanists, is the anointing of a sick person with oil, just before his death.
 EX-TREM'-I-TY, *n.* End; limit; utmost degree.
 EX'-TRI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be extricated.
 EX'-TRI-CATE, *v. t.* To set free; to disentangle.
 EX-TRI-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of disentangling.
 EX-TRIN'-SIC, *a.* Outward; external; foreign.
 EX-TRIN'-SIC-AL-LY, *ad.* Outwardly; externally.
 EX-TRUDE', *v. t.* To thrust out; to expel.
 EX-TRU'-SION, *n.* Act of thrusting out.
 EX-TU'-BE-RANCE, *n.* Protuberance; a knob.
 EX-TU'-BE-RANT, *a.* Swelled; standing out.
 EX-TU-MES'-CENCE, *n.* A swelling.
 EX-U'-BE-RANCE, (egz-u'-be-rance,) *n.* Luxuriance; richness; abundance.
 EX-U'-BE-RANT, *a.* Luxuriant; abundant.

EX-Ü-BE-RANT-LY, *ad.* Abundantly; plentifully.
 EX-Ü-DATE, }
 EX-Ü-DE, } *v. t.* To sweat out; to issue forth.
 EX-ÜL-CER-ATE, *v. t. or i.* To cause or grow to an ulcer; to fret; to corrode.
 EX-ÜL-CER-Ä-TION, *n.* A causing of ulcer, or the forming of an ulcer; a fretting.
 EX-ÜLT', *v. i.* (x as gz.) to rejoice greatly.
 EX-ÜLT-Ä-TION, *n.* Expression of great joy.
 EX-Ü'-VI-Æ, (egs-yu'-ve-e,) [L.] Cast skins or shells, something cast off.
 EX VI TER M'-IN-I, [L.] By the meaning, or force of the expression.
 EY'-AS, *n.* A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself.
 EYE, *n.* [A. S. *eag*; Goth. *auga*; Dan. *øye*; D. *oog*; G. *auge*; Sw. *oga*; Russ. *oko*; San. *akshi*; L. *oculus*; whence Fr. *œil*.] 1. Organ of sight. 2. Sight or view; regard; notice; a small hole; the bud of a plant.
 EYE, *v. t.* To watch; to observe; to view.
 EY'-ED, *pp.* Viewed; watched; having eyes.
 EYE'-BALL, *n.* The ball of the eye.

EYE'-BRIGHT, *n.* A plant, the euphrasia.
 EYE'-BROW, *n.* Hair growing over the eyes.
 EYE'-GLASS, *n.* A glass to help the sight.
 EYE'-LASH, *n.* Hair on the edge of the eyelid.
 EYE'-LESS, *a.* Having no eyes; blind.
 EYE'-LET-HOLE, *n.* A small hole for lace or cord.
 EYE'-LID, *n.* The cover of the eye.
 EYE'-SERV-ANT, *n.* A servant that require watching.
 EYE'-SERV-ICE, *n.* Service done only under the employer's eye.
 EYE'-SHOT, *n.* Glance of the eye; sight.
 EYE'-SIGHT, *n.* The sight of the eye.
 EYE'-SORE, *n.* Something offensive to the sight.
 EYE'-STONE, *n.* A small stone that is used to clean dust from the eye.
 EYE'-TOOTH, *n.* The tooth next the grinders.
 EYE'-WIT-NESS, *n.* One who saw what he testifies.
 EYRE, (äre,) *n.* A journey or circuit; a court of itinerant justices.
 EY'-RY, (ä-re) *n.* An aerie; a place where fowls of prey build their nests.

F.

F is a labial consonant, having no vocality but an aspirated sound, which may be continued at pleasure. Its kindred letter is *v*, which is chiefly distinguished from *f*, by being vocal. It has one uniform sound, as in father: The Latins received the letter from the Eolians, in Greece, who wrote it in the form of a double gamma; whence it was called di-gamma. F, stands for Fellow; as, F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society.
 FA'-BI-AN, *a.* Like Fabius, the Roman general who conquered by delaying to fight.
 FA'-BLE, *n.* An instructive fiction, a story; a falsehood.
 FA'-BLE, *v. t.* To feign or invent stories; to devise.
 FA'-BLED, *pp.* Feigned; invented; devised.
 FAB'-RIC, *n.* A building; a structure; cloth manufactured.
 FAB'-RIC-ATE, *v. t.* To forge; to devise; to construct.
 FAB'-RIC-Ä-TION, *n.* A framing; a forging.
 FAB'-RIC-A-TOR, *n.* One who constructs, or frames.
 FAB'-U-LIST, *n.* One who invents fables.
 FAB'-U-LOUS, *a.* Feigned; invented; forged; false.
 FAB'-U-LOUS-LY, *ad.* With fiction; feignedly.
 FACE, *n.* [L. *facia*; Fr. *face*.] The forepart of the head; surface; visage; presence; appearance; front; countenance.
 FACE, *v. t.* To meet in front; to oppose; to cover.
 FAC-ÄDE', (fas-säde') *n.* [Fr.] Front view or elevation of an edifice.
 FAC'-ED, *pp.* Opposed; covered in front.
 FACE'-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.
 FACE'-PAINT-ER, *n.* A painter of portraits.
 FACE'-PAINT-ING, *n.* Portrait painting.
 FAC'-ET, *n.* A little face, as of a diamond.
 FA-CE'-TLE, *n. plu.* [L.] Humorous writings; witty sayings.
 FA-CE'-TIOUS, *a.* Humorous; cheerful; witty.
 FA-CE'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* With humor; merrily.
 FA-CE'-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Pleasantry; sportive humor.
 FA'-CI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the face.
 FAC'-ILE, *a.* Easy to be done; flexible; pliant.

FA-CIL'-I-TATE, *v. t.* To make easy; to lessen the labor of.
 FA-CIL'-I-TÄ-TION, *n.* The act of making easy.
 FA-CIL'-I-TY, *n.* [L. *facilitas*.] 1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty. 2. Readiness, proceeding from skill or use; dexterity. 3. Pliancy; easiness to be persuaded; readiness of compliance; ease; easiness; complaisance.
 FA-CIL'-I-TIES, *n. plu.* Means to render easy; advantages.
 FA'-CING, *ppr.* Fronting; turning the face; covering the fore part.
 FA'-CING, *n.* A covering in front.
 FAC-SIM'-ILE, *n.* Exact likeness or copy, as of hand-writing.
 FACT, *n.* An act; deed; reality; truth.
 FAC'-TION, *n.* A political party; dissension.
 FAC'-TION-IST', *n.* One who promotes.
 FAC'-TIOUS, *a.* Given to party or dissension.
 FAC'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a factious manner.
 FAC'-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Inclination to form faction; an opposition to the government.
 FAC'-TI'-TIOUS, *a.* Made by art; artificial.
 FAC'-TOR, *n.* An agent in trade; a substitute. *In arithmetic*, the multiplier and the multiplicand.
 FAC'-TOR-AGE, *n.* Compensation to a factor.
 FAC'-TOR-Y, *n.* House of a factor; manufactory.
 FAC-TO'-TUM, *n.* [L. do every thing.] A servant employed in all kinds of work.
 FAC'-ÜL-TY, *n.* Power of the mind; ability; skill; officers of a college.
 FA-CUND'-ITY, *n.* Eloquence; readiness of speech.
 FAD'-DLE, *v. i.* To trifle; to toy; to play the fool.
 FADE, *v. i.* To wither; to decay; to lose color.
 FADE'-LESS, *a.* Unfading.
 FAD'-ING, *ppr.* Losing color; withering; *a.* subject to decay; liable to perish.
 FAD'-ING, *n.* Loss of color; decay.
 FAD'-ING-NESS, *n.* Decay; liableness to perish.
 FÄDGE, (faj,) *v. i.* To suit; to fit; to join closely.
 FAD'-Y, *a.* Tending to fade or decay.
 FA'-ERY, *a.* Pertaining to fairies.
 FAG, *v. i.* To become weary; to fail in strength.
 FAG-END', *n.* Untwisted end of a rope; last end; refuse or meaner part of a thing.

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BAR; METE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NOTE, DOVE, MOVE,

FAG'-OT, n. A bundle of branches of trees used for fuel, or for raising batteries, and filling ditches, and other purposes in fortification. The French use *fascine*, a term now adopted in England.

FAG'-OT, v. t. To tie or bind in a bundle.

FAG'-OT-ED, pp. Bound in a bundle.

FAIL, v. i. [*Fr. failir*; *L. fallo*; *G. fehlen.*] To cease to be sufficient; to decay; to decline; to perish; to miss; to miscarry; to become insolvent.

FAIL, v. t. To desert; to disappoint; to cease to aid.

FAIL, n. Omission; non-performance.

FAIL'-ED, pret. and **pp.** of **FAIL**.

FAIL'-ING, ppr. Becoming deficient; decaying; omitting.

FAIL'-ING, n. Deficiency; lapse; fault.

FAIL'-URE, (fail'-yur, n. A ceasing to supply; defect; act of becoming insolvent.

FAIN, a. Glad; pleased; rejoiced; *ad.* gladly.

FAINT, a. [*Ir. faine.*] Weak; languid; inclined to swoon.

FAINT, v. i. To swoon; to sink with fatigue or fear.

FAINT'-HEART-ED, a. Timorous; cowardly.

FAINT'-HEART-ED-NESS, n. Timorousness; want of courage.

FAINT'-ING, ppr. Falling into a swoon; failing.

FAINT'-ING, n. A swoon; temporary loss of respiration.

FAINT'-ISH, a. Slightly faint.

FAINT'-ISH-NESS, n. Slight degree of faintness.

FAINT'-LY, ad. Feebly; weakly; imperfectly.

FAINT'-NESS, n. Loss of color and respiration; want of vigor; feebleness.

FAINTS, n. plu. In distilling, gross fetid oil remaining after the spirit is drawn off.

FAIR, a. [*A. S. faeger*; *Dan. faver.*] Clear; white; pure; frank; honest; equitable.

FAIR, ad. Openly; frankly; civilly; equitably.

FAIR, n. [*Fr. faire*; *W. fair*; *L. forum.*] A handsome woman; a stated market. *The fair*, the female sex.

FAIR'-ING, n. A present given at a fair.

FAIR'-LY, ad. Openly; justly; honestly.

FAIR'-NESS, n. Open, just conduct; clearness of skin; beauty.

FAIR'-SPOK-EN, a. Courteous in speech; civil.

FAIR'-Y, n. [*G. fee*; *Fr. fée.*] A fay; an imaginary being or spirit supposed to assume a human form, dance in meadows, steal infants, &c. *Fairy of the mine*, an imaginary being supposed to inhabit mines. *Fairy ring*, a phenomenon observed in fields, supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances; enchantress.

FAIR'-Y, a. Belonging to fairies.

FAIR'-Y-LAND, n. The imaginary abode of fairies.

FAITH, n. [*W. fyz*; *Arm. feiz*; *L. fides*; *It. fede*; *Sp. and Port. fe*; *Fr. foi.*] 1. Belief; the assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another, resting on his authority and veracity. 2. The assent of the mind to the truth of a proposition advanced by another. 3. In *theology*, the assent of the mind to the truth of what God has revealed. 4. The object of belief; the doctrines or system of doctrines believed. 5. Fidelity; sincerity; faithfulness; honor.

FAITH'-FUL, a. Firm to the truth, to trust, or to covenants; loyal.

FAITH'-FUL-LY, ad. Honestly; with fidelity.

FAITH'-FUL-NESS, n. Fidelity; firm adherence to truth or trust.

FAITH'-BREACH, n. Breach of faith; treachery.

FAITH'-LESS, a. Unbelieving; disloyal; treacherous.

FAITH'-LESS-NESS, n. Unbelief; treachery.

FAKE, n. A coil or turn of a cable when coiled.

FA'-KIR, }
FA'-QUIR, } *n.* A monk in India.

FALC'-ATE, a. Hooked; like a scythe.

FAL'-CHION, n. A short crooked sword.

FAL'-CI-FORM, a. Resembling a sickle.

FAL'-CON, (faw'-kn or fal'-kon, n. A hawk, especially one trained to sport.

FAL'-CON-ER, (fawk'-ner or fal'-con-er, n. One who breeds hawks for catching wild fowls.

FAL'-CON-ET, n. A small cannon.

FAL'-CON-RY, (fawk'-n-ry or fal'-con-ry, n. The art or practice of taking wild fowls by means of hawks.

FALL, v. i. pret. fell, and **pp.** fallen. To descend by gravity; to drop; to decline; to sink; to decrease; to apostatize.

FALL, n. A descent; a dropping down; degradation.

FAL-LA'-CIOUS, a. Deceptive; producing mistake.

FAL-LA'-CIOUS-LY, ad. Deceitfully; with deception.

FAL-LA'-CIOUS-NESS, n. Tendency to mislead.

FAL'-LA-CY, n. Deceitfulness; false appearance.

FAL'-EN, pp. or a. of fall. Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.

FAL-LI-BL-I-TY, n. Liableness to err, or to be deceived; uncertainty.

FAL'-LI-BLE, a. Liable to err, or to be deceived.

FAL'-LING, ppr. Descending; declining; decreasing.

FALL-ING-SICK'-NESS, n. The epilepsy.

FAL'-LOW, a. Pale red, or yellow; untilled.

FAL'-LOW, n. Land left untilled, or plowed and not sowed.

FAL'-LOW, v. t. To plow, harrow, and break without sowing.

FAL'-LOW-ED, pp. Plowed and harrowed without sowing.

FAL'-LOW-ING, n. The plowing and harrowing of land, without sowing it.

FAL'-LOW-NESS, n. A fallow state; barrenness.

FALSE, a. Not true; not well founded; counterfeit; not honest; not faithful; hypocritical.

FALSE-HEART-ED, a. Deceitful; treacherous.

FALSE-LY, ad. Erroneously; treacherously.

FALSE-NESS, n. Want of truth or integrity.

FALSE-HOOD, }
FALS'-I-TY, } *n.* A lie; want of truth.

FAL-SET'-TO, n. [*It.*] In *music*, a feigned voice; usually applied to the higher notes in the scale; that part of a person's voice which lies above its natural compass.

FAL-SI CRI'-MEN, [L.] Forgery.

FALS'-I-FI-A-BLE, a. That may be falsified or counterfeited.

FALS'-I-FI-CA'-TION, n. Act of falsifying.

FALS'-I-FIER, n. One who falsifies.

FALS'-I-FY, v. t. To counterfeit; to forge; to disprove.

FALS'-ITY, n. Contrariety to truth.

FAL'-TER, v. i. To hesitate in speech; to stammer; to be unsteady.

FAL'-TER-ED, pret. and **pp.** of **FALTER**.

FAL'-TER-ING, ppr. Hesitating in speech.

FAL'-TER-ING-LY, ad. With stammering.

FAME, n. [*L. fama.*] Reputation; renown; report.

FAM'-ED, a. Renowned; celebrated.

FAME'-LESS, a. Having no fame; not known abroad.

FA-MIL'-IAR, (fa-mil'-yar, a. Affable; free; intimate; well acquainted with.

FA-MIL'-IAR, n. An intimate acquaintance.

FA-MIL'-IAR'-I-TY, n. Affableness; easy intercourse.

FA-MIL'-IAR-IZE, v. t. To habituate; to accustom.

FA-MIL'-IAR-IZ-ED, pp. Made familiar; habituated.

FA-MIL'-IAR-LY, ad. Intimately; without formality.

FA-MIL'-IAR SPIR'-IT, n. A wizard.

FAM'-I-LY, *n.* [L. and Sp. *familia*.] Household; lineage; tribe.
 FAM'-INE, *n.* Want of sufficient food; dearth.
 FAM'-ISH, *v. t. or i.* To starve; to die of hunger.
 FAM'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Exhausted for want of food.
 FAM'-ISH-MENT, *n.* Extreme want of food.
 FA'-MOUS, *a.* Renowned; noted; celebrated in fame or public report.
 FA'-MOUS-LY, *ad.* With great renown.
 FA'-MOUS-NESS, *n.* Renown; great fame; celebrity.
 FAN, *n.* An instrument to blow the face, and one to winnow grain.
 FAN, *v. t.* To blow, or winnow with a fan.
 FA-NAT'-IC, } *a.* Wild and enthusiastic in
 FA-NAT'-IC-AL, } opinions.
 FA-NAT'-IC, *n.* An enthusiast; a bigot.
 FA-NAT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With wild enthusiasm.
 FA-NAT'-I-CISM, *n.* Wild and extravagant notions.
 FAN'-CI-ED, *pp.* Conceived; liked.
 FAN'-CI-FUL, *a.* Whimsical; strange; odd.
 FAN'-CI-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a fanciful manner.
 FAN'-CI-FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being whimsical.
 FAN'-CY, *n.* The faculty of forming images in the mind; opinion; notion; taste; whim.
 FAN'-CY, *v. t.* To form a conception; to be pleased with; to like.
 FAN'-CY, *v. t. or i.* To imagine or suppose; to long for.
 FANE, *n.* A temple; a church.
 FAN-DAN'-GO, *n.* A Spanish dance.
 FAN'-FA-RON, *n.* A bully; a blusterer.
 FAN-FAR-ON-ADÉ', *n.* A swaggering; a vain boasting.
 FANG, *n.* A tusk; a claw or talon; a nail.
 FANG'-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having fangs or claws.
 FANG'-LED, *a.* Made gaudy; showy.
 FANG'-LESS, *a.* Having no fangs or tusks; toothless.
 FAN'-ION, (fan'-yon), *n.* A small flag.
 FAN'-LIGHT, *n.* A window in the form of an open fan.
 FAN-TA'-SIA, *n.* Fanciful air in music not restricted to the severe laws of composition.
 FAN'-TASM, *n.* An idle conceit; a whim.
 FAN-TAS'-TIC, } *a.* Fanciful; whimsical.
 FAN-TAS'-TIC-AL, }
 FAN-TAS'-TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* Whimsically; oddly.
 FAN-TAS'-TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Whimsicalness; oddness.
 FAN'-TA-SY, *n.* (now written *fancy*.) Fancy; conceit.
 FAR, *a.* [A. S. *feor*.] Distant; remote.
 FAR, *ad.* To or at a great distance.
 FAR'-FAM-ED, *a.* Widely renowned or celebrated.
 FAR'-FETCH-ED, *a.* Brought from a distance.
 FARCE, *n.* A dramatic composition, written without regularity and filled with numerous conceits.
 FARCE, *v. t.* To stuff; to swell out.
 FAR'-CI-CAL, *a.* Belonging to farce; droll.
 FAR'-CI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In a farcical manner.
 FAR'-CI-LITE, *n.* Pudding stone; formed of pebbles agglutinated by a cement.
 FAR'-CY, *n.* A disease of horses; a mange.
 FARD'-EL, *n.* A little pack; a pack saddle.
 FARE, *v. i.* To be in a good or bad state; to happen; to be entertained.
 FARE, *n.* Price of passage; food; hire of a carriage.
 FARE-WELL', *n.* Wish of welfare at parting.
 FAR-IN, } *n.* The pollen or dust of flowers.
 FA-RI'-NÁ, }
 FAR-IN-A'-CEOUS, *a.* Consisting of meal or flour.
 FARM, *n.* [A. S. *farma*, *fearm*.] Land occupied by a farmer.
 FARM, *v. t.* To lease or rent for a price.
 FARM'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be farmed.

FARM'-ED, *pp.* Leased; rented.
 FARM'-ER, *n.* One who cultivates land; one who collects duties at a certain rate per cent.
 FARM'-ING, *n.* The practice of tilling land.
 FAR'-MOST, *a.* Most remote or distant.
 FAR'-NESS, *n.* Distance; remoteness.
 FAR-RAG'-I-NOUS, *n.* Formed of various materials; mixed.
 FAR-RA'-GO, *a.* A confused medley.
 FAR'-RI-ER, *n.* One who shoes or cures horses.
 FAR'-RI-ER-Y, *n.* The shoeing or curing of horses.
 FAR'-ROW, *n.* A litter of pigs; *v. t.* to bring forth pigs.
 FAR'-ROW, *a.* Not producing a calf in the year.
 FAR'-THER, *a.* [A. S. *forther*. Further is the genuine word.] Being at a greater distance.
 FAR'-THER, *ad.* At a greater distance; more remotely.
 FAR'-THEST, *a.* Most remote.
 FAR'-THING, *n.* The fourth of a penny.
 FAR'-THIN-GALE, *n.* A hoop petticoat, &c.
 FAS'-CES, (fas'-cez), *n. plu.* [L.] Rods with an ax borne before Roman Consuls.
 FAS'-CIA, (fash'-e-ä), *n.* [L.] A bandage or fillet, a tendinous expansion covering the muscles.
 FAS'-CI-ELE, *n.* A bundle; a species of inflorescence.
 FAS-CIE'-U-LAR, *a.* United in a bundle.
 FAS'-CIN-ATE, *v. t.* To charm; to enchant; to bewitch.
 FAS-CIN-A'-TION, *n.* A charming or bewitching.
 FAS-CINE', (fas'-seen'), *n.* [Fr.] A fagot; a bundle of sticks used in fortification.
 FASH'-ION, *n.* Form; custom; mode; sort.
 FASH'-ION, *v. t.* To form; to mold; to cast to a shape.
 FASH'-ION-A-BLE, *a.* Being according to the fashion.
 FASH'-ION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* A being in the fashion.
 FASH'-ION-A-BLY, *ad.* According to the fashion.
 FASH'-ION-ED, *pp.* Formed; modeled; shaped.
 FASH'-ION-ER, *n.* One who fashions or adapts.
 FASH'-ION-ING, *pp.* Making; forming.
 FAST, *v. i.* To abstain from food.
 FAST, *n.* Abstinence from food; day for fasting.
 FAST, *a.* Firm; fixed; sure; rapid; swift.
 FAST, *ad.* With speed or celerity.
 FAST'-DAY, *n.* The day on which fasting is observed.
 FAST'-EN, *v. t.* (fäs'-n,) To make firm or tight; to secure.
 FAST'-EN-ED, *pp.* Fixed; secured; tied.
 FAST'-EN-ING, *pp.* Making fast or firm.
 FAST'-EN-ING, *n.* That which confines or fixes.
 FAST'-HAND-ED, *a.* Covetous; close; avaricious.
 FAS-TID'-IOUS, *a.* Over nice; squeamish.
 FAS-TID'-IOUS-LY, *ad.* With squeamishness.
 FAS-TID'-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Squeamishness; disdain.
 FAST'-ING, *n.* The act of abstaining from food.
 FAT, *n.* The oily part of animal bodies; a vat.
 FAT, *a.* Plump; gross; greasy; dull.
 FAT, *v. t.* To make or grow fat; to fatten.
 FA'-TAL, *a.* Deadly; mortal; destructive; necessary.
 FA'-TAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of fate or necessity.
 FA'-TAL-IST, *n.* one who holds to necessity.
 FA-TAL'-I-TY, *n.* Decree of fate; invincible necessity.
 FA'-TAL-LY, *ad.* Mortally; necessarily.
 FA'-TA MOR-GÁ'-NÁ, *n.* [It.] An extraordinary state of atmospheric refraction, by which objects below the horizon become visible.
 FÁTE, *n.* Destiny; death; destruction; event.
 FÁ'-TED, *n.* Destined; decreed by fate.
 FATES, *n.* In mythology, the destinies supposed to preside over men.

FA'-THER, *n.* A male parent; an ancestor; pro-tector.
 FA'-THER, *v. t.* To adopt as a child; to adopt as one's own.
 FA'-THER-ED, *pp.* Adopted; ascribed to.
 FA'-THER-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a father.
 FA'-THER-IN-LAW, *n.*; *plu.* FATHERS-IN-LAW. The father of one's husband or wife.
 FA'-THER-LAND, *n.* The native land of one's an-cestors.
 FA'-THER-LESS, *a.* Having no father.
 FA'-THER-LI-NESS, *n.* Tenderness of a father.
 FA'-THER-LY, *a.* Like or becoming a father.
 FATH'-OM, *n.* Six feet; compass; penetration.
 FATH'-OM, *v. t.* To compass; to penetrate to the bottom; to comprehend.
 FATH'-OM-LESS, *a.* Bottomless; that can not be penetrated or comprehended.
 FA-TID'-IC-AL, *a.* Prophetic; foretelling.
 FAT'-I-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be wearied or tired.
 FA-TIG-UE', (fa-tēeg') *n.* Great weariness; toil.
 FA-TIG-UE', *v. t.* To tire; to weary to excess; to weary by importunity.
 FA-TIG U'-ED, (fa-tēeg'-d) *pp.* Wearied; tired.
 FA-TIG U'-ING, *a.* Inducing weariness.
 FAT'-LING, *n.* A fat animal, as a kid or lamb.
 FAT'-NESS, *n.* Corpulence; fleshiness; unctuous-ness; fertility.
 FAT'-TEN, (fat'-n) *v. t.* To make or grow fat.
 FAT'-TEN-ED, (fat'-nd) *pp.* Made fat; plump or fleshy.
 FA-TIL'-O-QUIST, *n.* A fortune teller.
 FAT'-TY, *a.* Consisting of fat; greasy.
 FA-TU'-I-TY, *n.* Foolishness; weakness of intellect.
 FAT'-U-OUS, *a.* Foolish; weak; silly.
 FAU'-CET, *n.* A pipe for drawing liquors from a cask.
 FAULT, *n.* A defect; failing; mistake; offense.
 FAULT, *v. t.* To blame; to charge with an offense.
 FAULT'-ED, *pp.* Blamed; accused.
 FAULT'-FYND-ER, *n.* One who censures or objects.
 FAULT'-I-LY, *ad.* With failing or mistake.
 FAULT'-I-NESS, *n.* Defectiveness; blamableness; error.
 FAULT'-ING, *ppr.* Blaming; charging with a fault.
 FAULT'-LESS, *a.* Free from fault, crime or defect.
 FAULT'-Y, *a.* Guilty of a fault; defective.
 FAUN, *n.* A kind of sylvan deity.
 FAUX PAS', (fō-pā') [Fr.] A false step.
 FĀ VOR, *n.* Kind regard; support; lenity; a gift.
 FĀ VOR, *v. t.* To countenance; to support; to as-sist; to ease; to spare; to resemble.
 FĀ'-VOR-A-BLE, *a.* Kind, propitious to success.
 FĀ'-VOR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Kindness; propitious-ness.
 FĀ'-VOR-A-BLY, *ad.* With kindness or favor.
 FĀ'-VOR-ED, *pp.* Aided; countenanced; spared.
 FĀ'-VOR-ER, *n.* One who countenances or favors.
 FĀ'-VOR-ITE, *n.* A particular friend; one greatly beloved.
 FĀ'-VOR-ITE, *a.* Regarded with particular favor.
 FĀ'-VOR-IT-ISM, *n.* Disposition to favor a friend; partiality.
 FAWN, *n.* A young deer; a servile cringe or bow.
 FAWN, *v. i.* To cringe or flatter servilely.
 FAWN'-ING, *ppr.* Cringing; flattering meanly.
 FAWN'-ING-LY, *ad.* With servile adulation.
 FAY, *v. i.* To fit; to join closely.
 FAY, *n.* A fairy; an elf.
 FEAL'-TY, *n.* Homage; fidelity; loyalty.
 FEAR, *n.* Apprehension of evil; reverence.
 FEAR, *v. t.* or *i.* To apprehend evil; to stand in awe of.
 FEAR'-ED, *pp.* Apprehended with pain; reve-renced.
 FEAR'-FUL, *a.* Timorous; afraid; awful.
 FEAR'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With fear; timorously.
 FEAR'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Fear; timorousness.

FEAR'-LESS, *a.* Free from fear; undaunted.
 FEAR'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without fear; boldly.
 FEAR'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from fear; bold-ness.
 FEA-SI-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Practicability.
 FEA'-SI-BLE, *a.* Practicable; that can be per-formed.
 FEA'-SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Feasibility; practicability.
 FEAST, *n.* A sumptuous entertainment or repast, something that delights and entertains.
 FEAST, *v. t.* or *i.* To eat or entertain sumptuously.
 FEAST'-ER, *n.* One who eats at or gives a feast.
 FEAST'-FUL, *a.* Festive; gay; luxurious.
 FEAST'-ING, *ppr.* Eating luxuriously; gratifying
 FEAT, *n.* An action; deed; exploit.
 FEATH'-ER, *n.* [A. S. *fether*; G. *feder*; D. *veder*; meaning to expand.] A plume; that which forms the covering of fowls.
 FEATH'-ER, *v. t.* To cover with plumage.
 FEATH'-ER-ED, *a.* Covered with feathers.
 FEATH'-ER-EDG-ED, *a.* Sloped to an edge on one side.
 FEATH'-ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of feathers.
 FEATH'-ER-Y, *a.* Covered with plumage.
 FEA'-TURE, (fete'-yur) *n.* The form of the face; single lineament.
 FEA'-TUR-ED, (fete'-yurd) *a.* Having features.
 FEB'-RI-FUGE, *n.* A medicine to cure fever.
 FE'-BRILE, *a.* Partaking of fever.
 FEB'-RU-A-RY, *n.* The second month of the year.
 FE'-CAL, *a.* Containing dregs.
 FE'-CIT, [L.] He made.
 FE'-U-LĀ, *n.* Starch or farina.
 FE'-U-LENCE, *n.* Foul matter in liquors.
 FE'-U-LENT, *a.* Foul; muddy; full of dregs.
 FE'-CUND, *a.* Fruitful; productive.
 FE'-CUND-ATE, *v. t.* To impregnate; to make prolific.
 FE'-CUND-A'-TION, *n.* Act of making fruitful.
 FE'-CUND'-I-TY, *n.* Fruitfulness; productiveness.
 FED'-ER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a league.
 FED'-ER-AL-IST, *n.* An appellation in America, given to the friends of the constitution of the United States, at its first formation.
 FED'-E-RATE, *a.* Leagued; united; confederate.
 FED-E-RĀ'-TION, *n.* Act of uniting in a league.
 FED-E-RĀ'-TIVE, *a.* Uniting in confederacy.
 FEE, *n.* A reward; perquisite.
 FEE, *v. t.* To retain by a fee; to engage; to bribe.
 FEE, *n.* Primarily, a loan of land; an estate in trust, granted by a prince or lord, to be held by the grantee, on condition of personal service, or other condition. An *absolute fee*, or *fee simple*, is land which a man holds, to himself or his heirs forever, who are called tenants in fee simple. A *limited fee* is an estate clogged with certain conditions. In the United States, an estate in fee simple is held by a person in his own right, and descendible to his heirs forever.
 FEE'-BLE, *a.* Very weak; infirm; slow.
 FEE'-BLE-MIND-ED, *a.* Weak in mind; not res-olute.
 FEE'-BLE-NESS, *n.* Weakness; infirmity.
 FEE'-BLY, *ad.* Weakly; faintly.
 FEED, *v. t.* or *i. pret.* and *pp.* fed. To supply with food; to eat.
 FEED, *n.* Food; meat; pasture.
 FEED'-ER, *n.* One that feeds; one that fattens cattle; a source that supplies a canal with water.
 FEED'-ING, *ppr.* Giving food to; eating; grazing.
 FEEL, *v. t.* or *i. pret.* and *pp.* felt. To perceive by the touch.
 FEEL, *n.* Sense or act of perception; touch.
 FEEL'-ER, *n.* One that feels; limb of an insect.
 FEEL'-ING, *ppr.* Perceiving by touch; handling; *a.* expressive of sensibility; easily affected.
 FEEL'-ING *n.* The sense of touch; sensibility; tenderness; emotion.

FEE'LING-LY, *ad.* With sensibility; tenderly.
FEET, *plu.* of Foot.
FEIGN, (fane,) *v. t.* [Fr. *feindre*; L. *fungo*.] To pretend; to devise; to invent.
FEIGN'-ED, (fan'-d,) *pp.* Pretended; dissembled.
FEIGN'-ED-LY, *ad.* With dissimulation.
FEIGN'-ER, *n.* One who dissembles.
FEIGN'-ING, *ppr.* Dissembling; simulating.
FEIGN'-ING, (fan'-ing,) *n.* A false appearance.
FEINT, (faint,) *n.* A false show; pretense.
FE-LIC'-I-TATE, *v. t.* To make happy; to congratulate.
FE-LIC-I-TA'-TION, *n.* Congratulation; kind wish.
FE-LIC'-I-TOUS, *a.* Yielding happiness; happy.
FE-LIC'-I-TY, *n.* Bliss; happiness; blessedness.
FE'-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to cats and their kind.
FELL, *a.* Fierce; cruel; savage; *n.* a hide.
FELL, *pret.* of FALL.
FELL, *v. t.* To strike or cut down; to cause to fall.
FELL'-ED, *pp.* Knocked or cut down.
FEL'-LÖW, *n.* [A. S. *felaw*.] One of a pair; a member of a college that shares its revenues; a member of a corporation; an associate or equal; a man in contempt.
FEL'-LÖW, *v. t.* To match; to pair; to suit; to fit.
FEL'-LÖW-FEEL'-ING, *n.* Sympathy.
FEL'-LÖW-HEIR, *n.* A co-heir; joint heir.
FEL'-LÖW-SHIP, *n.* Society; intercourse; connection; station in a college or university.
FEL'-LÖW-SOL'-DIER, *n.* A companion in warfare and arms.
FEL'-LÖW-WORK'-ER, *n.* A co-worker.
FEL'-LÖE or **FEL'-LY**, *n.* The rim of a wheel.
FE'-LO DE SE, [L.] *In law*, one who commits suicide.
FELL'-MÖN-GER, *n.* A dealer in hides.
FEL'-ON, *n.* One guilty of felony; a painful tumor or whitlow.
FE-LÖ'-NI-ÖUS, *a.* Malignant; containing felony.
FE-LÖ'-NI-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* In a felonious manner.
FEL'-ON-Y, *n.* A capital crime.
FELT, *pret.* and *pp.* of FEEL.
FELT, *n.* Cloth or stuff of wool; a wool hat.
FELT, *v. t.* To make compact by fulling.
FE-LUC'-EÄ, *n.* A vessel with oars and lateen sails.
FEL'-WÖRT, *n.* A species of gentian; a plant.
FE'-MALE, *n.* The sex that bears young.
FE'-MALE, *a.* Noting the sex that bears young.
FEME-COV'-ERT, } (fäme-kuv'-ert,) *n.* A married woman.
FEMME-COV'-ERT, }
FEME-SOLE, } (fäme'-sole,) *n.* *In law*, an unmarried woman.
FEMME-SOLE, }
FEM'-IN-INE, *a.* Pertaining to females of the human race; soft; tender; effeminate.
FEM'-O-RAL, *a.* Belonging to the thigh.
FEN, *n.* A marsh; bog; morass.
FENCE, *n.* A wall; hedge or other structure to guard land from cattle.
FENCE, *v. t.* or *i.* To inclose with a fence; to guard.
FENC'-ED, *pp.* Inclosed with a fence; guarded.
FENCE'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a fence.
FENC'-ER, *n.* One who teaches or practices fencing.
FENC'-I-BLE, *n.* A soldier for defense of the country.
FENC'-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with a fence.
FENC'-ING, *n.* Materials for fences; use of the foil.
FENC'-ING-MAS-TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of attack and defense with the sword.
FENC'-ING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school for teaching the art of fencing.
FEND, *v. t.* or *i.* To repel; to keep off; to ward off.
FEND'-ER, *n.* That which defends us against coals of fire.

FEN'-NEL, *n.* A fragrant plant.
FEN'-NY, *a.* Marshy; boggy; growing in fens.
FEOFF, (fef or fef,) *v. t.* To invest with the fee of land.
FEOFF'-ED, *pp.* Invested with the fee of land.
FEOFF'-EE', *n.* One invested with the fee of land.
FEOFF'-ER, *n.* One who grants a fee of lands.
FEOFF'-MENT, *n.* Act of enfeoffing or granting a fee.
FE-RÄ'-CI-ÖUS, *a.* Fruitful; producing abundantly.
FE'-RÆ NA-TU'-RÆ, [L.] Wild; not tamed.
FE'-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to holidays.
FE'-RINE, *a.* Wild; savage; cruel.
FE'-RINE-NESS, } *n.* Savage fierceness; wild-
FER'-I-TY, } ness.
FER'-MENT, *n.* A gentle boiling; heat; tumult.
FER-MENT', *v. t.* or *i.* To work; to effervesce.
FER-MENT'-A-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of fermentation.
FER-MENT-A'-TION, *n.* A working, as of liquors.
FER-MENT'-A-TIVE, *a.* Causing fermentation.
FERN, *n.* A genus of plants.
FERN'-Y, *a.* Overgrown with fern.
FE-RÖ'-CI-ÖUS, *a.* Savage; fierce; cruel; rapacious.
FE-RÖ'-CIÖUS-LY, *ad.* Fiercely.
FE-RÖ'-CIÖUS-NESS, *n.* Savage fierceness.
FE-ROC'-I-TY, *n.* Savageness; cruelty.
FER'-RE-ÖUS, *a.* Made of iron; like iron.
FER'-RET, *n.* A small quadruped; woolen tape.
FER'-RET, *v. t.* To drive from a lodge.
FER'-RET'-ED, *pp.* Driven from a burrow or lurking place.
FER'-RET-ING, *ppr.* Driving from a lurking place.
FER'-RI-AGE, *n.* Fare or toll for passing a ferry.
FER-RIF'-ER-ÖUS, *a.* Producing or yielding iron.
FER-RU'-GIN-ÖUS, *a.* Partaking of or like iron.
FER'-RULE, (fer'-ril,) *n.* A ring at the end of a stick.
FER'-RIED, *pp.* Conveyed in a boat.
FER'-RY, *n.* A place for passing a river or lake; a boat.
FER'-RY, *v. t.* To convey over water in a boat.
FER'-RY-BÖAT, *n.* A boat for conveying passengers over streams.
FER'-RY-MAN, *n.* One who attends or keeps a ferry.
FER'-TILE, *a.* Fruitful; producing much.
FER-TIL'-I-TY, *n.* Fruitfulness; abundant resources.
FER'-TIL-IZE, *v. t.* To enrich, as land; to make fruitful.
FER-TIL-IZ-ED, *pp.* To make rich and productive.
FER'-TIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making fruitful; *a.* adapted to make fruitful.
FER-TIL-I'-TY, *n.* Richness of soil; fruitfulness.
FER'-ULE, *n.* A wooden slapper for the hand.
FER'-VEN-CY, *n.* Ardent warmth, as in prayer.
FER'-VENT, *a.* Warm; ardent; zealous.
FER'-VENT-LY, *ad.* With fervor; warmly; vehemently.
FERV'-ID, *a.* Warm; animated; eager; earnest.
FERV'-ID-LY, *ad.* With glowing warmth.
FERV'-ID-NESS, *n.* Heat; warmth; zeal; ardor.
FERV'-OR, *n.* Heat; warmth of mind; ardor.
FES'-EUE, *n.* A wire to point out letters.
FES'-TAL, *a.* Relating to a feast; joyous; merry.
FES'-TER, *v. i.* To rankle; to grow virulent; to corrupt.
FES'-TER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of FESTER.
FES'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Rankling; growing virulent.
FES'-TI-VAL, *a.* Pertaining to a feast; joyous.
FES'-TI-VAL, *n.* A feast; a solemn day.
FES-TIV'-I-TY, *n.* Social joy or mirth; gaiety.
FES-TOON', *n.* A wreath; border of flowers.
FES-TOON, *v. t.* To form in festoons; to adorn with festoons.

FETCH, *v. t.* To go and bring; to draw; to reach.
 FETCH, *n.* A stratagem; artifice; trick.
 FETE, (fâte), [Fr.] A festival; a holiday.
 FET-ID, *a.* Rank; strong; offensive to the smell.
 FET-ID-NESS, *n.* Rankness; offensive smell.
 FET-LOCK, *n.* Hair behind the pastern of a horse.
 FET-TER, *n.* A chain for the feet.
 FET-TER, *v. t.* To chain; to shackle; to bind.
 FET-TER-LESS, *ad.* Without fetters.
 FE-TUS, *n.*; *plu.* FETUSES. An animal when first formed.
 FEUD, (fûde), *n.* Quarrel; contention; broil.
 FEUD, *n.* Land held of a superior on condition of rendering service to the lord.
 FEUD-AL, *a.* Held of a lord or superior on condition; pertaining to or consisting of feuds.
 FEUD-AL-ISM, *n.* The system of feudal tenures.
 FEUD-A-RY, *a.* Holding land of a superior.
 FEUD-A-TO-RY, *n.* One who holds of a superior.
 FEU-DE-JOIE, (fu-de-zhwar'), [Fr.] A bonfire; a firing of guns in token of joy.
 FEUD-IST, *n.* A writer of feuds.
 FE-VER, *n.* A disease marked by increase of heat and an accelerated pulse.
 FE-VER-FEW, *n.* A plant supposed to cure fevers.
 FE-VER-ISH, *a.* Affected with slight fever; hot.
 FE-VER-ISH-NESS, *n.* A slight febrile affection.
 FE-VER-OUS, *a.* Having a fever, or a tendency to produce fever.
 FEW, (fu), *a.* A small number; not many.
 FEW-NESS, *n.* Smallness of number; paucity.
 FT-AT, *n.* Let it be done; a decree.
 FIB, *n.* A story; lie; falsehood.
 FIB, *v. t.* To tell that which is false; to lie.
 FIB-BER, *n.* One that fibs or tells false stories.
 FT-BER, } *n.* A slender thread of an animal or
 FT-BRE, } plant.
 FT-BRIL, *n.* A small fibre.
 FT-BROUS, *a.* Consisting of fibres.
 FIB-U-LA, *n.* The outer and lesser bone of the leg.
 FIC-KLE, *a.* [A. S. *ficol.*] Changeable in mind; wavering.
 FIC-KLE-NESS, *n.* Inconstancy; changeableness.
 FIC-TILE, *a.* Molded into form by art.
 FIC-TION, *n.* An invented story; a tale; the act of feigning or inventing.
 FIC-TIV-TIOUS, *a.* Feigned; imaginary; counterfeit.
 FIC-TIV-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Counterfeitly; falsely.
 FIC-TIV-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Feigned representation.
 FID, *n.* 1. A square bar of wood, used to support the top mast of a ship. 2. A pin of hard wood or iron, tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing.
 FID-DLE, *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a violin.
 FID-DLE, *v. i.* To play on an instrument of music.
 FID-DLER, *n.* One who plays on a violin.
 FID-DLE-STRING, *n.* The string of a violin.
 FID-DLE-STICK, *n.* The bow and string for playing on a violin.
 FI-DEL-I-TY, *n.* Faithfulness; honesty; loyalty.
 FIDG-ET, *v. i.* To move by fits and starts.
 FIDG-ET, *n.* Constant motion of the body.
 FIDG-ET-Y, *a.* Restless; uneasy.
 FI-DU-CIAL, } *a.* Confident; undoubting; firm;
 FI-DU-CIA-RY, } held in trust.
 FI-DU-CIA-RY, *n.* One who holds in trust.
 FIE, *ex.* Denoting dislike or contempt.
 FIEF, (feef'), *n.* A fee; feud or estate held of a superior.
 FIELD, (feeld), *n.* A piece of inclosed land; ground; place of battle.
 FIELD-BED, *n.* A bed for the field.
 FIELD-BOOK, *n.* A book used in surveying land.
 FIELD-DUCK, *n.* A species of bustard.
 FIELD-FARE, *n.* A bird of the thrush kind.

FIELD-MAR-SHAL, *n.* Commander of an army.
 FIELD-OF-FI-CER, *n.* An officer above a captain.
 FIELD-PIECE, (feeld), *n.* A small cannon for armies.
 FIELD-SPORTS, *n.* Diversions of the field, as hunting.
 FIEND, *n.* [A. S. *feond*; Goth. *fjands*; G. *feind*.] An implacable enemy; an infernal.
 FIERCE, (fers or fers), *a.* Violent; forcible; vehement.
 FIERCE-LY, *ad.* In a violent manner.
 FIERCE-NESS, *n.* Violence; fury; rage.
 FI-E-RI FA'-CI-AS, (fi'-e-re fa'-shas), [L.] In law, a writ of execution to be levied on the goods of a debtor.
 FI-ER-I-NESS, *n.* A great heat; warmth of temper.
 FI-E-RY, *a.* Consisting of fire; hot; passionate.
 FIFE, *n.* A small pipe or wind instrument of music.
 FIFE, *v. i.* To play on a fife.
 FI-FER, *n.* One who plays the fife.
 FI-F-TEEN, *a.* Five and ten added.
 FI-F-TEENTH, *a.* Noting the number fifteen. *In music*, the double octave.
 FIFTH, *a.* Next above the fourth. *In music*, an interval consisting of three tones and a semitone.
 FIFTH-LY, *ad.* In the fifth place.
 FI-F-TI-ETH, *a.* Noting the number fifty.
 FI-F-TY, *a.* The sum of five tens added.
 FIG, *n.* A tree and its fruit; a term of contempt.
 FIG-LEAF, *n.* The leaf of the fig-tree; a thin covering.
 FIG-TREE, *n.* The tree that bears figs.
 FIGHT, (fite), *v. i. pret.* and *pp.* fought, (faut.) To contend in battle; to struggle to resist or check.
 FIGHT, *v. t.* To carry on a contention; to contend with in battle; as, they fought the enemy.
 FIGHT, *n.* A battle; combat; engagement.
 FIGHT-ER, *n.* One who fights; a warrior.
 FIGHT-ING, *ppr.* Contending in battle; resisting; a fit for war; occupied in war.
 FIGHT-ING, *n.* Contention; battle; quarrel.
 FIGHT-MENT, *n.* Invention; fiction; device.
 FIG-U-RA-BLE, *a.* Capable of figure or shape.
 FIG-U-RATE, *a.* Of a determinate form; resembling any thing of a determinate form.
 FIG-U-RA-TION, *n.* Determination to a certain form; mixture of concords and discords.
 FIG-U-RA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of form.
 FIG-U-RA-TIVE, *a.* Typical; metaphorical.
 FIG-U-RA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By a figure; by allusion.
 FIG-URE, (fig'-yure), *n.* [Fr. *figure*; L. *figura*.] A character for a number; type; shape; appearance; a representation in painting. *In manufactures*, a design; in *logic*, the disposition of the middle term; in *astrology*, the horoscope; in *theology*, a type; in *grammar*, a departure from the rules of analogy.
 FIG-URE, *v. t.* To make figures; to represent.
 FIG-U-RED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed; represented; adorned with work in figures.
 FIG-U-RING, *ppr.* Forming into determinate shape; adorning with figures.
 FIL-A-MENT, *n.* A slender thread; a fiber.
 FIL-A-MENT-IOUS, *a.* Consisting of fine filaments.
 FIL-AN-DERS, *n.* A disease of hawks.
 FIL-A-TO-RY, *n.* A machine for spinning threads.
 FIL-BERT, *n.* An egg-shaped nut of the hazel kind.
 FILCH, *v. t.* To steal; to purloin; to pilfer.
 FILCH-ED, *pp.* Pilfered; stolen.
 FILCH-ER, *n.* One who filches; a pilferer.
 FILCH-ING, *ppr.* Pilfering; stealing.
 FILCH-ING-LY, *ad.* By pilfering or petty theft.
 FILE, *n.* [Fr. *file*, a row; L. *filum*; Sp. *hilo*.] A tool for smoothing iron; bundle of papers; a row.

FILE, *v. t.* To cut or abrade with a file; to march in file; to place in order.
FIL'-ED, *pp.* Rubbed or smoothed with a file.
FIL'-IAL, (*fil'-yal*), *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a child.
FIL-I-A'-TION, *n.* The relation of a son; adoption.
FIL-I-FORM, *a.* In form of a thread.
FIL-I-GRANE, } *n.* An enrichment on gold or sil-
FIL-I-GREE, } ver like little threads or grains.
FIL-INGS, *n. pl.* Particles rubbed off with a file.
FILL, *v. t.* [*A. S. fyllan.*] To store; to glut; to make full; to make plump; to satisfy; to officiate in, as an incumbent.
FILL, *v. i.* To fill a cup or glass for drinking; to become full.
FILL, *n.* Fullness; as much as supplies want.
FILL'-ED, *pp.* Supplied in abundance.
FILLE' DE-CHAM'-BRE, [*Fr.*] A chamber maid.
FIL'-LET, *n.* A head band; a joint of meat.
FIL'-LET, *v. t.* To bind with a fillet or band.
FIL'-LET-ED, *pp.* Bound with a fillet; or little band.
FILL-ING, *ppr.* Making full; supplying.
FILL-ING, *n.* The wool in weaving; a making full; supply.
FIL'-LIP, *v. t.* To strike with the nail of the finger.
FIL'-LIP, *n.* A stroke with the finger.
FIL'-LY, *n.* A young mare colt; a wild girl.
FILM, *n.* A thin skin or pellicle on the eye.
FILM, *v. t.* To cover with a pellicle or skin.
FILM'-Y, *a.* Composed of film or pellicles.
FIL'-TER, *n.* [*Fr. filtre.*] A piece of cloth, &c., for a strainer.
FIL'-TER, *v. t.* To purify, or defecate, as liquor, by passing it through a porous substance.
FIL'-TER-ED, *pp.* Strained; purified.
FILTH, *n.* Foul or dirty matter; corruption; pollution.
FILTH'-I-LY, *ad.* Dirtily; with foulness.
FILTH'-I-NESS, *n.* Dirtiness; foulness.
FILTH'-Y, *a.* Dirty; foul; polluted; obscene.
FIL'-TRATE, *v. t. or i.* To filter; to strain; to percolate.
FIL-TRA'-TION, *n.* The act of filtering.
FIM'-BLE-HEMP, *n.* Light summer hemp that bears no seed.
FIM'-BRI-ATE, *a.* Fringed, as with hair bristles.
FIN, *n.* A fish's membrane supported by rays.
FIN'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be fined.
FI'-NAL, *a.* Last; ending; conclusive.
FI'-NAL'-LE, (*û-nâ'-le*), [*Fr.*] *In music*, the close.
FI'-NAL-LY, *ad.* Lastly; beyond all recovery.
FI-NANCE, *n.* Revenue; income from taxes or rent.
FI-NAN'-CES, *n. plu.* Funds in the public treasury or accruing to it; individual resources or income.
FI-NAN'-CIAL, *a.* Pertaining to finance.
FI-NAN-CIER, *n.* One skilled in revenue; an officer who has the care of revenue.
FI-NA-RY, *n.* *In iron works*, the second forge.
FINCH, *n.* A genus of birds.
FIND, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* found. To discover; to learn.
FIND'-ER, *n.* One that finds what is lost or unknown.
FIND'-INGS, *n. plu.* The tools and materials which a journeyman shoemaker is to furnish in his employment.
FINE, *a.* [*Fr. fin.*] Showy; gay; handsome; minute; subtle; clear; nice.
FINE, *n.* A penalty; forfeiture; end.
FINE, *v. t.* To inflict a penalty on; to refine.
FINE'-ARTS, *n. plu.* The arts which depend chiefly on the imagination, as poetry, music, sculpture, and painting.
FINE'-LY, *ad.* Gayly; beautifully; dextrously.

FINE'-NESS, *n.* Slenderness; showiness; purity.
FIN'-ER, *n.* One who purifies metals, &c.
FIN'-ER-Y, *n.* Fine dress; a splendid appearance.
FINNE'-SPUN, *a.* Drawn to a fine thread.
FI-NESS'E', *n.* Art; artifice; stratagem.
FI-NESS'E', *v. t.* To use stratagem or artifice.
FI-NESS'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **FINNESS**.
FI-NESS'-ING, *ppr.* Practicing artifice.
FIN'-FISH, *n.* A species of slender whale.
FIN'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having feet with the toes connected by a membrane.
FIN'-GER, *n.* An extremity of the hand.
FIN'-GER, *v. t.* To handle; to touch; to pilfer.
FIN'-GER-ED, *pp.* Handled; touched.
FIN'-GER-POST, *n.* A post with a finger pointing, for directing passengers.
FIN'-IC-AL, *a.* Spruce; gay to excess; foppish.
FIN'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Gayly; with affected fineness.
FIN'-IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Affected or excessive finery.
FIN'-ING, *ppr.* Electrifying; refining.
FIN'-ING-POT, *n.* A vessel for refining metals.
FI'-NIS, *n.* The end; conclusion.
FIN'-ISH, *v. t.* [*Fr. finir*; *L. finio.*] To complete; to make perfect; to bring to an end.
FIN'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Ended; completed; done; *a.* polished or perfected to the highest degree.
FIN'-ISH-ER, *n.* One who completes.
FIN'-ISH-ING, *ppr.* Ending; completing; bringing to an end.
FIN'-ISH-ING, *n.* The last stroke; utmost polish.
FI'-NITE, *a.* Bounded; limited; opposed to *infinite*.
FI'-NITE-LY, *ad.* Within limits; to a certain degree only.
FI'-NITE-NESS, *n.* Limitedness; confinement.
FIN'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of fins.
FIN'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a fin.
FIN'-NED, *pp.* Having broad edges on either side.
FIN'-NI-KIN, *n.* A sort of pigeon with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse.
FIN'-NY, *a.* Furnished with fins, as fish.
FIN'-TO-ED, *a.* Palmiped; having toes connected.
FIR, *n.* A tree or its wood.
FIRE, *n.* [*A. S. fyr*; *G. feuer.*] Heat and light; light; a burning; conflagration; ardor of passion.
FIRE, *v. t.* To set on fire; to discharge, as arms; to inflame; to animate.
FIRE, *v. i.* To take fire; to be kindled.
FIRE'-ARMS, *n.* Arms or weapons which exert their charge by combustion of gunpowder; as pistols, muskets.
FIRE'-BALL, *n.* A meteor; a grenade.
FIRE'-BOARD, *n.* A chimney-board, used to close a fire-place in summer.
FIRE'-BRAND, *n.* Wood on fire; an incendiary.
FIRE'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush for the hearth.
FIRE'-BUCK-ET, *n.* A bucket used in extinguishing fires.
FIRE'-CLAY, *n.* Clay that sustains intense heat.
FIR'-ED, *pp.* Set on fire; kindled; discharged.
FIRE'-EN-GINE, *n.* An engine to throw water to extinguish fire.
FIRE'-FLY, *n.* An insect that emits light.
FIRE'-HOOK, *n.* A hook for pulling down building in fires.
FIRE'-LOCK, *n.* A musket or gun with a lock.
FIRE'-MAN, *n.* A man to extinguish fires.
FIRE'-NEW, *a.* New from the maker; quite new.
FIRE'-OF-FICE, *n.* An office for insuring against fire.
FIRE'-PAN, *n.* A pan to hold fire.
FIRE'-PLACE, *n.* The place for fire in a house.
FIRE'-PLUG, *n.* A plug for drawing water to extinguish fires.
FIRE'-SHIP, *n.* A ship to set other ships on fire.
FIRE'-SHOV-EL, *n.* A shovel for taking up fire or ashes.
FIRE'-SIDE, *n.* Hearth; chimney; domestic life

FIRE'-WARD, } *n.* An officer who directs men
 FIRE'-WARD-EN, } at fires.
 FIRE'-WOOD, *n.* Wood for fuel.
 FIRE'-WORK, *n.* Preparations of powder for ex-
 ploding in the air.
 FIR'-ING, *ppr.* Setting fire to; discharging.
 FIR'-ING, *n.* Act of setting fire to; fuel for fires.
 FIRK'-IN, (firk'-in,) *n.* A vessel of eight or nine
 gallons.
 FIR'-LOT, *n.* A Scottish dry measure of 21 pints.
 FIRM, (ferm,) *a.* Strong; compact; unshaken.
 FIRM, *v. t.* To fix; to settle; to establish.
 FIRM, *n.* A partnership; a house or its name.
 FIRM'-A-MENT, (ferm'-a-ment,) *n.* The region of
 the air; the sky or heavens.
 FIRM-A-MENT'-AL, *a.* Belonging to the firma-
 ment.
 FIRM'-AN, *n.* An Asiatic word, denoting steadfast-
 ness; a passport or license to trade.
 FIRM'-LY, *ad.* Strongly; with fixedness; steadily.
 FIRM'-NESS, *n.* Compactness; solidity; constancy.
 FIRST, (furst,) *a.* Foremost in time, place, or rank;
 chief.
 FIRST, *ad.* In the first place; before all others.
 FIRST'-BORN, *a.* First brought into the world.
 FIRST'-BORN, *n.* The eldest child.
 FIRST'-FRÜITS, *n.* First produce or profits; ear-
 liest effect.
 FIRST'-LING, *n.* Young of cattle first produced.
 FIRST'-RATE, *a.* Pre-eminent; being of the largest
 size.
 FISE, *n.* [*L. fiscus.*] The treasury of a prince or
 state.
 FISC'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a treasury.
 FISC'-AL, *n.* Revenue; a treasurer.
 FISH, *n.* [*A. S. fisc; D. visch; G. fisch; Dan. fisk;*
Sp. pez; It. pesce; Fr. poisson; Ar. pesk; W.
pyg; L. piscis.] An animal living in water.
 FISH, *v. t.* To catch; to draw up; to strengthen, as
 a mast; to search by raking or sweeping.
 FISH, *v. i.* To attempt to catch fish; to attempt to
 obtain by artifice; as, to fish for compliments.
 FISH'-ED, *pp.* Searched; caught; strengthened.
 FISH'-ER, *n.* One who catches fish.
 FISH'-ER-MAN, *n.* One who is employed in taking
 fish.
 FISH'-ER-Y, *n.* The place or business of fishing.
 FISH'-GIG, } *n.* An instrument for stabbing fish.
 FIZ'-GIG, }
 FISH'-HOOK, *n.* A hook for catching fish.
 FISH'-ING, *ppr.* Catching or trying to catch fish.
 FISH'-ING, *n.* The practice of catching fish.
 FISH'-ING-PLACE, *n.* A place where fish are
 caught.
 FISH'-KET-TLE, *n.* A kettle to boil fish in.
 FISH'-MARK-ET, *n.* A market for selling fish.
 FISH-MON'-GER, *n.* A dealer in or seller of fish.
 FISH'-POND, *n.* A pond in which fish are kept.
 FISH'-SPEAR, *n.* A spear for stabbing fish.
 FISH'-Y, *a.* Like fish; tasting or smelling like a fish.
 FIS'-SILE, *a.* That can be cleft or divided.
 FIS'-SURE, *n.* A cleft; a chasm.
 FIS'-SURE, *v. t.* To cleave; to divide; to fracture.
 FIST, *n.* [*A. S. fyst.*] The hand clinched.
 FIST, *v. t.* To beat or hold fast with the fist.
 FIST'-I-CUFFS, *n. plu.* A contest with fists.
 FIS'-TU-LA, *n.* A pipe or reed; a deep callous
 ulcer.
 FIS'-TU-LAR, *a.* Hollow like a pipe.
 FIS'-TU-LOUS, *a.* Having the form of a fistula.
 FIT, *n.* A paroxysm or attack of spasms; a sudden
 and violent attack of disorder; any short return
 after intermission; a temporary affection or at-
 tack.
 FIT, *a.* Suitable; convenient; qualified.
 FIT, *v. t.* To suit; to adapt; to equip; to qualify.
 FITCH, *n.* A chick-pea. *See* VETCH.
 FITCH'-ET, *n.* The pole cat; a fougart.

FIT'-FUL, *a.* Having fits; varied by fits.
 FIT'-LY, *ad.* Suitably; conveniently.
 FIT'-NESS, *n.* Suitableness; propriety; qualifica-
 tion.
 FIT'-TED, *pp.* Made fit; adapted.
 FIT'-TER, *n.* One who makes fit or suitable.
 FIT'-TING, *ppr.* Making fit; suiting; preparing.
 FIVE, *a.* Noting the sum of two and three.
 FIVE'-FOLD, *a.* Taken or repeated five times.
 FIVE'-LEAF-ED, *a.* Having five leaves.
 FIVE'-LOB-ED, *a.* Having five lobes.
 FIVE'-PART-ED, *a.* Divided into five parts.
 FIVES, *n.* A kind of play.
 FIVE'-VALV-ED, *a.* Having five valves.
 FIX, *v. t.* To set firmly; to fasten; to make stable.
 FIX, *v. i.* To rest; to become firm.
 FIX'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be fixed.
 FIX-A-TION, *n.* Act of fixing; stability; firm
 state.
 FIX'-ED, *pp.* Set; settled; fastened; firm.
 FIX'-ED-LY, *ad.* Firmly.
 FIX'-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being fast or firm; sta-
 bility.
 FIX'-I-TY, *n.* Fixedness; firm coherence of parts.
 FIX'-TURE, *n.* Fixedness; firmness; fixed furni-
 ture.
 FIZ'-GIG, *n.* A flirting girl; a fire work.
 FLAB'-BI-NESS, *n.* A flabby state; softness.
 FLAB'-BY, *a.* Soft; yielding to pressure; loose.
 FLAC'-CID, *a.* Lax; weak; limber.
 FLAC'-CID'-I-TY, *n.* Laxness; weakness; limber
 ness.
 FLAG, *v. i.* To become weak; to droop; to de-
 cline; to grow spiritless.
 FLAG, *v. t.* To let fall into feebleness; to lay with
 flat stones or flags.
 FLAG, *n.* A plant; a pavement of flat stones;
 colors, or an ensign.
 FLAG'-STONE, *n.* A flat stone for pavement.
 FLAG'-E-LET, *n.* A little flute.
 FLAG'-EL-LANT, *n.* One who whips himself in
 religious discipline.
 FLAG-EL-LA'-TION, *n.* A whipping; a beating
 or flogging.
 FLAG'-GED, *pp.* Laid with flat stones.
 FLAG'-GI-NESS, *n.* Laxity; limberness.
 FLAG'-GING, *ppr.* Drooping; laying with flat
 stones.
 FLAG'-GY, *a.* Weak; flexible; limber.
 FLA'-GI'-TIOUS, *a.* Very wicked; villainous.
 FLA'-GI'-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Most atrocious wicked-
 ness.
 FLAG'-OF-FI-CER, *n.* The commander of a squad-
 ron.
 FLAG'-ON, *n.* A vessel with a narrow mouth.
 FLA'-GRAN-CY, *n.* Burning heat; enormity.
 FLA'-GRANT, *a.* Burning; ardent; enormous.
 FLA'-GRAN'-TE BEL'-LO, [*L.*] During the
 war; the war raging.
 FLA'-GRAN'-TE DE-LIC'-TO, [*L.*] During the
 commission of the crime.
 FLA'-GRANT-LY, *ad.* Ardently; notoriously.
 FLAG'-SHIP, *n.* The head ship of a squadron.
 FLAG'-STAFF, *n.; plu.* FLAGSTAFFS. A staff to
 support a flag.
 FLAIL, *n.* [*D. vlegel; G. flegel; L. flagellum.*]
 An instrument for thrashing.
 FLAKE, *n.* A scale; flock of snow or fire; a scaf-
 fold.
 FLAKE, *v. t. or i.* To form or break into flakes.
 FLAK'-Y, *a.* Consisting of flakes; lying in layers.
 FLAM, *n.* A pretense; an idle story.
 FLAM, *v. t.* To deceive; to gull.
 FLAM'-BEAU, (flam'-bo,) *n.* A lighted torch used in
 streets at night at illuminations and processions.
 FLAME, *n.* A blaze; burning vapor; heat; ardor;
 rage.
 FLAME, *v. i.* To burn with a blaze.

FLAME-C6L-OR-ED, *a.* Having a bright color.
 FLA'-MEN, *n.* In ancient Rome, a priest.
 FLAM'-ING, *ppr.* Burning with blaze; *a.* bright; red; vehement.
 FLAM'-ING-LY, *ad.* Very brightly; with vehemence.
 FLA-MIN'-GO, *n.* A fowl of the grallic order, shaped like the heron, but mostly red.
 FLAM-MA-BIL'-ITY, *n.* Aptness to take fire.
 FLAMM'-E-OUS, *a.* Consisting of flame.
 FLAM-MIE'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing flame.
 FLAM-MIV'-O-ROUS, *a.* Vomiting flames, as a volcano.
 FLAM'-Y, *a.* Blazing; burning as flame.
 FLANCH, *n.* In mechanism, the part of a piece screwed to something else.
 FLANGE, *n.* The projecting edge on the rim of a wheel.
 FLANK, *n.* The side of the body or of an army.
 FLANK, *v. t.* To attack or turn the flank; to secure or guard on the side.
 FLANK'-ED, *pp.* Fortified or attacked on the side.
 FLAN'-NEL, *n.* A soft woolen cloth.
 FLAP, *n.* [G. *lappen*; Dan. *klap*; D. *klap*.] A blow; a piece of cloth that flaps.
 FLAP, *v. t. or i.* To strike with anything flat or thin.
 FLAP'-DRAG-ON, *n.* A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.
 FLAP'-EAR-ED, *a.* Having broad ears.
 FLAP'-PED, *pp.* Struck with something flat.
 FLAP'-PING, *ppr.* Striking; beating.
 FLARE, *v. i.* To waver; to flutter; to burn unsteadily; to make a show.
 FLAR'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of FLARE.
 FLAR'-ING, *ppr.* Burning with a wavering light; making a display; spreading; opening.
 FLASH, *n.* A sudden burst of light; a sudden burst of flame; a sudden burst, as of wit or merriment.
 FLASH, *v. i.* To burst suddenly, as light.
 FLASH, *v. t.* To strike a burst of light, as to flash conviction on the mind.
 FLASH'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of FLASH.
 FLASH'-I-LY, *ad.* With empty show or glare.
 FLASH'-ING, *ppr.* Bursting, as a flood of light.
 FLASH'-INGS, *n. plu.* Pieces of metal let into the joints of a wall in a building, so as to prevent the plashing of rain in the interior works.
 FLASH'-Y, *a.* Gay; showy; gaudy; insipid.
 FLASK, *n.* A kind of bottle; a vessel for powder.
 FLASK'-ET, *n.* A sort of large basket.
 FLAT, *a.* Even; level; insipid; positive.
 FLAT, *n.* A level piece of land; a shoal; a broad boat; mark of depression in music.
 FLAT, *v. t.* To level; to depress; to lay smooth or even; to make vapid or tasteless.
 FLAT, *v. i.* To grow flat; to become insipid.
 FLAT'-BOT-TOM-ED, *a.* Having the bottom flat.
 FLAT'-IRON, *n.* An iron for smoothing cloth.
 FLAT'-LY, *ad.* Evenly; downright.
 FLAT'-NESS, *n.* Evenness; lowness; vapidity.
 FLAT'-TEN, *v. t.* To make flat; to beat down to the ground; to depress; to dispirit. In music, to render less acute or sharp.
 FLAT'-TEN, *v. i.* To become even on the surface; to become dead, stale, or tasteless; to become dull or spiritless.
 FLAT'-TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *flatter*.] To please; to praise falsely; to encourage by favorable representations; to raise false hopes; to wheedle; to praise; to soothe by praise.
 FLAT'-TER-ED, *pp.* Soothed with praise; wheedled.
 FLAT'-TER-ER, *n.* One who wheedles.
 FLAT'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Gratifying with praise; *a.* pleasing to pride; favorable; gratifying.
 FLAT'-TER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to gratify.

FLAT'-TER-Y, *n.* Praise, or false praise; commendation; adulation.
 FLAT'-TISH, *a.* Somewhat flat, dull, or vapid.
 FLAT'-U-LENCE, } *n.* Windiness in the stom-
 FLAT'-U-LEN-CY, } ach; airiness.
 FLAT'-U-LENT, *a.* Windy; puffy; empty.
 FLA'-TUS, *n.* [L.] Wind; a puff of air; a breath.
 FLAT'-WISE, *a. or ad.* With the flat side next an object.
 FLA UNT, *v. i.* To strut; to display ostentatiously.
 FLA UNT, *n.* Something that hangs loosely.
 FLA UNT'-ING, *ppr.* Making a showy display.
 FLA'-VOR, *n.* Taste; relish; scent; smell.
 FLA'-VOR, *v. t.* To give a pleasant taste or smell to.
 FLA'-VOR-ED, *pp.* Having the quality that affects the senses of taste or smell.
 FLA'-VOR-LESS, *n.* Destitute of flavor.
 FLA'-VOR-OUS, *a.* Pleasant to the taste or smell.
 FLAW, *n.* A break; defect; fault; a sudden gust.
 FLAW, *v. t.* To break; to injure.
 FLAW'-ED, *pp.* Having a piece broken off.
 FLAW'-LESS, *a.* Free from flaws.
 FLAW'-Y, *a.* Having flaws; defective.
 FLAX, *n.* The plant of which linen is made; the fibrous part of the plant when broken and cleaned, by hatching or combing.
 FLAX'-DRESS-ER, *n.* One who breaks and swingles flax.
 FLAX'-SEED, *n.* The seed of flax.
 FLAX'-EN, *a.* Made of or like flax; fair.
 FLAY, *v. t.* To strip off the skin; to skin.
 FLAY'-ED, *pp.* Stripped of the skin.
 FLAY'-ER, *n.* One who strips off the skin.
 FLAY'-ING, *ppr.* Skinning; stripping off the skin.
 FLEA, *n.* An insect whose bite is annoying.
 FLEA'-BANE, *n.* A plant.
 FLEA'-BITE, *n.* The bite of a flea; a trifling wound.
 FLEA'-BIT-TEN, *a.* Bitten by a flea; mean; worthless.
 FLEAM, *n.* An instrument for opening veins.
 FLECK, } *v. t.* To spot; to streak; to varie-
 FLECK'-ER, } gate.
 FLECK'-TION, *n.* Act of bending; a state of being bent.
 FLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of FLEE.
 FLEDGE (flet), *v. t.* To furnish with plumes or wings.
 FLEDG'-ED, *pp.* Having plumes or wings for flight.
 FLEE, *v. i. pret.* and *pp.* fled. To run with rapidity, as from danger; to attempt to escape; to escape.
 FLEDGE'-LING, *n.* A young bird just fledged.
 FLEECE, *n.* The coat of wool shorn from a sheep at once.
 FLEECE, *v. t.* To shear off a covering of wool; to strip by severe exactions.
 FLEE'-CED, *pp.* Stripped; furnished with a fleece.
 FLEE'-CER, *n.* One who strips or takes by severe exactions.
 FLEE'-CING, *ppr.* Stripping of substance by exactions.
 FLEE'-CY, *a.* Covered with wool; like wool.
 FLEER, *v. i.* [Scot. *feyr*, to make wry faces.] To mock; to jeer; to grin with scorn.
 FLEER, *n.* Mockery; a scornful grin.
 FLEER'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of FLEER.
 FLEET, *a.* Swift; nimble; quick in motion.
 FLEET, *n.* A number of ships in company.
 FLEET, *v. i.* To fly or pass swiftly; to flit.
 FLEET'-ING, *ppr.* Passing rapidly; flying away; *a.* transient; not durable.
 FLEET'-LY, *ad.* Swiftly; rapidly.
 FLEET'-NESS, *n.* Swiftiness; speed; celerity.
 FLEM'-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Flanders.
 FLENSH, *v. t.* To cut up a whale and obtain its blubber.
 FLESH, *n.* [A. S. *flec*; G. *fleisch*; D. *vleesch*.] Animal food; human nature; the softer solids of

animals; animal nature; carnal state, kindred; pulpy substance of fruit.

FLESH, *v. t.* To initiate; to accustom; to glut.

FLESH'-CLOG-GED, *a.* Encumbered with flesh.

FLESH'-ED, *pp.* Initiated; accustomed; glutted.

FLESH'-BRUSH, *n.* A brush to excite action of the skin.

FLESH'-COL-OR, *n.* The color of the flesh.

FLESH'-FLY, *n.* A large fly that feeds on flesh.

FLESH'-HOOK, *n.* A hook to take flesh from a vessel.

FLESH'-I-NESS, *n.* Corpulence; fat; plumpness.

FLESH'-LI-NESS, *n.* Carnal passions and appetites.

FLESH'-LY, *a.* Carnal; gross; human; bodily.

FLESH'-MEAT, *n.* The meat of beasts and birds.

FLESH'-POT, *n.* A pot used to cook flesh in.

FLESH'-Y, *a.* Corpulent; fat; plump.

FLETCR, *v. t.* To feather an arrow.

FLEUR'-DE-LIS, (*flêre-da-lê'*) *n.* Corrupted in English to *flower de luce*. [Fr.] Flower of the lily; a bearing in heraldry representing the lily; an emblem of royalty.

FLEW, *pret.* of FLY.

FLEX'-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Pliancy; capacity of being bent.

FLEX'-I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being bent; pliant.

FLEX'-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Flexibility; pliancy.

FLEX'-ILE, *a.* Pliant; pliable; easily bent.

FLEX'-ION, *n.* Act of bending; a turn or bend.

FLEX'-OR, *n.* *In anatomy*, a muscle whose office is to bend the part of the body to which it belongs, in opposition to *extensor*.

FLEX'-Û-OUS, *a.* Bending; winding

FLEX'-Û-RE, *n.* A bending or winding; the part bent.

FLICK'-ER, *v. i.* To flutter; to flap the wings.

FLICK'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Fluttering; flapping the wings.

FLICK'-ER-MOUSE, *n.* The bat.

FLY'-ER, *n.* One that flies; part of a machine.

FLIGHT, (*flite*) *n.* A running away; escape; a flock of birds flying in company; a mounting; a soaring; an extravagant sally. *Flight* of stairs, a series of stairs from the floor.

FLIGHT'-I-NESS, *n.* Wildness; delirium.

FLIGHT'-Y, *a.* Wild; fanciful; fleeting.

FLIM'-SY, *a.* Thin; slight; limber; weak.

FLINCH, *v. i.* To draw back; to shrink.

FLINCH'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of FLINCH.

FLINCH'-ER, *n.* One who shrinks or falls back.

FLINCH'-ING, *ppr.* Shrinking; withdrawing.

FLIN'-DER, *n.* A small piece; a splinter.

FLING, *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* flung. To cast; to throw; to baffle; to defeat.

FLING, *v. i.* To founce; to wince; to cast in the teeth; to sneer.

FLING, *n.* A throw; a gibe; a sneer.

FLING'-ER, *n.* One who throws or jeers.

FLINT, *n.* A hard stone; a species of quartz.

FLINT'-Y, *a.* Made of flint; very hard.

FLIP, *n.* A drink made of beer, spirit and sugar.

FLIP'-PAN-CY, *n.* Fluency or volubility of speech.

FLIP'-PANT, *a.* Rapid in speech; talkative; pert; petulant.

FLIP'-PANT-LY, *ad.* In a flippant manner.

FLIP'-PANT-NESS, *n.* Rapidity of speech; pertness.

FLIRT, *v. t.* or *i.* To throw with a jerk; to toss.

FLIRT, *v. i.* To jeer or gibe; to run and dart about.

FLIRT, *n.* A sudden jerk; a pert volatile girl.

FLIRT'-A-TION, *n.* A flirting; desire of attracting notice.

FLIRT'-ING, *ppr.* Throwing; jerking; rambling.

FLIT, *v. i.* To flutter; to fly swift; to dart along.

FLITCH, *n.* A side of pork salted and cured.

FLIT'-TER, *v. i.* To flutter; to flap the wings.

FLIT'-TER-MOUSE, *n.* A bat.

FLIT'-TING, *ppr.* Flying rapidly; fluttering.

FLIX'-WEED, *n.* A species of water cresses.

FLOAT, *n.* Something swimming; a raft; a cork or quill used in angling.

FLOAT, *v. t.* To swim on the surface; to move or be conveyed on water; to be buoyed up.

FLOAT, *v. i.* To cause to pass by swimming; to cause to be conveyed by water; to deluge.

FLOAT'-AGE, *n.* Anything that floats.

FLOAT'-ING, *ppr.* Moving on the surface of a liquor; conveying or lying on water; circulating.

FLOAT'-ING-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge lying on the water and sustained by it.

FLOAT'-Y, *a.* Buoyant; swimming on the surface.

FLOE'-CU-LENCE, *n.* Adhesion in small locks.

FLOE'-CU-LENT, *a.* Adhering in small flocks.

FLOCK, *n.* A collection of small animals, as sheep and fowls; a crowd; a lock, as of wool.

FLOCK, *v. t.* To gather in a crowd; to assemble.

FLOCK'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of FLOCK.

FLOCK'-BED, *n.* A bed filled with locks of wool.

FLOCK'-ING, *ppr.* Assembling in a crowd.

FLOG, *v. t.* [*L. flago.*] To whip; to lash; to chastise.

FLOG'-GED, *pp.* Whipped; beat; chastised.

FLOG'-GING, *n.* A whipping; chastisement.

FLOOD, (*flud*) *n.* The deluge in the days of Noah; a great quantity; flow of tide; inundation.

FLOOD, *v. i.* To overflow; to inundate.

FLOOD'-GATE, *n.* A gate to stop or let out water.

FLOOD'-ING, *ppr.* Overflowing; inundating.

FLOOD'-MARK, *n.* The marks to which the tide rises; high water mark.

FLOOD'-ING, *n.* Unusual discharge of blood.

FLOOR, *n.* The bottom of a room or building on which we walk; platform; a story in a building.

FLOOR, *v. t.* To lay or furnish with a floor.

FLOOR'-ED, *pp.* Furnished with a floor.

FLOOR'-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a floor.

FLOOR'-ING, *n.* A platform; materials for a floor.

FLOP, *v. t.* To clap the wings; to flap.

FLOP'-PED, *pp.* Clapped; flapped.

FLO'-RA, *n.* The goddess of flowers; an account of flowers; the botany of a particular country.

FLO'-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to flowers.

FLORE'-EN-TINE, *n.* A kind of silk cloth; a native of Florence.

FLO-RES'-CENCE, *n.* The season of flowering in plants.

FLO'-RET, *n.* A small or partial flower of an aggregate flower.

FLORE'-ID, *a.* Red; flushed with red; flowery.

FLORE'-ID'-I-TY, } *n.* Redness; fresh color.

FLORE'-ID-NESS, }

FLO-RIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing flowers.

FLORE'-IN, *n.* A coin of different values.

FLO'-RIST, *n.* One who cultivates flowers.

FLOS'-EU-LOUS, *a.* Compound; composed of florets.

FLOS'-CULE, *n.* A partial floret of an aggregate flower.

FLOS-FER'-RI, *n.* [*L.* flour of iron.] A variety of carbonate of lime.

FLO'-TA, *n.* A fleet of Spanish ships.

FLO-TIL'-LA, *n.* A little fleet, or fleet of small vessels.

FLOT'-SAM, } *n.* *In law*, lost goods floating on

FLOT'-SON, } the sea.

FLOUNCE, *v. t.* To deck with a flounce.

FLOUNCE, *n.* A loose trimming on apparel.

FLOUNC'-ED, *pp.* Trimmed with flounces.

FLOUN'-DER, *v. i.* To flounce; to struggle.

FLOUN'-DER, *n.* A small flat fish.

FLOUR, *n.* The fine part of grain sifted or bolted.

FLOUR, *v. t.* To sprinkle with flour; to grind and bolt.

FLOUR'-ED, *pp.* Ground and bolted.

FLOUR'-ISH, (*flur'-rish*) *v. t.* To brandish, as to flourish a sword.

- FLOUR'-ISH**, *v. i.* To thrive; to be prosperous; to make bold strokes; to embellish.
- FLOUR'-ISH**, *n.* Parade of words; a brandishing.
- FLOUR'-ISH-ER**, *n.* One who flourishes.
- FLOUR'-ISH-ING**, *ppr.* Thriving; prosperous; making a show.
- FLOUT**, *v. t. or i.* To mock; to treat with contempt.
- FLOUT**, *n.* Mockery; contemptuous fling.
- FLOUT'-ED**, *pp.* Treated with contempt.
- FLOUT'-ER**, *n.* A mocker; one who flouts.
- FLOW**, *v. t.* [*A. S. flowan.*] To cover with water.
- FLOW**, *v. i.* To move as a liquid, or a substance whose particles are loose; to proceed, or issue.
- FLOW**, *n.* A stream; current; abundance.
- FLOW'-ED**, *pret.* and *pp.* of **FLOW**.
- FLOW'-ER**, *n.* The blossom of a plant; the prime.
- FLOW'-ER**, *v. i. or t.* To blossom forth; to embellish with figures.
- FLOW'-ER-ET**, *n.* A small flower.
- FLOW'-ER-ED**, *pp.* Adorned with figures.
- FLOW'-ER-ING**, *ppr.* Blossoming; adorning with figures.
- FLOW'-ER-ING**, *n.* Season of blossoming; act of adorning.
- FLOW'-ER-I-NESS**, *n.* An abounding with flowers.
- FLOW'-ER-STALK**, *n.* The peduncle or stem of a flower.
- FLOW'-ER-Y**, *a.* Full of flowers; embellished with figures.
- FLOW'-ING**, *ppr.* Moving as water; issuing; abounding; *a.* smooth; liquid; fluent.
- FLOWN**, *pret.* and *pp.* of **FLEE** or **FLY**.
- FLU'-ATE**, *n.* A compound of fluoric acid with a base.
- FLUC'-TU-ATE**, *v. i.* To move as a wave; to waver; to rise and fall.
- FLUC'-TU-AT-ING**, *ppr.* Wavering; rising and falling; *a.* unsteady; changeable.
- FLUC'-TU-A'-TION**, *n.* A waving motion; unsteadiness.
- FLUE**, *n.* A passage for smoke; soft fur or down.
- FLU'-EN-CY**, *n.* Smoothness of speech; readiness of utterance; volubility.
- FLU'-ENT**, *a.* Flowing; uttering words with ease.
- FLU'-ENT-LY**, *ad.* With easy flow of utterance.
- FLU'-GEL-MAN**, *n.* In *German*, the leader of a file.
- FLU'-ID**, *a.* Having parts which easily move, as water; flowing; liquid.
- FLU'-ID**, *n.* A liquid or flowing substance.
- FLU'-ID-I-TY**, } *n.* The quality of flowing.
- FLU'-ID-I-NESS**, }
- FLÜKE**, *n.* The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.
- FLÜME**, *n.* A channel for water.
- FLUM-ME-RY**, *n.* Spoon meat of milk and flour. In *vulgar use*, any thing insipid, or not to the purpose.
- FLUNG**, *pret.* and *pp.* of **FLING**.
- FLU'-OR**, *n.* A fluete of lime.
- FLUR'-RY**, *n.* Sudden blast or gust of wind; a bustle.
- FLUR'-RY**, *v. t.* To put in confusion; to disturb.
- FLUSH**, *a.* Fresh; full of vigor; affluent; level.
- FLUSH**, *n.* A sudden flow of blood to the face; glow; bloom; run of cards.
- FLUSH**, *v. t.* To cause the blood to suddenly rush into the face; to excite the spirits.
- FLUSH**, *v. i.* To redden suddenly; to appear suddenly.
- FLUSH'-ED**, *pp.* Tinged with red; elated; excited.
- FLUSH'-ING**, *ppr.* Overspreading with red.
- FLUS'-TER**, *n.* Heat; glow; agitation.
- FLUS'-TER**, *v. t.* To confuse; to heat; to make rosy.
- FLUS'-TER-ED**, *pp.* Heated; agitated; confused.
- FLÜTE**, *n.* A musical pipe; a furrow in a column.
- FLÜTE**, *v. t. or i.* To play on a flute; to cut hollow.
- FLÜT'-ED**, *pp.* Channeled; furrowed, as a column.
- FLÜT'-ING**, *n.* Fluted work on a column.
- FLÜT'-IST**, *n.* A performer on the flute.
- FLÜT'-TER**, *v. i.* To move the wings rapidly; to hover.
- FLÜT'-TER**, *v. t.* To drive in disorder.
- FLÜT'-TER**, *n.* Rapid movement; hurry; agitation.
- FLÜT'-TER-ING**, *ppr.* Flapping the wings.
- FLÜT'-TER-ING**, *n.* A flapping of the wings; agitation.
- FLÜ-VI-AT'-IC**, *a.* Belonging to or growing in a river.
- FLUX**, *n.* [*L. fluxus.*] A moving in succession; a flowing; looseness.
- FLUX**, *v. t.* To melt or fuse.
- FLUX-I-BIL-I-TY**, *n.* Capacity of being fused.
- FLUX-I-BLE**, *a.* Capable of being melted.
- FLUX-IL-I-TY**, *n.* Capacity of being fused.
- FLUX-I-ON**, *n.* A flowing; analysis of small quantities.
- FLUX'-ION-A-RY**, *a.* Pertaining to mathematical fluxions.
- FLY**, *v. i.* flew, *pp.* flown. [*A. S. fleogan; Sw. fluga.*] To move with the wings; to move rapidly; to shun; to burst open.
- FLY**, *v. t.* To shun; to avoid; to cause to float in the air.
- FLY**, *n.* A winged insect; part of a jack or other engine.
- FLY'-BLÖW**, *v. t.* To deposit eggs, which produce maggots in any thing.
- FLY'-BLÖW**, *n.* The egg of a fly.
- FLY'-BLOWN**, *pp.* Tainted with eggs of flies.
- FLY'-BOAT**, *n.* A large flat-bottomed Dutch vessel.
- FLY'-CATCH-ER**, *n.* One that catches flies; a bird.
- FLY'-ER**, *n.* One that flies or runs away.
- FLY'-FISH**, *v. i.* To angle for fish with flies for bait.
- FLY'-ING**, *ppr.* Moving with wings; passing rapidly; *a.* floating; waving; moving; light.
- FLY'-ING-BRIDGE**, *n.* A bridge of pontoons.
- FLY'-ING-FISH**, *n.* A fish that flies with its pectoral fins.
- FLY'-TRAP**, *n.* A species of sensitive plant.
- FLY'-WHEEL**, *n.* A wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements.
- FOAL**, *n.* [*A. S. fola; G. fullen; Fr. poulain.*] The young of the equine genus; a colt; a filly.
- FOAL**, *v. i.* To bring forth a colt.
- FOAL**, *v. t.* To bring forth young, as a mare, and certain other beasts.
- FOAL'-ED**, *pret.* and *pp.* of **FOAL**.
- FOAM**, *v. i.* To froth; to be in a rage.
- FOAM**, *n.* Froth; spume; rage.
- FOAM'-ED**, *pret.* and *pp.* of **FOAM**.
- FOAM'-ING**, *ppr.* Frothing; fuming.
- FOAM'-Y**, *a.* Covered with froth; frothy.
- FOB**, *n.* A small pocket for a watch.
- FOB**, *v. t.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud.
- FOB'-BED**, *pp.* Cheated; imposed on.
- FOB'-BING**, *ppr.* Cheating; tricking.
- FO'-CAL**, *a.* Belonging to a focus or point.
- FO'-CUS**, *n.; plu. FOCUSES, FOCI.* The point in which rays of light meet when reflected or refracted.
- FOD'-DER**, *n.* Food for cattle.
- FOD'-DER**, *v. t.* To feed, as cattle.
- FOD'-DER-ED**, *pp.* Fed, as cattle.
- FÖE**, *n.* An enemy; an enemy in war; an adversary; an opponent.
- FÖE'-MAN**, *n.* An enemy in war.
- FOG**, *n.* A thick vapor rising from the earth, or from water; after-grass.

FOG'-BANK, n. At sea, an appearance in hazy weather, resembling land at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached.

FOG'-GI-NESS, n. State of being foggy.

FOG'-GY, a. Abounding with watery exhalations.

FOH, int. An exclamation of contempt.

FOI'-BLE, n. A weakness; a failing; a fault.

FOIL, v. t. To defeat; to frustrate; to render nugatory.

FOIL, n. Defeat; a blunt sword; a thin leaf of metal; any thing which serves to set off another thing to advantage.

FOIL'-ED, pp. Frustrated; defeated.

FOIST, v. t. To insert wrongfully.

FOLD, n. [A. S. *fold*.] A pen for sheep; a flock of sheep. A doubling or plait; the same quantity added, as *two fold*.

FOLD, v. t. To double over; to confine in a fold.

FOLD-AGE, n. Liberty of penning sheep.

FOLD-ER, n. An instrument to fold paper.

FOLD-ING, ppr. Doubling; plaiting.

FO-LI-A'-CEOUS, a. Consisting of leaves or scales.

FO-LI-AGE, n. Leaves of trees; a cluster of leaves.

FO-LI-ATE, v. t. To beat into a thin plate; to cover with a leaf.

FO-LI-A'-TION, n. The beating into plates.

FO-LI-O, n. A book of two leaves to a sheet.

FOLK, n. (*fóke*,) *pl.* folks; [A. S. *folc*; D. *volk*; G. *volk*; Sw. *folck*; Dan. *folk*; L. *vulgus*.] People in general.

FOLK'-MÓTE, n. An assembly of the people, or of bishops, thanes, aldermen, and freemen, to consult upon public affairs; a word used in England before the Norman Conquest, after which the national council was called a *Parliament*.

FOL-LI-CLE, n. A seed vessel with one valve; a bag.

FOL'-LÖW, v. t. To go after; to pursue; to imitate; to embrace; to obey; to use; to pursue with the eye.

FOL'-LÖW, v. i. To come after another; to attend; to be consequential.

FOL'-LÖW-ED, pp. Pursued; imitated.

FOL'-LÖW-ER, n. One who follows; an-adherent; disciple.

FOL'-LÖW-ING, ppr. Going after; imitating; *a.* succeeding; next after.

FOL'-LY, n. Weakness of understanding; absurd or sinful action.

FO-MENT', v. t. To apply warm lotions; to abet.

FO-MENT-A'-TION, n. A bathing with warm lotions.

FO-MENT'-ER, n. One who foments or encourages.

FO-MENT'-ING, ppr. Applying warm lotions; abetting.

FOND, a. Foolish; silly; foolishly tender; loving; relishing highly.

FON'-DLE, v. t. To doat on; to treat with tenderness.

FOND'-LED, pp. Treated tenderly; caressed.

FOND'-LER, n. One who treats with tenderness.

FOND'-LING, n. One fondled or caressed.

FOND'-LY, ad. With affection; lovingly.

FOND'-NESS, n. Affection; love; tenderness.

FONT, n. A baptismal basin; assortment of types.

FONT'-A-NEL, n. An issue for discharging humors.

FOOD, n. That which is eaten, or which supplies nutriment.

FOOD'-FUL, a. Affording food; full of food.

FOOD'-LESS, a. Destitute of food or provisions.

FOOL, n. [Fr. *fol*; It. *folle*.] One destitute of reason; an idiot; also one who acts absurdly; a buffoon.

FOOL, v. t. To disappoint; to impose on.

FOOL, v. i. To trifle; to toy.

FOOL'-ED, pp. Disappointed; imposed on.

FOOL'-E-RY, n. Folly; attention to trifles.

FOOL'-HARD-I-NESS, n. Foolish rashness; courage without judgment.

FOOL'-HARD-Y, a. Madly adventurous; rash.

FOOL'-ISH, a. Weak in understanding; silly; marked by folly; ridiculous.

FOOL'-ISH-LY, ad. Weakly; absurdly.

FOOL'-ISH-NESS, n. Want of understanding; folly.

FOOLS'-CAP, n. A paper of a small size.

FOOT, n. plu. FEET. That on which a thing stands; the bottom of the leg; a measure of 12 inches; measure in poetry; infantry.

FOOT, v. i. or t. To dance; to walk; to tread; to spurn; to add the numbers in a column and set the sum at the foot, *as*, to foot up an account.

FOOT'-BALL, n. A bladder in a case or cover.

FOOT'-BOY, n. A boy in livery; a servant.

FOOT'-BRIDGE, n. A narrow bridge for passengers.

FOOT'-ED, pp. or a. Shaped in the foot; furnished with a foot; as a stocking.

FOOT'-GUARDS, n. Guards of infantry.

FOOT'-HÖLD, n. That which firmly sustains the foot.

FOOT'-ING, n. Foundation; support for the feet.

FOOT'-MAN, n. A man-servant; a runner.

FOOT'-PACE, n. A slow walk; a broad stair.

FOOT'-PAD, n. One who robs on foot.

FOOT'-PATH, n. A way for foot passengers.

FOOT'-POST, n. A messenger that travels on foot.

FOOT'-PRINT, n. The mark of a foot.

FOOT'-STEP, n. The mark of a foot; a track.

FOOT'-STOOL, n. A stool for the feet.

FOP, n. A vain man of weak understanding and much ostentation; a coxcomb.

FOP'-PE-RY, n. The manners or dress of a fop.

FOP'-PISH, a. Vain; gaudy; foolish.

FOP'-PISH-LY, ad. In a foppish manner.

FOP'-PISH-NESS, n. Foppish manners or dress.

FOR, prep. [A. S. *for* or *fore*.] Because of; in hope of; in place of; in favor of.

FOR, con. The word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced; because; on this account.

FOR-AGE, n. Food for horses or cattle.

FOR-AGE, v. i. To go in search of provision for horses.

FOR-Á-ED, pret. and pp. of FORAGE.

FOR-Á-ING, ppr. Seeking provisions abroad.

FOR-AS-MUCH, ad. or con. Since; seeing; because.

FO'-RAY, n. A sudden pillaging incursion in peace or in war.

FOR-BADE, pret. of FORBID.

FOR-BEAR', v. i. or t. pret. forbore; *pp.* foreborne. To cease; to stop; to abstain; to delay.

FOR-BEAR'-ANCE, n. Act of forbearing; long suffering.

FOR-BEAR'-ING, ppr. Ceasing; pausing; *a.* patient; long suffering.

FOR-BID', v. t. pret. forbade, forbid; *pp.* forbidden, forbid. To prohibit; to oppose.

FOR-BID'-DEN, pp. Prohibited; hindered.

FOR-BID'-DING, ppr. Prohibiting; hindering; *a.* repelling approach; repulsive; disagreeable.

FOR-BÖRNE', pp. of FORBEAR.

FÖRCE, n. Strength; active power; violence; moral power; efficacy; validity; compulsion.

FÖRCE, v. t. To compel; to drive; to urge; to press; to storm; to ravish.

FÖRCE'-ED, pp. Constrained; obliged; violated.

FÖRCE'-ER, n. One that compels; embolus of a pump.

FÖRCE'-FUL, a. Violent; vehement; strong.

FÖR'-CEP'S, n. A pair of pincers.

FÖR'-CI-BLE, a. Violent; strong; powerful.

FÖR'-CI-BLE-NESS, n. Force; violence; strength.

FÖR'-CI-BLY, ad. With violence; powerfully.

FÖRD, n. A place where water is passed on foot.

- FÖRD**, *v. t.* To pass by wading.
- FÖRD'-A-BLE**, *a.* Passable on foot; that may be waded.
- FÖRE**, *a.* Advanced; being in front; going first.
- FÖRE**, *ad.* Before; in the fore part, as *fore* and *aft*.
- FÖRE**, *in composition*, generally denotes priority of time.
- FÖRE-ÄRM'**, *v. t.* To arm beforehand.
- FÖRE-ÄRM'-ED**, *pp.* Armed beforehand.
- FÖRE-BÖDE'**, *v. t.* To foretell; to predict; to prognosticate.
- FÖRE-BÖD'-INGS**, *n.* Prognostications.
- FÖRE-CÄST'**, *v. t. or i.* To plan beforehand; to foresee.
- FÖRE-CÄST**, *n.* Foresight; previous contrivance.
- FÖRE-CÄS-TLE**, *n.* The short deck in the fore part of a ship.
- FÖRE-CIT'-ED**, *a.* Quoted or mentioned before.
- FÖRE-CLOSE'**, *v. t.* To shut; to stop; to preclude.
- FÖRE-CLOS'-ED**, *pp.* Precluded; stopped; prevented.
- FÖRE-CLÖS'-URE**, (fore-clö'-zhur), *n.* Act of precluding; a preventing.
- FÖRE-DE-SIGN'**, *v. t.* To scheme beforehand.
- FÖRE-DOOM'**, *v. t.* To doom beforehand.
- FÖRE-DOOR'**, *n.* The door in front of the house.
- FÖRE-END**, *n.* The fore part; end that is forward.
- FÖRE-FÄ-THER**, *n.* An ancestor.
- FÖRE-FEND'**, *v. t.* To hinder; to defend.
- FÖRE-FIN'-GER**, *n.* The finger next to the thumb.
- FÖRE-FÖQT'**, *n.* One of the forward feet of a quadruped.
- FÖRE-FRÖNT'**, *n.* The front; van; forehead.
- FÖRE-GÖ'**, *v. t.* To forbear to possess.
- FÖRE-GÖ'-ING**, *ppr.* Forbearing to have; *a.* preceding; antecedent.
- FÖRE'-GROUND**, *n.* The part before a figure.
- FÖRE'-HAND**, *a.* Done before.
- FÖRE'-HAND-ED**, *a.* Early; timely; easy in property.
- FÖRE-HEAD**, (for'-hed), *n.* The upper part of the face.
- FÖR'-EIGN**, (for'-en), *a.* Belonging to another country; remote; unconnected; a foreign bill of exchange is a bill drawn by a person in one country on his correspondent or agent in another, as distinguished from an inland bill, which is drawn by one person on another in the same country.
- FÖR'-EIGN-ER**, *n.* A native of another country; an alien.
- FÖR'-EIGN-NESS**, *n.* Remoteness; want of relation.
- FÖRE-JUDGE'**, *v. t.* To judge beforehand.
- FÖRE-JUDG'-ED**, *pp.* Prejudged; determined before.
- FÖRE-KNÖW'**, (fore-no') *v. t.* To know before.
- FÖRE-KNOWL'-EDGE**, (fore-nol'-ege), *n.* Knowledge of future events.
- FÖRE'-LAND**, *n.* A promontory or cape.
- FÖRE-LAY'**, *v. t.* To lay wait for; to continue antecedently.
- FÖRE-LOCK**, *n.* A lock of hair on the forehead.
- FÖRE-MAN**, *n.* The chief man of a jury, or in a shop.
- FÖRE-MÄST**, *n.* The mast nearest the head of a ship.
- FÖRE-MEN'-TION-ED**, *a.* Mentioned before.
- FÖRE'-NAM-ED**, *pp.* Named in the part before.
- FÖRE-MÖST**, *a.* First in place or order.
- FÖRE-MÖTH-ER**, *n.* A female ancestor.
- FÖRE-NOON'**, *n.* The first half of the day.
- FÖ-REN-SIC**, *a.* Relating to courts.
- FÖRE-OR-DÄIN'**, *v. t.* To determine beforehand.
- FÖRE'-PÄRT**, *n.* The part before in time or place.
- FÖRE'-RANK**, *n.* The rank that leads.
- FÖRE-RUN'**, *v. t.* To go before; to precede.
- FÖRE-RUN'-NER**, *n.* One sent before; a prognostic.
- FÖRE'-SAIL**, *n.* A sail extended on the fore yard of a ship.
- FÖRE-SEE'**, *v. t.* To see beforehand; to divine.
- FÖRE-SEEN'**, *pp.* Seen beforehand.
- FÖRE-SHORT'-EN-INGS**, *In painting*, the act of shortening figures for the sake of showing those behind.
- FÖRE'-SHOW**, *v. t.* To indicate beforehand.
- FÖRE-SHÖWN'**, *pp.* Shown beforehand.
- FÖRE'-SIGHT**, *n.* A seeing beforehand.
- FÖRE-SIG'-NI-FY**, *v. t.* To signify before; to typify.
- FÖR'-EST**, *n.* [It. *foresta*; Fr. *foret*; G. *forst*.] An extensive wood.
- FÖRE-STALL'**, *v. t.* To anticipate; to buy goods before they reach the market.
- FÖRE-STÄLL'-ED**, *pp.* Anticipated; purchased before.
- FÖRE-STÄLL'-ER**, *n.* One who buys things before they arrive at the market.
- FÖR'-EST-ER**, *n.* An officer of the forest, [*Eng.*]
- FÖRE-TASTE'**, *v. t.* To taste before; to anticipate.
- FÖRE'-TÄSTE**, *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation.
- FÖRE-TELL'**, *v. t. pret. and pp.* foretold. To predict; to tell before an event happens.
- FÖRE-TELL'-ER**, *n.* One who predicts or prophesies.
- FÖRE-THINK'**, *v. t.* To think beforehand.
- FÖRE-THOUGHT**, *n.* Previous thought, or providence; premeditation.
- FÖRE-TÖ'-KEN**, *v. t.* To foreshow; *n.* previous sign.
- FÖRE'-TOP**, *n.* Hair above the forehead.
- FÖRE-WARN'**, *v. t.* To admonish beforehand.
- FÖRE-WARN'-ED**, *pp.* Previously admonished.
- FÖRE-WARN'-ING**, *n.* Previous caution.
- FÖR'-FEIT**, *v. t.* To lose by an offense.
- FÖR'-FEIT**, *a.* Forfeited; liable to seizure.
- FÖR'-FEIT**, *n.* That which is lost by an offense.
- FÖR'-FEIT-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be forfeited.
- FÖR'-FEIT-URE**, *n.* Act of forfeiting; thing forfeited.
- FÖR'-FEX**, *n.* [L.] A pair of scissors.
- FÖRE-GÄVE'**, *pret. and pp.* of **FÖR-GIVE**.
- FÖRGE**, *n.* [Fr. *forge*; It. *ferreria*; Sp. and Port. *forja*, from L. *ferrum*, iron; Port. *ferragem*, iron work.] A place where iron is beaten into form.
- FÖRGE**, *v. t.* To form by hammering; to counterfeit.
- FÖRG'-ED**, *pp.* Formed by hammering; counterfeit.
- FÖRG'-ER**, *n.* One who forges or counterfeits.
- FÖRG'-ER-Y**, *n.* Act of counterfeiting; that which is forged.
- FÖRG'-ING**, *ppr.* Hammering into shapes; counterfeiting.
- FÖR-GET'**, *v. t. pret.* forgot; [*forget.*] *pp.* forgotten, [A. S. *forgetan.*] To lose the remembrance of; to slight; to neglect.
- FÖR-GET'-FUL**, *a.* Apt to forget; heedless.
- FÖR-GET'-FUL-NESS**, *n.* Aptness to lose remembrance; neglect; negligence.
- FÖR-GET'-TER**, *n.* One who forgets.
- FÖR-GET'-TING**, *ppr.* Losing remembrance of; neglecting.
- FÖR-GIVE'**, (for-giv') *v. t. pret.* forgave; *pp.* forgiven. To pardon; to overlook an offense; to remit, as a debt.
- FÖR-GIV'-EN**, *pp.* Pardoned; excused.
- FÖR-GIVE'-NESS**, *n.* Pardon; remission of punishment.
- FÖR-GIV'-ING**, *ppr.* Pardoning, remitting; *a.* disposed to pardon; merciful.
- FÖR-GOT**, *pret. and pp.* of **FÖRGET**.
- FÖR-GOT'-TEN**, *pp.* of **FÖRGET**.
- FÖRK**, *v. i. or t.* To shoot into branches; to pitch with a fork.

FORK, *n.* An instrument with prongs.
FORK'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **FORK**; *a.* divided into branches or prongs.
FORK'-ED-NESS, *n.* An opening into branches.
FORK'-Y, *a.* Furcated; divided into shoots or points.
FOR-LORN', *a.* Forsaken; lost; wretched.
FOR-LORN'-NESS, *n.* *A.* forsaken or wretched state.
FORM, *n.* [*L.* *forma*; *Fr.* *forme*; *G.* *form.*] Shape; manner; model; order; external show; ceremony; a long bench; in schools, a class; in *printing*, an assemblage of types.
FORM, *v. t.* To model; to make; to plan; to constitute; to model; to arrange; to compile; to enact.
FORM'-AL, *a.* According to form; stiff; ceremonious.
FORM'-AL-IST, *n.* An observer of forms; a hypocrite.
FORM'-AL-ISM, *n.* Formality in religion.
FORM'-AL-I-TY, *n.* Observance of forms; ceremony.
FORM'-AL-LY, *ad.* According to forms and ceremonies.
FOR-MÁ'-TION, *n.* In *geology*, a single mass of one kind of rock, more or less extensive, or a collection of mineral substances, formed by the same agent, under the same or similar circumstances.
FORM'-Á'-TION, *n.* Act of forming; creation.
FORM'-MA PAU'-PER-IS, [*L.*] A process in law, when a person sues as a pauper.
FORM'-A-TIVE, *a.* That forms; tending to form. In *grammar*, not radical; as, a termination merely formative.
FORM'-A-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word that is formed from another.
FORM'-ED, *pp.* Shaped; molded; contrived.
FORM'-ER, *n.* One who forms or makes.
FORM'-ER, *a.* First of two; preceding.
FORM'-ER-LY, *ad.* In time long past; of old.
FORM-I-ÉÁ'-TION, *n.* Sensation like that made by ants creeping on the body.
FORM'-I-DA-BLE, *a.* Adapted to excite fear.
FORM'-I-DA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of exciting dread.
FORM'-I-DA-BLY, *ad.* In a manner to excite fear.
FORM'-LESS, *a.* Having no regular form.
FORM'-U-LÁ, *n.* Prescribed form or model.
FORM'-U-LÁ-RY, *n.* A book of forms or precedents.
FORN'-I-CATE, } *a.* Arched like an oven or fur-
FORN'-I-CA-TED, } nace.
FORN'-I-CATE, *v. i.* To commit lewdness.
FORN-I-ÉÁ'-TION, *n.* Incontinence of unmarried persons.
FORN'-I-CA-TOR, *n.* A single person guilty of lewdness; in *scripture*, an idolater.
FOR-SÁKE', *v. t. pret.* forsook, *pp.* forsaken. To desert; to quit entirely; to abandon.
FOR-SÁK'-EN, *pp.* Deserted; abandoned.
FOR-SWÓTH', *ad.* In truth; certainly; verily.
FOR-SWEAR', *v. t. or i. pret.* forswore, *pp.* forsworn. To reject or deny upon oath; to swear falsely.
FÓRT, *n.* A fortress; castle; that in which one excels.
FÓRTE, *n.* That act or department in which one excels.
FOR'-TE, *n.* [*It.*] A direction to sing with strength.
FÓRTH, *ad.* [*A. S. forth.*] Onward in time, as from that day forth; out, as the plants in spring put forth leaves; out into view; forward; abroad.
FÓRTH-CÓM'-ING, *a.* Ready to appear; making appearance.
FÓRTH-IS'-SU-ING, *a.* Coming out; issuing from.
FÓRTH-WITH', *ad.* Immediately; directly.
FOR'-TI-ETH, *a.* The tenth taken four times.

FOR-TI-FI-ÉÁ'-TION, *n.* A work for defense.
FOR'-TI-FI-ER, *n.* One who fortifies or confirms.
FOR'-TI-FY, *v. t.* To erect works to defend; to confirm.
FOR'-TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Strengthening; confirming.
FOR'-TI-TER IN RE, [*L.*] With firmness in action.
FOR-TIS'-SI-MO, [*It.*] In *music*, with great strength of voice.
FOR'-TI-TUDE, *n.* That strength or firmness of mind which enables a person to encounter danger with coolness and courage, or to bear pain or adversity without murmuring or despondency.
FORT'-NIGHT, (*fort'-nite*), *n.* Contracted from fourteenth night; the space of two weeks.
FOR'-TRESS, *n.* A fortified place; a strong hold.
FOR-TÚ'-IT-ÓUS, *a.* Accidental; casual.
FOR-TÚ'-IT-ÓUS-LY, *ad.* Accidentally; by chance.
FOR-TÚ'-I-ÓUS-NESS, *n.* Casualty; accidentalness.
FOR-TU-NATE, *a.* Lucky; successful.
FOR-TU-NATE-LY, *ad.* Luckily; successfully.
FOR-TU-NATE-NESS, *n.* Good luck; prosperity.
FOR-TÚNE, (*fort'-yún*), *n.* Chance; luck; portion; riches.
FOR-TÚNE, *v. i.* To happen; to fall out.
FOR-TÚNE-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **FORTUNE**.
FOR-TÚNE-HUN'-TER, *n.* A man that seeks to marry a woman with a large fortune.
FOR-TÚNE-TELL-ER, *n.* One who tells the future events of one's life.
FOR-TY, *a.* Four times ten added together.
FÓ'-RUM, *n.* A market place in Rome; a court of justice; a tribunal.
FOR'-WARD, *a.* Being before; ready; prompt.
FOR'-WARD, *v. t.* To advance; to promote.
FOR'-WARD, *ad.* In front; progressively.
FOR'-WARD-LY, *ad.* Eagerly; promptly.
FOR'-WARD-NESS, *n.* Eagerness; promptness.
FOSE, *n.* A ditch; moat; cavity.
FOS'-SIL, *a.* Dug from the earth. The term is usually applied to organic substances, as *fossil* shells, *fossil* bones, *fossil* wood.
FOS'-SIL, *n.* A substance dug from the earth, or penetrated with earthy or metallic particles.
FOS'-SIL-IST, *n.* One versed in the science of fossils.
FOS'-SIL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into a fossil.
FOS'-SIL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Converted into a fossil.
FOS'-TER, *v. t.* To nurse; to feed; to cherish.
FOS'-TER-DAM, *n.* A nurse, not the mother.
FOS'-TER-ED, *pp.* Nursed; fed; cherished.
FOS'-TER-AGE, *n.* The charge of nursing a child.
FOS'-TER-BRÓTH-ER, *n.* A brother nursed at the same breast.
FOS'-TER-CHILD, *n.* A child not nursed by its parents.
FOS'-TER-FÁ-THER, *n.* One who takes the place of a father in feeding and educating a child.
FOS'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Nursing; cherishing; encouraging; *a.* that nurses, cherishes, or promotes.
FOS'-TER-MÓTH-ER, *n.* A nurse.
FOS'-TER-SIS-TER, *n.* A female nursed by the same person.
FOS'-TER-SÓN, *n.* One fed and educated like a son.
FOUH' ER, *n.* A weight of lead, containing eight pigs; but it is of different weights.
FOUH'-ER, *v. t.* To stop a leak in a ship, by a sail, oakum, &c.
FOUGHT, (*faut*), *pret.* and *pp.* of **FIGHT**.
FOUL, *a.* [*A. S. ful, G. faul.*] Containing extraneous matter; turbid; impure; unfair; entangled.
FOUL, *v. t.* To make foul; to defile; to pollute.
FOUL'-ED, *pp.* Defiled; made filthy; sullied.
FOUL'-FAC-ED, *a.* Having an ugly face.
FOUL'-LY, *ad.* Dirtily; filthily.
FOUL'-MÓUTH-ED, *a.* Using obscene or profane language.

FOUL'-NESS, *n.* Filthiness; pollution; deformity.
 FOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of FIND.
 FOUND, *v. t.* To set; to establish; to cast vessels of metal.
 FOUND-Á'-TION, *n.* The basis of an edifice; the basis or ground work of any thing; original endowment; establishment.
 FOUND'-ER, *n.* One who founds; a caster of wares; one who endows.
 FOUND'-ER, *v. i.* To fill, or fill and sink.
 FOUND'-ER, *v. t.* To cause inflammation and soreness in the feet of a horse, so as to disable and lame him.
 FOUND'-ER-Y, *n.* A place for casting vessels of metal.
 FOUND'-LING, *n.* An exposed child.
 FOUND'-RESS, *n.* A female who founds or establishes.
 FOUNT, } *n.* A spring; source; jet; head
 FOUNT'-AIN, } of a river; original.
 FOUNT'-FÜL, *a.* Having many springs.
 FÖUR, *a.* Two and two added.
 FÖUR'-FÖLD, *a.* Four times as much, or many.
 FÖUR'-FOOT'-ED, *a.* Quadruped; having four feet.
 FÖUR'-LER-ISM, *n.* A social science or system of association, founded by Chas. Fourier, a French writer.
 FÖUR'-SCÖRE, *a.* Eighty; four times twenty.
 FÖUR'-SQUARE, *a.* Having four equal sides.
 FÖUR'-TEEN, *a.* Four and ten added together.
 FÖUR'-TEENTH, *a.* The fourth after the tenth.
 FÖURTH, *a.* The ordinal of four; noting the number four.
 FÖURTH'-LY, *ad.* In the fourth place.
 FÖUR'-WHEEL-ED, *a.* Having four wheels.
 FOWL, *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowl.
 FOWL, *v. i.* [A. S. *fugel.*] A winged animal; a bird.
 FOWL'-ER, *n.* One who practices catching birds.
 FOWL'-ING, *n.* The act of catching or shooting fowls.
 FOWL'-ING-PIECE, *n.* A gun for shooting fowls.
 FOX, *n.* An animal of the canine genus; a sly cunning fellow.
 FOX'-CHASE, *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.
 FOX'-GLÖVE, *n.* The plant digitalis.
 FOX'-HUNT, *n.* The chase or hunting of foxes.
 FOX'-HUNT-ER, *n.* One who hunts foxes.
 FOX'-TAIL, *n.* A species of grass.
 FOX'-TRAP, *n.* A trap for taking foxes.
 FRA'-CAS, *n.* [Fr. *fracas.*] A noisy quarrel; uproar; disturbance.
 FRAÇ'-TION, *n.* Act of breaking; a broken part; division of a whole number.
 FRAÇ'-TION-AL, *a.* Consisting in fractions; belonging to a broken number.
 FRAÇ'-TIOUS, *a.* Apt to quarrel; peevish; cross.
 FRAÇ'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* With peevishness.
 FRAÇ'-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Crossness; peevishness; a snappish temper.
 FRAÇ'-TURE, *n.* A breach of a solid; disruption of a solid body.
 FRAÇ'-TURE, *v. t.* To break or crack, as a bone.
 FRAÇ'-TUR-ED, *pp.* Broken or cracked.
 FRAÇ'-ILE, *a.* Easily broken; brittle; frail; easily destroyed.
 FRA-GİL'-I-TY, *n.* Brittleness; frailty; weakness.
 FRAÇ'-MENT, *n.* A piece broken off; a piece; a crum.
 FRAÇ'-MENT-A-RY, *a.* Composed of fragments.
 FRA'-GOR, *n.* A loud harsh burst of sound.
 FRA'-GRANCE, *n.* [L. *fragrantia.*] Sweetness of smell.
 FRA'-GRANT, *a.* Sweet smelling; odorous.
 FRA'-GRANT-LY, *ad.* With a pleasant smell.
 FRAIL, *a.* Weak; liable to error; *n.* a basket.
 FRAIL'-NESS, *n.* Weakness; infirmity.
 FRAIL'-TY, *n.* Weakness; infirmity; foible; fault proceeding from weakness.

FRAME, *v. t.* [A. S. *fremman.*] To fit and join as parts of a whole; to form; to adjust; to invent.
 FRÁME, *n.* Timbers of an edifice; any kind of case made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things; among printers, a stand to support the cases in which the types are distributed; order; form.
 FRÁM-ED, *pp.* Fitted and joined; made; devised.
 FRÁM-ER, *n.* One who frames, or makes.
 FRÁM'-ING, *ppr.* Fitting and joining; fabricating; inventing.
 FRÁN'-CHISE, (fran'-chiz,) *n.* [Fr. *franc*, free.] A privilege; immunity.
 FRÁN'-CHISE, *v. t.* To make free.
 FRÁN'-CHISE-ED, *pp.* Made free; enfranchised.
 FRÁN'-CHISE-MENT, *n.* Release from burden or restriction.
 FRÁN'-CIS'-CAN, *n.* One of an order of monks.
 FRÁN'-GI-BLE'-I-TY, *n.* State of being fragile.
 FRÁN'-GI-BLE, *a.* Liable to break; easily broken.
 FRANK, *n.* A name given by the Turks, Greeks, and Arabs, to any of the inhabitants of the western part of Europe.
 FRANK, *a.* [Fr. *franc.*] Free; open; candid; ingenuous.
 FRANK, *n.* A free letter; a silver coin of France, eighteen and three-fourths cents.
 FRANK, *v. t.* To make free; to exempt from postage.
 FRANK'-ED, *pp.* Exempted from postage.
 FRANK-IV'-CENSE, *n.* A dry resinous substance.
 FRANK'-ING, *ppr.* Exempting from postage.
 FRANK'-LY, *ad.* Freely; openly; candidly; without reserve.
 FRANK'-NESS, *n.* Plainness; freedom; ingenuousness.
 FRANK'-PLEDGE, *n.* A pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen.
 FRÁN'-TIC, *a.* Mad; transported with passion.
 FRÁN'-TIC-LY, *ad.* Furiously; outrageously.
 FRÁN'-TIC-NESS, *n.* Madness; fury of passion.
 FRA-TERN'-AL, *a.* Brotherly; becoming brothers.
 FRA-TERN'-AL-LY, *ad.* In a brotherly manner.
 FRA-TERN'-I-TY, *n.* A brotherhood; society.
 FRA-TERN'-IZE, *v. i.* To unite as brothers.
 FRÁT'-RI-CIDE, *n.* Murder, or the murderer, of a brother.
 FRAUD, *n.* [L. *fraus.*] Deception; breach of trust; injury by cheating.
 FRAUD'-FUL, *a.* Deceitful; trickish.
 FRAUD'-FÜL-LY, *ad.* Deceitfully; treacherously.
 FRAUD'-U-LENCE, *n.* Deceitfulness; fraud.
 FRAUD'-U-LENT, *a.* Deceitful in contracts; trickish.
 FRAUD'-U-LENT-LY, *ad.* By fraud; trickishly.
 FRAUGHT, (fraut,) *a.* Loded; full; replete.
 FRAY, *n.* A quarrel; a frigit; *v. t.* to frighten.
 FREAK, *n.* A whim; *v. t.* to variegate. See FREKA.
 FREAK'-ISH, *a.* Whimsical; capricious; odd.
 FREAK'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Whimsicalness; oddity.
 FRECK'-LE, *n.* A spot on the skin.
 FRECK'-LED, *a.* Having spots on the skin.
 FRECK'-LY, *a.* Marked with spots.
 FREE, *a.* [A. S. *frig*; *freok.*] Being at liberty; in government, not enslaved; not imprisoned; unconstrained; open; liberal in expenses; gratuitous.
 FREE, *v. t.* To deliver from bondage or restraint; to set at liberty.
 FREE-Á'-GEN-CY, *n.* The state of acting freely, or without constraint of the will.
 FREE-ED, *pp.* Released from confinement or bondage.
 FREE'-BOOT-ER, *n.* A robber; a plunderer.
 FREE'-BORN, *a.* Born free; inheriting freedom.
 FREE'-COST, *n.* Freedom from expense.
 FREE'-MAN, *n.* A man freed from slavery.
 FREE'-DOM, *n.* Exemption from the power or control of another; franchise; frankness; license.

FREE-HEART-ED, *a.* Liberal; generous; kind.
FREE-HOLD, *n.* Land held by free tenure, or in fee simple.
FREE-HOLDER, *n.* The owner of a freehold.
FREE-LY, *ad.* At liberty; liberally.
FREE-MAN, *n.* 1. One who enjoys liberty or who is not subject to the will of another. 2. One who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege, as the *freeman* of a city or state.
FREE-MA-SON, *n.* One of the fraternity of masons.
FREE-NESS, *n.* Openness; unreservedness.
FREE-SCHOOL, *n.* A school open to all.
FREE-SPOK-EN, *a.* Speaking without reserve.
FREE-STONE, *n.* Sandstone, which consists of grit.
FREE-THINK-ER, *n.* One who disbelieves revelation.
FREE-WAR-REN, *n.* A royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls within certain limits.
FREE-WILL, *n.* The power of acting at pleasure.
FREEZE, *v. i. pret.* froze; *pp.* frozen or froze. To be congealed by cold; to be chilled.
FREEZE, *v. t.* To congeal; to harden into ice; to chill.
FREIGHT, (*frate*), *n.* Lading of a ship; transportation; price of transporting.
FREIGHT, (*frate*), *v. t.* To load, as a vessel.
FREIGHT-ER, *n.* One who loads, or charters and loads a ship.
FREIGHT-ING, *ppr.* Loading a ship.
FRENCH, *a.* Belonging to France.
FRENCH, *n.* The language of France.
FRENCH-I-FY, *v. i.* To make conformable to the French.
FRENCH-HORN, *n.* A wind instrument of music.
FREN-ZI-ED, *a.* Affected with madness.
FREN-ZY, *n.* Distraction of mind; madness.
FRE-QUEN-CY, *n.* A common occurrence.
FRE-QUENT, *a.* Often done or occurring; common.
FRE-QUENT, *v. t.* To visit often; to resort; to haunt.
FRE-QUENT-A-TION, *n.* Act of frequenting.
FRE-QUENT-A-TIVE, *a.* Repeating frequently.
FRE-QUENT-ED, *pp.* Often visited.
FRE-QUENT-ER, *n.* One who visits often.
FRE-QUENT-ING, *ppr.* Often resorting to.
FRE-QUENT-LY, *ad.* Often; repeatedly.
FRE-QUENT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being often repeated.
FRES-CADES, *n.* Cool walks; shady places.
FRES-ÇO, *n.* Coolness; picture drawn in dusk; a picture in relief on walls.
FRESH, *a.* [*A. S. fersc.*] Cool; new; brisk; not salt.
FRESH, *n.* A freshet.
FRESH-EN, *v. t.* To make fresh; to revive; to take saltness from anything.
FRESH-EN, *v. i.* To grow fresh; to lose saltness; to grow brisk or strong, as, the wind *freshens*.
FRESH-ES, *n. plu.* The mingling of fresh water with salt in a river, or the place of meeting.
FRESH-ET, *n.* A flood in rivers from rain or melted snow.
FRESH-LY, *ad.* Newly; coolly; briskly.
FRESH-MAN, *n.* A novice; one of the younger class in a college.
FRESH-NESS, *n.* Coolness; newness; ruddiness.
FRET, *v. t. or i.* [*Sw. frata*; *Fr. froter.*] To wear away or irritate by rubbing; to gnaw; to corrode; to agitate.
FRET, *n.* Agitation of liquor or of mind; protuberant work.
FRET-FUL, *a.* Peevish; irritable; disposed to complain.
FRET-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a peevish manner.

FRET-FUL-NESS, *n.* Crossness; peevishness.
FRET-WORK, *n.* Raised work; work adorned with frets.
FRET-TED, *pp.* Corroded; worn by rubbing; vexed.
FRET-TER, *n.* That which frets.
FRET-TING, *ppr.* Eating; galling; making rough.
FRI-A-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being easily
FRI-A-BLE-NESS, } broken and crumbled to pieces.
FRI-A-BLE, *a.* Easily crumbled.
FRI-AR, *n.* [*Fr. frère*, a brother, contracted from *L. frater.*] A monk of some order.
FRI-B-LE, *a.* Frivolous; trifling; silly.
FRI-B-LE, *n.* A trifling fellow; *v. i.* to trifle.
FRI-BLER, *n.* A trifler.
FRI-C-AS-SEE, *n.* A dish of fried chickens, &c. cut into pieces.
FRI-C-AS-SEE, *v. t.* To dress in fricassee.
FRI-C-TION, *n.* A rubbing; attrition.
FRI-DAY, *n.* [*A. S. frig-dag*, from *friggs*, the Venus of the north.] The sixth day of the week.
FRI-END, *n.* A person attached to another by affection; a Quaker.
FRI-END-LESS, *a.* Destitute of friends.
FRI-END-LI-NESS, *n.* Kindness; friendship.
FRI-END-LY, *a.* Kind; favorable.
FRI-END-SHIP, *n.* Affection; strong attachment.
FRI-EZE, *n.* The nap on woolen cloth. *In architecture*, that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and the cornice.
FRI-G-ATE, *n.* A ship of war of a size between sloop of war and a ship of the line.
FRI-GHT, *n.* Sudden terror; panic.
FRI-GHT, *v. t.* To impress sudden terror on.
FRI-GHT-ED, } *pp.* Suddenly alarmed with
FRI-GHT-EN-ED, } danger.
FRI-GHT-EN, *v. t.* To terrify; to fright.
FRI-GHT-FUL, *a.* Adapted to excite terror; terrible.
FRI-GHT-FUL-LY, *ad.* Dreadfully; horribly.
FRI-GHT-FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of frightening.
FRI-G-ID, *a.* Cold; dull; insensible.
FRI-G-ID-I-TY, *n.* Coldness; dullness.
FRI-G-ID-LY, *ad.* Coldly; unfeelingly.
FRI-G-OR-IF-IC, *a.* Causing or producing cold.
FRI-LL, *n.* An edging or ruffle.
FRI-LL, *v. t.* To shake or shiver with cold.
FRI-NGE, (*frinj.*) *n.* A kind of trimming.
FRI-NGE, *v. t.* To adorn with fringe.
FRI-NG-ED, *pp.* Adorned with fringe.
FRI-NG-Y, *a.* Adorned with or like fringe.
FRI-P-PE-RY, *n.* Old clothes; traffick in cast dresses; place where old clothes are sold.
FRI-S-EUR, (*frez-äre*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A hair-dresser.
FRI-SK, *v. i.* [*G. frisk*; *Dan. frisk*; *Sw. frisk*] To leap; to dance; to be frolicsome.
FRI-SK-ER, *n.* One who leaps or dances in gayety.
FRI-SK-ET, *n.* A frame to confine sheets of paper in printing.
FRI-SK-I-NESS, *n.* Liveliness; gayety; wantonness.
FRI-SK-Y, *a.* Lively; frolicsome; wanton.
FRI-T, *n.* Materials of glass after calcination.
FRI-TH, *n.* Narrow part of a sea.
FRI-T-IL-LA-RY, *n.* The crown imperial.
FRI-T-TER, *n.* [*It. frittella.*] A kind of pan-cake; a small piece.
FRI-T-TER, *v. t.* To break into small pieces.
FRI-T-TER-ED, *pp.* Divided into small pieces.
FRI-VOL-I-TY, *n.* Frivolousness; triflingness.
FRI-V-O-LOUS, *a.* Light; trifling; unimportant.
FRI-V-O-LOUS-LY, *ad.* In a frivolous manner.
FRI-V-O-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Triflingness; lightness.
FRIZZ, *v. t.* [*Sp. frisar.*] To curl or crisp; to form nap into burs.
FRI-Z-ZED, *pp.* Curled; formed into burs.

FRIZ'-ZLE, *v. t.* To curl, or crisp in short curls.
 FRIZ'-ZLED, *pp.* Curled; crisped.
 FRIZ'-ZLER, *n.* One who frizzles.
 FRÖ, *ad.* From; back; in a returning state.
 FROCK, *n.* [Fr. *froc*; Arm. *frocq*; Scot. *frog*.] A loose outer garment of men, and a gown for females that is pinned behind.
 FROG, *n.* [A. S. *froga*.] An amphibious animal that leaps.
 FROG'-FISH, *n.* An animal said to change from a fish to a frog, and then to a fish.
 FROL'-ICK, } *a.* [G. *frohlich*; *froh* glad, and *lich*
 FROL'-IC, } like; D. *vrolyk*.] Gay; merry; playful; dancing.
 FROL'-ICK, }
 FROL'-IC, } *n.* A prank; gayety; merriment.
 FROL'-ICK, }
 FROL'-IC, } *v. i.* To be merry; to play pranks.
 FROL'-ICK-ING, *ppr.* Making merry; playing pranks.
 FROL'-ICK-SÖME, *a.* Full of gayety and mirth.
 FROL'-ICK-SÖME-NESS, *n.* Gayety; wild pranks.
 FROM, *prep.* Issuing; departing; at a distance.
 FROND, *n.* The leafing of palms and ferns.
 FROND-A'-TION, *n.* A lopping of trees.
 FROND-ES'-CENCE, *n.* The time of the year when a plant unfolds its leaves.
 FROND'-OUS, *a.* A *frondous* flower is one which is leafy, one which produces branches charged with both leaves and flowers; as sometimes in the anemone.
 FRÖNT, *n.* [L. *frons*.] The face or fore part; van; impudence.
 FRÖNT, *v. t.* To oppose face to face; to oppose directly.
 FRÖNT, *v. i.* To stand foremost; to have the face or front toward any point in the compass.
 FRONT'-AL, *a.* Belonging to the front.
 FRONT'-AL, *n.* A pediment over a small door or window; a frontlet.
 FRONT'-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made with, or having a front.
 FRONT'-IER', *n.* A border on another country.
 FRONT'-IER', *a.* Situated on the border of a country.
 FRÖN-TIN-IAE', (fron-tin-yae'.) *n.* A rich wine from a town of this name in Languedoc.
 FRONT'-IS-PIECE, *n.* A picture facing the first page of a book; face of a building.
 FRONT'-ING, *ppr.* Opposing face to face; *a.* standing front to front, or opposite.
 FRONT'-LESS, *a.* Shameless; impudent.
 FRONT'-LET, *n.* A bandage worn on the forehead.
 FRÖSE, *a.* Frozen.
 FROST, (fraust.) *n.* [A. S. *frost*.] Congelation; act of congealing.
 FROST, (fraust.) *v. t.* To cover with something like frost.
 FROST'-BIT-TEN, *a.* Nipped by frost.
 FROST'-ED, *pp.* Covered with something like frost.
 FROST'-I-LY, *ad.* Coldly; without warmth of affection.
 FROST'-I-NESS, *n.* State of being frosty.
 FROST'-NAIL, *n.* A nail driven into a horse's shoe to prevent the horse from slipping on the ice.
 FROST'-WORK, *n.* Work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs.
 FROST'-Y, *a.* Containing frost; like frost; freezing.
 FROTH, *n.* Foam; empty show of wit; *v. i.* to foam.
 FROTH'-I-NESS, *n.* State of being frothy, vain, or empty.
 FROTH'-Y, *a.* Full of froth; vain; empty.
 FROUNCE, *v. t.* To curl or frizzle the hair about the face.

FROUNCE, *n.* A wrinkle or curl.
 FROUNC'-ED, *pp.* Curled; frizzled.
 FROUZ'-Y, *a.* Musty; fetid; rank.
 FRÖ'-WARD, *a.* Perverse; ungovernable; peevish
 FRÖ'-WARD-LY, *ad.* Peevishly; perversely.
 FROWN, *n.* A wrinkled and sour look.
 FROWN, *v. t.* To reel by expressing displeasure.
 FROWN, *v. i.* To express displeasure by contracting the brows; to look threatening.
 FROWN'-ED, *pret* and *pp.* of FROWN.
 FROWN'-ING, *ppr.* Contracting the brows; threatening.
 FROWN'-ING-LY, *ad.* With a frown; sternly.
 FROW'-Y, *a.* Musty; rancid.
 FRÖZE, *pret.* of FREEZE.
 FRÖZ'-EN, *pp.* Congealed; icy; *a.* subject to frost; very cold.
 FRUC'-TES'-CENCE, *n.* Time when the fruit of a plant comes to maturity.
 FRUC'-TIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing or bearing fruit.
 FRUC'-TI-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* Fecundation; act of making fruitful.
 FRUC'-TI-FY, *v. t.* To make or render fruitful; to fertilize.
 FRUC'-TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making fruitful.
 FRUC'-TU-OUS, *a.* Bearing fruit; fruitful.
 FRÜ'-GAL, *a.* Saving of expenses without meaness; economical in the use or appropriation of money, goods, or provision of any kind.
 FRU-GAL'-I-TY, *n.* A sparing use or appropriation of money or other commodities.
 FRÜ'-GAL-LY, *ad.* With economy or good management.
 FRÜ'-GIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing fruit or corn.
 FRU-GIV'-O-ROUS, *a.* Feeding on corn or fruits.
 FRÜIT, *n.* [Fr. *fruit*; It. *frutto*; L. *fructus*.] Produce of the earth; the produce of trees shrubs; produce of animals; profit.
 FRÜIT'-AGE, *n.* Fruit in a general sense.
 FRÜIT'-BEAR-ING, *a.* Producing fruit.
 FRÜIT'-ER-ER, *n.* One who deals in fruit.
 FRÜIT'-ER-Y, *n.* A fruitloft; fruit in general.
 FRÜIT'-FUL, *a.* Producing much fruit.
 FRÜIT'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With abundance of fruit.
 FRÜIT'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Productiveness; abundance.
 FRÜIT'-GROVE, *n.* A plantation of fruit trees.
 FRÜIT'-TIME, *n.* The time for gathering fruit.
 FRU-I'-TION, *n.* [L. *fruor*, to use or enjoy.] Enjoyment of body or mind.
 FRÜIT'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of fruit; unprofitable
 FRÜIT'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Unprofitably; in vain.
 FRÜIT'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Defect of fruit or profit.
 FRÜIT'-LOFT, *n.* A loft for preserving fruit.
 FRÜIT'-TREE, *n.* A tree that bears fruit.
 FRU-MEN-TA'-CEOUS, *a.* Made of grain, or like it.
 FRÜ-MENT'-Y, *n.* Food made of wheat boiled in milk.
 FRUSH, *n.* A tender horn in the sole of a horse.
 FRUS'-TRA-BLE, *a.* That may be defeated.
 FRUS-TRA'-NE-OUS, *a.* Vain; fruitless; unprofitable.
 FRUS'-TRATE, *v. t.* To disappoint; to balk; to defeat.
 FRUS-TRA'-TION, *n.* Disappointment; defeat.
 FRUS'-TRA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to defeat.
 FRUS'-TUM, *n.* [L.] A piece or part, as of a solid or cone.
 FRU-TES'-CENT, *a.* From herbaceous becoming shrubby.
 FRÜ-TI-COUS, *a.* Shrubby; like a shrub.
 FRY'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* Dressed in a pan.
 FRY, *v. t.* To cook or dress in a frying-pan.
 FRY, *v. i.* To be heated and agitated.
 FRY, *n.* That which is fried; a crowd of small fish.
 FRY'-ING, *ppr.* Dressing in a pan.

FRY-ING-PAN, *n.* A pan to fry in.
 FŪ'-ĈA-TĒD, *a.* Painted; disguised with paint.
 FŪ'-ĈUS, *n.* [L.] Dye; paint; false show.
 FUD'-DLE, *v. i.* To get drunk.
 FUD'-DLE, *v. t.* To make drunk.
 FUD'-DLED, *pp.* Drunk; intoxicated.
 FUDĜE, *int.* A word of contempt.
 FŪ'-ĈL, *n.* Any substance that feeds a fire; combustibles; that which feeds passion.
 FŪ'-ĈL, *v. t.* To feed with combustible matter.
 FU-GĀ'-ĈIOUS, *a.* Flying or fleeing away; volatile.
 FU-GAC'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being apt to fly away; volatility.
 FŪ'-ĈI-TIVE, *a.* Flying; wandering; unstable.
 FŪ'-ĈI-TIVE, *n.* A runaway; a deserter; one hard to be caught or detained.
 FŪ'-ĈI-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Volatility; instability.
 FŪ'-GLE-MAN, *n.* [G. *flugelmann*, a file leader.] A non-commissioned officer, who takes his place in front of a military band, as a guide to the soldiers in the movements of the drill.
 FUGUE, (*fug*), *n.* A chase or succession in music.
 FUL'-ĈRATE, *a.* Furnished with props.
 FUL'-ĈRUM, *n.* That which supports a lever.
 FUL'-FILL', *v. t.* To perform; to complete; to accomplish.
 FUL'-FILL'-ED, *pp.* Completed; accomplished.
 FUL'-FILL'-ING, *ppr.* Completing; accomplishing.
 FUL'-FILL'-MENT, *n.* Performance; completion.
 FUL'-ĜEN-CY, *n.* Brightness; splendor.
 FUL'-ĜENT, *a.* Shining; resplendent; bright.
 FUL'-ĜID'-I-TY, *n.* Splendor.
 FUL'-GOR, *n.* A dazzling brightness; splendor.
 FUL'-LIG'-I-NOUS, *a.* Like soot; smoky.
 FULL, *a.* [A. S. *full*; Sw. *full*.] Replete; supplied; mature; abundant; adequate; having all it can contain; satisfied.
 FULL, *n.* Complete measure, or state; the whole; a state of satiety.
 FULL, *ad.* Fully; quite; without abatement.
 FULL, *v. t.* To cleanse and scour, as cloth.
 FULL'-AGE, *n.* Money paid for fulling cloth.
 FULL'-ED, *pp.* Milled; scoured and cleansed.
 FULL'-ER, *n.* One whose business is to full cloth.
 FULL'-ER'S-EARTH, *n.* A clay used in cleansing cloth.
 FULL'-ER-Y, *n.* The place where cloth is fullled.
 FULL'-DRESS-ED, *a.* Dressed in form for company.
 FULL'-EY-ED, *a.* Having prominent eyes.
 FULL'-FED, *a.* Fattened; plump with fat.
 FULL'-ING, *ppr.* Milling; scouring and cleansing.
 FULL'-ING-MILL, *n.* A mill for scouring cloth.
 FULL'-NESS, *n.* State of being full; repletion; plenty.
 FULL'-ORB-ED, *a.* Round, like the full moon.
 FULL'-Y, *ad.* To the full; completely; entirely; to repletion.
 FULL'-SOME, *See* FULSOME, the common spelling.
 FUL'-MAR, *n.* A fowl of the petrel kind.
 FUL'-MI-NANT, *a.* Thundering.
 FUL'-MI-NATE, *v. t. or i.* To thunder; to utter denunciation or papal censure.
 FUL'-MI-NĀ'-TION, *n.* Denunciation of censure; explosion.
 FUL'-MI-NA-TO-RY, *a.* Thundering; striking terror.
 FUL'-SOME, *a.* Nauseous; offensive in smell; rank.
 FUL'-VOUS, *a.* Yellow; saffron-colored.
 FŪ'-MA-TO-RY, *n.* A plant of several species.
 FUM'-BLE, *v. i.* To do or handle awkwardly.
 FUM'-BLER, *n.* An awkward or clumsy person.
 FŪME, *n.* Smoke; vapor; rage; exhalation from the stomach.
 FŪME, *v. i.* To smoke; to yield vapor.
 FUM'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of FŪME.
 FŪ'-MI-GATE, *v. t.* To smoke; to perfume.

FŪ'-MI-GĀ'-TION, *n.* Act of applying smoke in healing and in cleansing from foulness.
 FUM'-Y, *a.* Producing fume; full of vapor.
 FUN, *n.* Low vulgar sport.
 FU-NAM'-BU-LIST, *n.* A rope walker or dancer.
 FUNĈ'-TION, *n.* Office; employment; charge.
 FUNĈ'-TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to functions.
 FUNĈ'-TION-AL-LY, *ad.* By means of the functions.
 FUNĈ'-TION-A-RY, *n.* One who holds an office.
 FUND, *n.* [Fr. *fond*; L. *fundus*.] A stock; bank of money; capital.
 FUND, *v. t.* To provide money for regular payment of the interest of.
 FUNDS, *n. plu.* Funded debts; money for supplies.
 FUND'-A-MENT, *n.* The seat, or lower part.
 FUND-A-MENT'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the foundation; necessary for support.
 FUND-A-MENT'-AL-LY, *ad.* Primarily; necessarily.
 FUND'-ED, *pp.* Furnished with funds for interest.
 FU-NE'-BRI-AL *a.* [L. *funerbris*.] Pertaining to funerals.
 FŪ'-NE-RĀL, *n.* [It. *funerale*; L. *funus* from *funale*, a cord, from *funis*, a rope; as torches were made of cords and were used in burials among the Romans.] A burial; procession at a burial.
 FŪ'-NE-RĀL, *a.* Used at the interment of the dead.
 FU-NE'-RE-AL, *a.* Suiting a funeral; mournful.
 FUN-GOS'-I-TY, *n.* Soft excrescence.
 FUNĜ'-OUS, *a.* Like a mushroom; excrescent.
 FUNĜ'-US, *n.* A mushroom; an order of plants; a spongy excrescence; proud flesh.
 FŪ'-NI-ĈLE, *n.* A small cord.
 FU-NIC'-U-LAR, *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fiber.
 FUN'-NEL, *n.* Passage for a fluid or for smoke; a tunnel.
 FUN'-NEL-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of a tunnel.
 FUN'-NY, *a.* Droll; comical; sportive.
 FUR, *n.* Fine soft hair; skins; coat of morbid matter.
 FUR, *v. t.* To line or cover with fur; to line with a board.
 FUR'-BE-LŌW, *n.* A plaited border of a garment.
 FUR'-BE-LŌW, *v. t.* To adorn with furbelow.
 FUR'-BISH, *v. t.* To polish; to clean; to make bright.
 FUR'-BISH-ED, *pp.* Polished; burnished.
 FUR'-BISH-ER, *n.* One who furbishes.
 FUR-ĈĀ'-TION, *n.* A branching like a fork.
 FUR-FU-RA'-ĈEOUS, *a.* Scaly; like scurf or bran.
 FŪ'-RI-ŌUS, *a.* Rushing violently; raging; violent.
 FŪ'-RI-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* With great vehemence; madly.
 FŪ'-RI-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* Fury; great violence; madness.
 FURL, *v. t.* [Fr. *ferler*.] To draw up; to fold and fasten to a yard, &c.
 FURL'-ED, *pp.* Drawn up; fastened to a yard.
 FUR'-LONG, *n.* The eighth part of a mile; forty rods.
 FUR'-LŌUGH, *n.* Absence from military service. *Furlow* would be preferable.
 FUR'-LŌUGH, *v. t.* To grant a furlough.
 FUR'-LŌUGH-ED, *pp.* Granted leave of absence.
 FUR'-NACE, *n.* A place for melting metals, or for heating water. *In Scripture*, severe afflictions by which men are tried.
 FUR'-NISH, *v. t.* To supply; to provide; to equip.
 FUR'-NISH-ED, *pp.* Supplied; equipped.
 FUR'-NISH-ER, *n.* One who supplies another.
 FUR'-NISH-ING, *ppr.* Supplying; equipping.
 FUR'-NI-TURE, *n.* Goods; vessels; utensils; equipage.

BOŌK; TŪNE, PŪLL, ŪSE. Ĉ like K; ĈH like SH; Ĝ like J; Š like Z; TH as in thou.

FUR'-RED, *pp.* Lined with fur; thickened.
 FUR'-RI-ER, *n.* A dealer in furs; muffis, &c.
 FUR'-RING, *n.* A lining of fur, or of boards.
 FUR'-RÖW, *n.* [A. S. *fur.*] A trench made in the earth by a plow; a long narrow trench or channel in wood or metal; a groove; a hollow made by wrinkles in the face.
 FUR'-RÖW, *v. t.* To trench; to wrinkle.
 FUR'-RÖW-ED, *pp.* Cut into furrows; wrinkled.
 FUR'-RY, *a.* Covered with or made of fur.
 FUR'-THER, *a.* More distant; additional.
 FUR'-THER, *ad.* At a greater distance; moreover.
 FUR'-THER, *v. i.* To assist; to promote; to forward.
 FUR'-THER-ANCE, *n.* Advancement; promotion.
 FUR'-THER-ED, *pp.* Advanced; promoted.
 FUR'-THER-ER, *n.* A helper; promoter; advancer.
 FUR'-THER-MÖRE, *ad.* Yet further; moreover.
 FUR'-THER-MÖST, *a.* The most distant; extreme.
 FUR'-THEST, *a.* Most distant in time or place.
 FUR'-TIVE, *a.* Secret; gotten by stealth.
 FUR'-RUN'-ELE, *n.* A small inflamed tumor.
 FÜ'-RY, *n.* [L. *furor.*] A violent rushing; rage; madness.
 FURZE, *n.* A prickly shrub; gorse.
 FURZ'-Y, *a.* Overgrown with furze.
 FUSE, *v. t.* To melt; to liquefy by heat; to render fluid.
 FÜSE, *v. i.* To be melted; to be reduced from a solid to a liquid state.
 FÜS'-ED, *pp.* Melted; liquefied.

FU'-SEE', *n.* A firelock; pipe of combustibles; cone of a watch or clock.
 FU'-SI-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being fusible.
 FÜ'-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be melted, or made liquid by heat.
 FÜ'-SI-FORM, *a.* Shaped like a spindle.
 FÜ'-SIL, *a.* Capable of being melted.
 FÜ'-SIL, *n.* A light musket or firelock.
 FU'-SIL-EER', *n.* A soldier armed with a fusil, or distinguished by wearing a cap.
 FÜ'-SION, *n.* The operation of converting a solid into a liquid by heat.
 FUSS, *n.* A tumult; a bustle.
 FUST, *n.* The shaft of a column.
 FUS'-TIAN, *n.* A cotton stuff; swelling style.
 FUS'-TIAN, *a.* Made of fustian; high swelling.
 FUS'-TIC, *n.* A West India wood used in dyeing yellow.
 FUS'-TI-NESS, *n.* A fusty state; moldiness.
 FUS'-TY, *a.* Moldy; rank; ill-smelling.
 FÜ'-TILE, *a.* Trifling; worthless; useless.
 FU'-TIL'-I-TY, *n.* Want of weight or effect; triflingness.
 FÜ'-TÜRE, (füt'-yür,) *a.* That is to come or be hereafter.
 FÜ'-TÜRE, *n.* Time to come.
 FU-TÜ'-RI-TY, *n.* Time to come; future state.
 FUZZ, *v. i.* To fly off in small particles.
 FUZZ, *n.* Fine; volatile particles.
 FUZZ'-BALL, *n.* A puff; a kind of mushroom.
 FUZ'-ZLE, *v. t.* To intoxicate.
 Fÿ, *ex.* Expressing dislike or abhorrence.

G.

G has a simple sound, as in *good*, and a compound sound like *dz*, as in *gem*. The first, or as it is called the hard or the close sound, it usually retains before *a*, *o*, and *u*. The second, or as it is called the soft sound, is commonly found before *e*, *i*, and *y*.
 GAB, *n.* The mouth, [*vulgar.*]
 GAB'-BLE, *v. i.* To prate; to talk fast or foolishly.
 GAB'-BLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of GABBLE.
 GAB'-BLER, *n.* A prater; one who gabbles.
 GAB'-AR-DINE, *n.* A coarse frock or loose upper garment.
 GÄ'-BI-ON, *n.* A wicker basket in fortification.
 GÄ'-BLE, *n.* The triangular or sloping end of a house, &c.
 GAB'-BLE, *n.* Loud or rapid talking.
 GAD, *n.* A wedge; a graver; a punch.
 GAD, *v. i.* To ramble; to walk about the streets.
 GAD'-A-BOUT, *n.* One who walks about without business.
 GAD'-DER, *n.* One who walks the streets often.
 GAD'-DING, *ppr.* Rambling; walking about.
 GAD'-FLY, *n.* A fly that stings cattle.
 GÄE'-LIC, *a.* An epithet denoting what belongs to the *Gaels*, tribes of Celtic origin, in the north of Scotland.
 GÄE'-LIE, *n.* The language of the highlands of Scotland.
 GAFF, *n.* A hook; a harpoon; a small boom.
 GAF'-FER, *n.* Master; father; old sir.
 GAF'-FLE, *n.* An artificial spur for cocks.
 GAG, *v. t.* To stop the mouth.
 GAG, *n.* Something to stop the mouth; to hinder speaking.
 GAGE, *n.* A pledge, or pawn; rule of measuring; a challenge to combat. *Sea-gage*, an instrument for finding the depth of the sea; *weather-gage*, the windward side of a ship.
 GAGE, *v. t.* To pledge; to measure, as a cask.

GÄ'-GED, *pp.* Pledged; measured.
 GÄ'-GER, *n.* One who measures casks, &c.
 GÄ'-GING, *ppr.* Pledging; measuring.
 GAG'-GLE, *v. i.* To make a noise as a goose.
 GAG'-GLING, *ppr.* Making the noise of a goose.
 GÄ'-E-TY, *n.* See GAYETY.
 GÄ'-LY, *n.* See GAXLY.
 GÄIN, *n.* Profit, benefit; a beveling shoulder.
 GÄIN, *v. t.* To get; to obtain; to win; to reach.
 GÄIN, *v. i.* To have advantage or profit.
 GÄIN'-ED, *pp.* Reached; obtained; won.
 GÄIN'-ER, *n.* One who obtains advantage.
 GÄIN'-FUL, *a.* Profitable; lucrative; advantageous.
 GÄIN'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Profitably; with gain.
 GÄIN'-LESS, *a.* Unprofitable; without gain.
 GÄIN'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Unprofitableness.
 GÄIN'-SAY', *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* gainsayed. To deny; to contradict.
 GÄIN'-SAY'-ED, *pp.* Contradicted; denied.
 GÄIN'-SAY'-ER, *n.* One who denies or contradicts.
 GÄIN'-SAY'-ING, *ppr.* Contradicting; opposing.
 GÄIN'-SAY'-ING, *n.* Contradiction; denial.
 'GÄINST, *See AGAINST.*
 GÄIR'-ISH, *a.* Gaudy; showy; very fine.
 GÄIR'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Gaudiness; extravagant joy.
 GÄIT, *n.* Manner of walking; step.
 GÄIT'-ER, *n.* A covering of cloth for the leg.
 GÄ'-LÄ, *n.* Pomp; show; festivity.
 GAL'-AX-Y, *n.* The milky way; assembly.
 GAL'-BAN, } *n.* A gummy or resinous sub-
 GAL'-BAN-UM, } stance, soft and bitterish.
 GÄLE, *n.* A breeze; a strong wind.
 GAL'-E-AS, *n.* A large low-built Venetian ship.
 GÄ'-LE-A-TED, *a.* Covered with a helmet.
 GA'-LE'-NÄ, *n.* Sulphuret of lead.
 GÄ'-LEN-IST, *n.* A follower of Galen in the preparation of medicines; opposed to the chemists.

GAL'-I-OT, *n.* A little galley or brig.
 GAL'-I-POT, *n.* A white resin or juice of the pine.
 GALL, *n.* Bile; rancor; bitterness; an excrescence on the oak.
 GALL, *v. t.* To hurt the skin; to fret; to vex.
 GALL'-BLAD-DER, *n.* A small sack which receives the bile from the liver.
 GAL-LANT', *n.* A wooer; a lover; an attendant.
 GAL-LANT', *v. t.* To attend or wait on a lady.
 GAL-LANT, *a.* Brave; high-spirited; bold.
 GAL-LANT', *a.* Civil; polite; attentive to ladies.
 GAL-LANT'-ED, *pp.* Attended or waited on as a lady.
 GAL-LANT-LY, *ad.* Bravely; generously.
 GAL'-LANT-NESS, *n.* Elegance of accomplishment.
 GAL-LANT-RY, *n.* Bravery; generosity; civility.
 GALL'-ED, *pp.* Hurt; fretted; vexed; teased.
 GAL'-LE-ON, *n.* A large ship.
 GAL'-LE-RY, *n.* [Fr. *galerie.*] A covered walk; an apartment in a church and in a ship.
 GAL'-LEY, *n.* A low flat-built vessel.
 GAL'-LEY-SLAVE, *n.* One condemned to the galley.
 GAL'-LIARD, (gal'-yard), *n.* A brisk gay man.
 GAL'-LIE, *a.* Pertaining to Gaul, now France; belonging to galls or oak-apples.
 GAL'-LIE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to France.
 GAL'-LI-CISM, *n.* An idiom of the French language.
 GAL-LI-GAS'-KINS, *n. plu.* Large open hose.
 GAL-LI-MA'-TIA, *n.* Nonsense.
 GAL-LI-NA'-CEOUS, *a.* Designating fowls of the barn-door kind.
 GALL-ING, *ppr.* Fretting; excoriating; vexing; *a.* adapted to fret or vex.
 GAL'-LI-POT, *n.* A pot painted and glazed.
 GAL'-LON, *n.* A measure of four quarts.
 GAL'-LOON', *n.* A kind of close lace.
 GAL'-LOP, *v. i.* To move fast, as a horse, by springs or leaps.
 GAL'-LOP, *n.* A swift movement, as of a horse.
 GAL'-LO-WAY, *n.* A horse of a small species, first bred in Galloway, Scotland.
 GAL'-LÖWS, *n.*; *plu.* GALLOWSES. [A. S. *galg.*] A gibbet; a pair of pantalon suspenders.
 GALL-STÖNE, *n.* A stone formed by a concretion of the bladder.
 GAL'-LY, *n.* A printer's case to receive types from the stick.
 GAL'-LY-WÖRM, *n.* An insect of the centiped kind.
 GA-LÖCHE', (ga-löshe'), *n.* [Fr.] An overshoe.
 GAL-VAN'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to galvanism.
 GAL-VAN-ISM, *n.* Certain electrical phenomena.
 GAL-VAN-IST, *n.* One versed in galvanism.
 GAL-VAN-IZE, *v. t.* To affect with galvanism.
 GAM-BLE, *v. i.* To game or play for money.
 GAM'-BLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of GAMBLE.
 GAM'-BLER, *n.* One that gambles.
 GAM-BÖGE', *n.* A concrete juice or gum-resin used as a pigment.
 GAM'-BOL, *n.* A skipping and leaping.
 GAM'-BOL, *v. i.* To leap and skip or frolick.
 GAM'-BOL-ING, *ppr.* Leaping; skipping.
 GAM'-BREL, *n.* The hind leg of a horse.
 GAME, *n.* [A. S. *gaman.*] In antiquity, games were public diversions; play; sport; animals hunted.
 GAME, *v. t.* To play; to sport; to practice gaming.
 GAME'-COCK, *n.* A cock bred for fighting.
 GAME'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who has the care of game.
 GAME'-LEG, *n.* A lame leg.
 GAME'-SOME, *a.* Gay; sportive; frolicksome.
 GAME'-SOME-NESS, *a.* Merriment.
 GAME'-STER, *n.* One addicted to gaming.

GÄM'-ING, *ppr.* Playing at a game; playing for money.
 GAM'-ING, *n.* The act, art, or practice of playing at games for a victory or for money.
 GÄM'-ING-TA-BLE, *n.* A table for games.
 GAM'-MER, *n.* Compellation of an old woman, answering to gaffer, an old man.
 GAM'-MON, *n.* The buttocks or thigh of a hog pickled and smoked.
 GAM'-MON, *v. t.* To pickle and smoke; to fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship; to impose on a person.
 GAM'-UT, *n.* [Sp. *gamma*; Fr. *gamme*, from the Greek letter so named.] A scale of notes in music.
 GAN'-DER, *n.* [A. S. *gandra.*] The male of fowls of the goose kind.
 GANG, *v. i.* To go; to walk, [local].
 GANG, *n.* A company; a crew; substance containing ore.
 GAN'-GLI-ON, *n.* A small or movable tumor.
 GAN'-GRENE, *n.* Mortification of flesh, or of some part of a living animal body.
 GAN'-GRENE, *v. i.* To mortify.
 GAN'-GREN-OUS, *a.* Mortified.
 GANG'-WAY, *n.* A passage; a platform in ships.
 GAN'-NET, *n.* The Solan goose, of the size of the pelican.
 GÄNT'-TET, *n.* A punishment in which a *gang*, or lane being formed between two files of men, the criminal receives a blow from each one, as he runs through it.
 GANT'-LOPE, *n.* A military punishment. See above.
 GÄOL, *n.* A jail; place of confinement. See JAIL.
 GÄOL-DE-LIV'-ER-Y, *n.* A judicial process for clearing jails of criminals.
 GÄOL'-ER, *n.* A jailor; which see.
 GAP, *n.* A breach; opening; chasm.
 GAPE, *v. i.* To open the mouth wide; to yawn.
 GAP'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of GAPE.
 GAP'-ER, *n.* One who yawns.
 GAP'-ING, *ppr.* Opening the mouth; yawning; *a.* wide open; yawning.
 GÄRB, *n.* [Fr. *garb.*] Clothes; dress; appearance.
 GÄRB'-AGE, *n.* Offals of animals; entrails.
 GÄR'-BLE, *v. t.* To separate; to sift; to pick out.
 GÄR'-BLED, *pp.* Sifted; bolted; separated.
 GÄR'-BLER, *n.* One who separates or sifts.
 GÄR'-BLING, *ppr.* Separating; bolting.
 GÄR'-DEN, *n.* A place for the cultivation of plants for the kitchen, fruits, flowers; a rich, well cultivated spot or tract of country.
 GÄR'-DÉN, *v. i.* To cultivate a garden.
 GÄR'-DÉN-ER, *n.* One who makes or tills a garden.
 GÄR'-DÉN-ING, *n.* Horticulture; the tilling of a garden.
 GÄR'-GAR-RISM, *n.* A gargle for the mouth and throat.
 GÄR'-GAR-IZE, *v. t.* To wash the mouth with a gargle.
 GÄR'-GAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Washed with a gargle.
 GÄRC'-ET, *n.* A swelling in the throat of cattle.
 GÄR'-GLE, *v. t.* To wash the mouth and throat with a liquid preparation.
 GÄR'-GLE, *n.* A liquid preparation for the mouth.
 GÄR'-LAND, *n.* A wreath of flowers; a chaplet.
 GÄR'-LAND-ED, *pp.* Adorned with garlands.
 GÄR'-LAND-ING, *ppr.* Decking with garlands.
 GÄR'-LICK, *n.* A plant having a bulbous root.
 GÄR'-MENT, *n.* An article of clothing; dress.
 GÄR'-NER, *n.* A granary; place for depositing grain.
 GÄR'-NET, *n.* A mineral and gem usually red.
 GÄR'-NISH, *n.* Ornament.
 GÄR'-NISH, *v. t.* To adorn; to decorate; to set off.
 GÄR'-NISH-ED, *pp.* Adorned; embellished.
 GÄR'-NISH-EE', *n.* One in whose hands property of an absconding debtor is attached.
 GÄR'-NISH-ER, *n.* One who decorates or embellishes.

GAR'-NISH, } *n.* Ornament
 GAR'-NISH-MENT, }
 GAR'-NI-TURE, *n.* Ornamental appendages.
 GAR'-RAN, *n.* A small horse; a highland horse.
 GAR'-RET, *n.* [Scot. *garret.*] The upper room of a house.
 GAR'-RET-EER', *n.* One who lives in a garret.
 GAR'-RI-SON, *n.* A body of troops in a fort; a fortress.
 GAR'-RI-SON, *v. t.* To secure by a fort and soldiers.
 GAR'-RI-SON-ED, *pp.* Furnished with troops in a fort for defense.
 GAR'-RÜ'-LI-TY, *n.* Loquacity; talkativeness.
 GAR'-RÜ'-LOUS, *a.* Loquacious; talkative.
 GAR'-TER, *n.* A band to fasten a stocking.
 GAR'-TER, *v. t.* To fasten with a garter.
 GAR'-TER-ED, *pp.* Bound or invested with a garter.
 GAS, *n.* [In the A. S. *gast*; G. *geist*; D. *geest*, spirit, ghost.] An aeriform elastic fluid.
 GAS-CON-ADE', *n.* A boasting; bragging; bravado.
 GAS-CON-ADE', *v. i.* To boast; to vaunt; to bluster.
 GAS'-E-OUS, *a.* Being in the form of gas; aeriform.
 GASH, *n.* A deep and long cut or incision in the flesh.
 GASH, *v. t.* To make a long incision.
 GASH'-ED, *pp.* Cut with a deep incision.
 GASH'-FUL, *a.* Full of gashes; hideous.
 GAS-I-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* The act of converting into gas.
 GAS'-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Turned into gas.
 GAS'-I-FY, *v. t.* To convert into an aeriform fluid.
 GASK'-ET, *n.* A plaited cord to fasten a sail.
 GAS'-KINS, *n. pl.* Wide open hose.
 GAS'-LIGHT, *n.* Light produced by burning gas.
 GAS'-ME-TER, *n.* A machine attached to gas-works and pipes to show the quantity used.
 GAS-OM'-E-TER, *n.* In *Chemistry*, an instrument for collecting or preserving gas.
 GASP, *v. i. or t.* To open the mouth wide in catching breath.
 GASP, *n.* An opening of the mouth to catch breath.
 GASP'-ING, *ppr.* Opening the mouth to catch breath.
 GAS'-TRIC, *a.* Belonging to the stomach.
 GAS-TRIL'-O-QUIST, *n.* One who speaks as from his belly.
 GAS-TRY'-TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the stomach.
 GAS-TRON'-O-MY, *n.* The art or science of good eating.
 GATE, *n.* A large door, as of a city, castle, or house.
 GATE'-WAY, *n.* A way to some inclosed place.
 GATH'-ER, *n.* A plait or fold in cloth made by drawing.
 GATH'-ER, *v. t. or i.* To bring together; to collect; to pick; to form into pus.
 GATH'-ER-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being gathered.
 GATH'-ER-ED, *pp.* Collected; puckered.
 GATH'-ER-ER, *n.* One who gathers; a collector.
 GATH'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Assembling; collecting; meeting.
 GATH'-ER-ING, *n.* A collection; a tumor.
 GATH'-ERS, *n. pl.* Plaits; folds; puckers.
 GAUD, *n.* An ornament for the person.
 GAUD'-FUL, *a.* Joyful; showy.
 GAUD'-I-LY, *ad.* With much show; gayly.
 GAUD'-I-NESS, *n.* Showiness; ostentatious finery.
 GAUD'-Y, *a.* Showy; ostentatiously fine.
 GAUGE, *v. t.* To gage; to measure the contents of a cask. See GAGE.
 GAUGE, *n.* A gage; a rod for measuring.
 GAUG'-ED, *pp.* Measured with a rod.
 GAUG'-ING, *n.* The art of measuring the contents of casks, &c.
 GAUG'-ING, *ppr.* Measuring the contents.
 GAUG'-ER, *n.* A man whose business is to measure casks.

GAUNT, *a.* Empty; lean; thin; slender; meager, as an animal after long fasting.
 GAUNT'-LET, *n.* An iron glove for defense.
 GAUZE, *n.* A very thin silk or linen.
 GAUZE'-Y, *a.* Like gauze; thin as gauze.
 GAVE, *pret.* of Give.
 GAV'-EL, *n.* A small parcel of grain laid in reaping.
 GAV'-EL-KIND, *n.* A tenure in England, by which land descended from a father to his sons in equal proportions.
 GAV'-OT, *n.* A brisk dance, with two lively strains.
 GAWK, *n.* A cuckoo; a simpleton.
 GAWK'-Y, *a.* Foolish; awkward; clumsy.
 GAWK'-Y, *n.* A stupid awkward fellow.
 GAY, *a.* Merry; jovial; fine; showy.
 GAY'-E-TY, *n.* Finery; show; meritment; airiness.
 GAY'-LY, *ad.* Finely; merrily; splendidly.
 GAY'-NESS, *n.* Fineness; show; splendidaess.
 GAZE, *v. t.* To look with fixed attention.
 GAZE, *n.* A fixed or eager look; a look of engerness.
 GAZE'-FUL, *a.* Looking with a gaze; looking intently.
 GA-ZEL'-N, *n.* An animal partaking of the nature of the goat and the deer.
 GAZ'-ER, *n.* One who looks with fixed attention.
 GA-ZETTE', (*ga-zet'*), *n.* A newspaper; a writer of news.
 GA-ZETTE', *v. t.* To announce or publish in a gazette.
 GAZ-ET-TEER', *n.* A writer of news; a newspaper; a book of topographical descriptions.
 GAZ'-ING-STOCK, *n.* One gazed at in scorn.
 GA-ZON', *n.* Turf for lining parapets.
 GEAR, *n.* Apparatus; harness; tackle.
 GEAR, *v. t.* To harness; to dress; to apply tackle.
 GEAR'-ED, *pp.* Dressed; harnessed.
 GEAR'-ING, *ppr.* Dressing; harnessing.
 GEAR'-ING, *n.* Harness; the manner of arraying machinery.
 GEE, } A word used by teamsters, directing their
 JEE, } teams to turn to the right; opposed to *havo*.
 GEESE, *n. pl.* of GOOSE.
 GEL'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be congealed, or converted into jelly.
 GEL'-A-TIN, *n.* Concrete animal substance.
 GE-LAT'-IN-ATE, *v. t. or i.* To form or become jelly.
 GE-LAT'-IN-OUS, *a.* Of the nature of gelatin.
 GELD, *v. t.* To deprive of an essential part.
 GELD'-ED, *pp.* Deprived of an essential part.
 GELD'-ING, *n.* A horse so called.
 GEL'-ID, *a.* Cold, or very cold.
 GEL'-LY, *n.* The inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar; a gummy substance; jelly.
 GELT, *pp.* of GELD.
 GEM, *n.* [L. *gemma.*] A bud; a precious stone.
 GEM, *v. t.* To adorn with jewels; to bud.
 GEM'-EL, *n.* A pair; a term in heraldry.
 GEM-IN-A'-TION, *n.* A doubling; duplication.
 GEM'-IN-I, *n. pl.* Twins; a sign in the zodiac.
 GEM'-MED, *pp.* Adorned with gems or buds.
 GEM-MA'-TION, *n.* Form of budding in plants.
 GEM'-MEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to gems; of the nature of gems.
 GEM-MIP'-A-ROUS, *a.* Producing buds or gems.
 GEM'-MY, *a.* Full of gems; neat; spruce; smart.
 GEN'-DER, *n.* [Fr. *genre*; Sp. *genero*; L. *genus.*] Sex; difference of words to express sex.
 GEN'-DER, *v. t.* To beget; to procreate; to produce.
 GEN-E-A-LOG'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to genealogy.
 GEN-E-AL'-O-GIST, *n.* One skilled in genealogy.
 GEN-E-AL'-O-GIZE, *v. i.* To relate genealogies, or the histories of descent.
 GEN-E-AL'-O-GY, *n.* History of descents; lineage; pedigree; enumeration of ancestors.
 GEN'-E-RAL, *a.* Common; public; extensive; comprehending many species or individuals.
 GEN'-E-RAL, *n.* The commander of an army; the whole; in *general*, in the main.

GEN-E-RAL-IS'-SI-MO, *n.* Chief officer of an army.
 GEN-E-RAL-I-TY, *n.* State of being general; bulk.
 GEN-E-RAL-IZ-A'-TION, *n.* The act of making general.

GEN'-E-RAL-IZE, *v. t.* To render general; to reduce to a genus.

GEN'-E-RAL-IZ-ED *pp.* Made general or common.

GEN'-E-RAL-LY, *ad.* In general; commonly.

GEN'-E-RAL-NESS, *n.* Commonness; frequency.

GEN'-E-RAL-SHIP, *n.* The skill or office of a general.

GEN'-E-RATE, *v. t.* To produce; to procreate.

GEN-E-RÁ'-TION, *n.* The act of begetting; production; a single succession in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; the people of the same period; genealogy; a family; a race.

GEN'-E-RA-TIVE, *a.* Able to produce.

GEN'-E-RA-TOR, *n.* One who begets or produces; principal sound in music; a vessel in which steam is produced.

GE-NER'-IC, *a.* Comprehending a genus.

GE-NER'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With regard to genus.

GEN-E-ROS'-I-TY, *n.* Liberality of soul; bounty; liberality in act.

GEN'-E-ROUS, *a.* Liberal; openhearted; free.

GEN'-E-ROUS-LY, *ad.* With liberality; freely.

GEN'-E-ROUS-NESS, *n.* Liberality in bestowing.

GEN'-E-SIS, *n.* The first book of the Sacred Scriptures.

GEN'-ET, *n.* A small horse; an animal of the weak kind.

GE-NE'-VÁ, *n.* The spirit distilled from grain; gin.

GE'-NI-AL, *a.* Contributing to production.

GE'-NI-AL-LY, *ad.* With life; gaily; cheerfully.

GE-NIC'-U-LA-TED, *a.* Having knees, or knots jointed.

GE-NIC-U-LÁ'-TION, *n.* Knottiness; the having knots or joints like a knee.

GE'-NI-I, *n. plu.* A sort of imaginary intermediate beings between men and angels; some good and some bad.

GEN'-I-TING, *n.* An early apple.

GEN'-I-TIVE, *a.* Noting the second case of nouns.

GEN'-I-TOR, *n.* One who procreates; a father.

GEN-O-ESE', *n.* An inhabitant, or the people, of Genoa, in Italy.

GE'-NI-O, *n.* A man of a particular turn of mind.

GE'-NI-US, *n. plu.*; GENUSES, GENII. 1. Among the ancients, a good or evil spirit or demon supposed to preside over a man's destiny in life; a tutelary deity. 2. The peculiar structure of mind given by nature to an individual which qualifies him for a particular employment; a particular talent for a particular study or course of life, as a *genius* for history. 3. A man endowed with uncommon vigor of mind. *Geniuses* is the plural of the word when used in this sense. The Latin plural of the word is *genii*. 4. Disposition.

GENS D'ARMES', (zhan därm'). [Fr.] In France, guards or select troops employed by the police to watch over the interior public safety.

GEN-TEEL', *a.* Well-bred; polished in manners.

GEN-TEEL'-LY, *ad.* With polite manners.

GEN-TEEL'-NESS, *n.* Gracefulness of manners.

GEN'-TIAN, *n.* A plant; the felwort.

GEN'-TILE, *n.* A heathen; a pagan; any person not a Jew or a Christian.

GEN'-TILE, *a.* Pertaining to heathens.

GEN'-TIL-ISM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism.

GEN-TI-LI'-TIOUS, *a.* Peculiar to people; hereditary.

GEN-TIL'-I-TY, *n.* Politeness or gracefulness of manners.

GEN'-TLE, *a.* Tame; meek; mild; peaceable.

GEN'-TLE-FOLKS, *n.* People of good breeding.

GEN'-TLE-MAN, *n.* A man of good breeding; *plu.* GENTLEMEN, a term of an address to an assembly.

GEN'-TLE-MAN-LIKE, } *a.* Becoming a gentle-
 GEN'-TLE-MAN-LY, } man; polite; complaisant.

GEN'-TLE-MAN-LI-NESS, *n.* Behavior of a well-bred man.

GEN'-TLE-NESS, *n.* Tameness; meekness; mildness.

GEN'-TLE-WÖ-MAN, *n.* A woman of good family or polite manners.

GEN'-TLY, *ad.* Softly; with care; tenderly.

GEN'-TOO', *n.* A native of India or Hindoostan.

GEN'-TRY, *n.* People of education and good breeding.

GE-NU-FLEĆ'-TION, *n.* An act of religious kneeling.

GEN'-U-INE, *a.* Free from adulteration; real; pure.

GEN'-U-INE-LY, *ad.* Really; truly; naturally.

GEN'-U-INE-NESS, *n.* A genuine quality.

GE'-NUS, *n.* An assemblage of species; class; kind.

GE-O-CEN'-TRIC, *a.* Having the same center as the earth.

GE-OG'-NO-SY, *n.* Science of the structure of the earth.

GE-OG'-RA-PHER, *n.* One skilled in geography.

GE-O-GRAPH'-IC, } *a.* Relating to geogra-
 GE-O-GRAPH'-IC-AL, } phy.

GE-O-GRAPH'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a geographical manner.

GE-OG'-RA-PHY, *n.* Description of the earth's surface, &c.; a book containing a description of the earth.

GE-O-LOG'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to geology.

GE-OL'-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in geology.

GE-OL'-O-GY, *n.* The science of the structure and materials of the earth.

GE'-O-MAN-CER, *n.* A fortune teller.

GE'-O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. γη earth, and μαρτεία, divination.] Divination by means of figures and lines.

GE-OM'-E-TER, *n.* One skilled in geometry.

GE-O-MET'-RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to geometry.

GE-O-MET'-RIC-AL-LY, *ad.* According to geometry.

GE-OM-E-TRI'-CIAN, *n.* One versed in geometry.

GE-OM-E-TRIZE, *v. t.* To perform geometrically.

GE-OM'-E-TRY, *n.* The science of quantity and mensuration.

GE-O-PON'-ICS, *n.* The art or science of cultivating the earth.

GE'-O-RÁ-MÁ, *n.* An instrument which exhibits a complete view of the earth.

GEOR'-GIC, (jor'-gik), *n.* A rural poem.

GEOR'-GI-UM SI'-DUS, [L.] George's star. A name given to the planet Herschel or Uranus.

GE-RÁ'-NI-UM, *n.* Crane's bill; a genus of plants.

GERM, *n.* A seed bud; first principle.

GER'-MAN, *a.* Pertaining to Germany.

GER'-MAN, *n.* A native of Germany; German language.

GER'-MAN, *a.* Related by blood; cousins *german* are first cousins.

GER-MAN'-DER, *n.* A plant of several sorts.

GER-MAN'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to Germany.

GER'-MAN-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the German language.

GERM'-EN, *n.* A sprouting seed.

GERM'-IN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the germ or seed bud.

GERM'-IN-ATE, *v. i.* To bud; to sprout; to shoot forth.

GERM-IN-A'-TION, *n.* The act of sprouting.

GER'-UND, *n.* A kind of verbal noun in Latin.

GES-TÁ'-TION, *n.* The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery.

GES'-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to deeds; legendary.

GES-TIC'-U-LATE, *v. i.* To use gestures or motions.

GES-TIC-U-LÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of making gestures.

GES-TIÉ-U-LA-TOR, n. One that shows postures.
GES-TÛRE, (gest'-yur, n.) Action; motion of the arms, as in speaking.
GET, v. t. pret. got, [gat,] pp. got, gotten. To gain; to obtain; to win; to learn; to reach.
GET, v. i. To arrive at a place or state.
GET-TING, ppr. Gaining; winning; learning.
GET-TING, n. Act of obtaining; gain; profit.
GEW-GAW, n. A showy trifle; a bauble; a toy.
GEY-SER, n. The name of a boiling fountain in Iceland.
GHAST'-FUL, a. Dismal, frightful.
GHAST'-FUL-LY, ad. Frightfully; horribly.
GHAST'-LI-NESS, n. A deathlike look.
GHAST'-LY, a. Horrid; deathlike; very pale.
GHAUT, n. In the East Indies, a pass through a mountain.
GHER'-KIN, n. A kind of cucumber.
GHOST, n. [A. S. gast.] The soul of a deceased person; apparition.
GHOST'-LY, a. Like a ghost; pale; spiritual.
GHOUL, n. A demon that feeds on the dead.
GI'-ANT, n. A man of extraordinary stature.
GI'-ANT, a. Like a giant; unusually large or strong.
GI'-ANT-ESS, n. A female giant.
GI'-ANT-LIKE, } a. Like a giant; of extraordinary
GI'-ANT-LY, } size; gigantic; huge.
GI'-ANT-SHIP, n. State or character of a giant.
GIAOUR, (djowr, n.) In Turkey, an infidel.
GIB-BER-ISH, n. Rapid, inarticulate speech; nonsense.
GI'B-BET, n. A gallows to expose criminals.
GI'B-BET, v. t. To hang and expose on a gibbet.
GI'B-BET-ED, pp. Hung and exposed on a gibbet.
GI'B-BET-ING, ppr. Exposing on a gibbet.
GI'B-BOS'-I-TY, } n. Protuberance; a swelling;
GI'B-BOUS-NESS, } prominence; roundness; convexity.
GI'B-BOUS, a. Swelling; protuberant; convex.
GI'B-CAT, n. An old cat, or he cat.
GI'BE, v. i. or t. [A. S. gabban.] To sneer; to taunt; to reproach.
GI'BE, n. A sneer; taunt; scoff; reproach.
GI'B-ED, pret. and pp. of GI'BE.
GI'B-ER, n. One that sneers or rails; a scoffer.
GI'B-ING, ppr. Sneering; railing or scoffing at.
GI'B-ING-LY, ad. Scornfully; tauntingly.
GI'B-LETS, n. plu. The entrails of a fowl.
GI'B-STAFF, n. A staff to gauge water, or push a boat.
GID'-DI-NESS, n. A swimming of the head; inconstancy.
GID'-DI-LY, ad. With the head swimming; heedlessly.
GID'-DY, a. Reeling; whirling; unstable; volatile.
GID'-DY-BRAIN-ED, a. Careless; thoughtless.
GIFT, n. Any thing granted gratuitously; faculty.
GIFT'-ED, a. Endowed with a faculty.
GIFT'-ED-NESS, n. The quality of being gifted.
GIG, n. A thing that whirls round; a chaise.
GI-GAN-TE'-AN, a. Like a giant; mighty.
GI-GAN'-TIC, a. Like a giant; huge; enormous.
GI-GAN-TOL'-O-GY, n. An account of giants.
GIG'-GLE, n. A laugh with short catches of breath.
GIG'-GLE, v. i. To laugh in a silly way; to titter.
GIG'-GLER, n. A silly laugh; a titterer.
GIG'-LET, n. A wanton; lascivious girl.
GILD, v. t. pret. and pp. GILDED or GILT. To overlay with gold; to adorn; to brighten; to give a fair external appearance.
GILD'-ER, n. One who gilds.
GILD'-ING, n. An overlaying with gold; gold laid.
GILL, n. The fourth of a pint; a plant; ground-ivy; a rivulet flowing between steep banks.
GILL, n. The organ of respiration in fishes.
GILL'-ÓP-EN-ING, n. The aperture of a fish, &c.

GI'L-LY-FLOW-ER, n. The name of several plants.
GILT, pret. of GILD. Overlaid with gold.
GILT'-HEAD, n. A fish with a spot between the eyes.
GIM'-BAL, n. A brass ring suspending a compass in its box.
GIM'-LET, n. A small borer, but of different sizes.
GIM'-CRACK, n. A device; toy; trivial mechanism.
GIMP, n. Silk twist or lace; edging.
GIN, n. A contraction of Geneva; spirit of grain.
GIN, n. A machine; trap; snare.
GIN, v. t. To clear cotton of its seed with a gin.
GIN'-GER, n. [It gengiovo; Sp. gengibre; L. zinziber; Gr. ζγγιβρις; Turk. and Per. zingibil.] A plant and the root, a native of Gingi, in China.
GIN'-GER-BREAD, n. A cake made of flour, butter, and ginger sweetened.
GIN'-GER-LY, ad. Cautiously; neatly; nicely.
GING'-HAM, n. A striped cotton cloth.
GIN'-GLE. See JINGLE.
GIN'-SENG, n. A plant and its root, slightly bitter.
GI'P-SY, n. A vagabond strolling and stealing, and pretending to tell fortunes; a reproachful name for a dark complexion; a name of slight reproach to a woman.
GI-RAFFÉ, n. A camelopard; a quadruped.
GIR'-AN-DÓLE, n. A large branched chandelier.
GIR'-A-SOLE, n. Turnsole; a plant, and a mineral.
GIRD, n. A twitch; pang; severe stroke.
GIRD, v. t. pret. and pp. girded or girt. To bind; to tie round; to dress; to prepare; to gibe.
GIRD'-ER, n. The chief timber in a floor.
GIRD'-LE, n. A band round the waist.
GIRD'-LE, v. i. To bind; to cut a ring round a tree.
GIRL, (gerl, n.) A young woman.
GIRD'-HOOD, n. The state of a girl.
GIRL'-ISH, a. Like a girl; light; giddy.
GIRL'-ISH-NESS, n. Girlish manners; giddiness.
GIRT, } n. A band or strap for a saddle; a circ
GIRTH, } lar bandage.
GIRT, } pret. and pp. of GIRD.
GIRD'-ED, } pret. and pp. of GIRD.
GI'ST, n. In law, the main point in an action.
GIVE, v. i. or t. pret. gave; pp. given. [A. S. gifan, gýfan; Goth. giban; G. geben; D. geeven; Sw. gíva; Dan. giver.] To bestow; to make a present; to yield; to grant; to render; to utter; to quit; to resign.
GIV'-EN, pp. Bestowed; granted; addicted.
GIV'-ER, n. One who gives; a donor.
GIV'-ING, ppr. Bestowing; imparting; yielding.
GIV'-ING, n. The act of bestowing gratuitously.
GIZ'-ZARD, n. The muscular stomach of a fowl.
GLA'-BROUS, a. Smooth; having an even surface.
GLA'-CIAL, a. Pertaining to or like ice; icy.
GLA'-CIATE, v. i. To change into ice.
GLA'-CI-A'-TION, n. Act of freezing; ice formed.
GLA'-CIER, (glá'-sher, n.) A field of ice formed and continuing in valleys on high mountains.
GLA'-CIS, n. [Fr.] A slope or sloping bank in fortifications.
GLA'-CIOUS, a. Icy.
GLAD, a. Pleased; cheerful; joyous; giving joy.
GLAD, v. t. To make glad; to exhilarate.
GLAD'-DEN, v. t. To make or become glad.
GLADE, n. An opening through a wood or in ice.
GLA'-DI-ATE, a. Sword-shaped; resembling a sword.
GLA'-DI-A-TOR, n. A sword-player; a prize fighter.
GLA'-DI-A-TÓ'-RI-AL, a. Pertaining to gladiators.
GLAD'-I-ÓLE, n. The sword lily.
GLAD'-LY, ad. With joy or pleasure; cheerfully.
GLAD'-NESS, n. Joy; pleasure; delight.

GLAD'-SOME-NESS, *n.* Moderate joy; pleasure.
 GLAD'-WIN, *n.* A plant having a strong odor.
 GLAIR, *n.* The white of an egg; a halbert.
 GLAIR, *v. t.* To smear with the white of an egg.
 GLAIR'-Y, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of glair.
 GLANCE, *n.* [*G. glanz*; *D. glans*; *Dan. glands.*]
 A sudden shoot or darting of light; a cast of the sight.
 GLANCE, *v. i. or t.* To dart; to fly off obliquely; to hint.
 GLAN'-CED, *pret. and pp. of GLANCE.*
 GLANCE'-COAL, *n.* Anthracite.
 GLAN'-CING, *ppr.* Shooting; flying off; casting suddenly, as *glancing* the eye.
 GLAN'-CING-LY, *ad.* With a glance; transiently.
 GLAND, *n.* A secreting substance in animals and plants.
 GLAND'-ERS, *n.* A running from the nose; a disease of horses.
 GLAND-IF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing acorns or other nuts.
 GLAND'-I-FORM, *a.* Resembling a gland or nut.
 GLAND'-U-LAR, *a.* Consisting of or like glands.
 GLAND-U-LA'-TION, *n.* The situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.
 GLAND'-ULE, *n.* A small gland, or secreting ves- sel.
 GLAND-U-LIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing glands.
 GLAND'-U-LOUS, *a.* Like a gland; consisting of glands.
 GLANDS, [*L.*] A nut.
 GLARE, *n.* A bright dazzling light; a fierce, pierc- ing look.
 GLARE, *v. i.* To shine so as to dazzle the sight.
 GLA'-RE-OUS, *a.* Resembling the white of an egg.
 GLAR'-ING, *ppr.* Emitting a clear dazzling light; *a. open*; notorious; bold; barefaced.
 GLAR'-ING-LY, *ad.* Openly; notoriously.
 GLASS, *n.* [*A. S. glas*; *Sw. D. and Dan. glas.*]
 A transparent substance made of sand and alkali; a glass vessel of any kind; a mirror; a vessel to be filled with sand, for measuring time, as an hour glass; a perspective glass.
 GLASS, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous.
 GLASS, *v. t.* To cover with glass, (usually *glaze.*)
 GLASS'-BLÓW-ER, *n.* One who blows and shapes glass.
 GLASS'-ES, *n. plu.* Spectacles.
 GLASS'-PUR-NACE, *n.* A furnace for melting the materials of glass.
 GLASS'-GRIND-ER, *n.* One whose business is to grind glass.
 GLASS'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where glass is made.
 GLASS'-MAN, *n.* One who deals in glass.
 GLASS'-MET-AL, *n.* Glass in fusion.
 GLASS'-POT, *n.* A vessel for melting glass.
 GLASS'-WORKS, *n.* Place where glass is made.
 GLASS'-WORT, *n.* Salsola; a plant used in the manufacture of glass.
 GLASS'-Y, *a.* Made of glass; vitreous; like glass.
 GLAUB'-ERS'-SALT, *n.* A cathartic salt.
 GLAUC'-OUS, *a.* Having a light or sea-green color.
 GLAIVE, *n.* [*Fr. glaive.*] A broad-sword.
 GLAY'-MÓRE, *n.* A large two handed sword, for- merly used by the Highlanders. See CLAYMORE.
 GLAZE, *v. t.* To furnish with glass; to cover with a smooth or vitreous substance; to make glossy.
 GLAZ'-ED, *pp.* Furnished with glass; made glossy.
 GLÁ'-ZIER, (*glá'-zhur.*) *n.* One who sets window glass.
 GLAZ'-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with glass; incrust- ing.
 GLAZ'-ING, *n.* The vitreous substance on potters' ware.
 GLEAM, *n.* A sudden shoot of light.
 GLEAM, *v. i.* To shine with flashes of light.
 GLEAM'-ED, *pret. and pp. of GLEAM.*

GLEAM'-ING, *ppr.* Shooting, as rays of light.
 GLEAM'-Y, *a.* Flashing; darting light.
 GLEAN, *v. t.* To gather the remains; to pick up.
 GLEAN, *n.* A collection of remains.
 GLEAN'-ED, *pp.* Gathered after reapers; collected.
 GLEAN'-ER, *n.* One who gathers after reapers.
 GLEAN'-ING, *ppr.* Gathering after reapers.
 GLEAN'-ING, *n.* Act of gathering; what is gath- ered.
 GLEBE, *n.* Turf; soil; land belonging to a parish church.
 GLEB'-OUS, } *a.* Turfy; cloddy.
 GLEB'-Y, }
 GLEDE, *n.* A rapacious fowl.
 GLEE, *n.* Joy; merriment; gaiety.
 GLEE'-FUL, *a.* Merry; laughing; gay; joyous.
 GLEE'-SOME, *a.* Merry; joyous.
 GLEET, *n.* A flux of thin humor from a sore.
 GLEN, *n.* A valley; space between hills.
 GLY'-A-DINE, *n.* One of the constituents of gluten.
 GLIB, *a.* Smooth; slippery; voluble; easily mov- ing.
 GLIB'-LY, *ad.* Smoothly; volubly.
 GLIB'-NESS, *n.* Smoothness; volubility of tongue.
 GLIDE, *v. i.* To flow gently and silently; to move without apparent effort.
 GLIDE, *n.* The act of passing smoothly.
 GLID'-ER, *n.* He or that which glides.
 GLID'-ING, *ppr.* Flowing or passing smoothly.
 GLID'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a smooth or flowing man- ner.
 GLIM'-MER, *v. i.* To shoot feeble or scattered rays.
 GLIM'-MER, *n.* Mica; glist; muscovy glass.
 GLIM'-MER-ING, *ppr.* Shooting feeble rays.
 GLIM'-MER-ING, *n.* A faint light; slight view.
 GLIMPSE, *n.* A slight view; a faint light.
 GLIS'-TEN, (*glis'-n.*) *v. i.* To sparkle with light.
 GLIS'-TEN-ED, *pret. and pp. of GLISTEN.*
 GLIS'-TEN-ING, *ppr.* Shining; sparkling.
 GLIS'-TER, *v. i.* To glisten; to sparkle with light.
 GLIS'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Sparkling with light.
 GLIT'-TER, *n.* Brightness; brilliancy.
 GLIT'-TER, *v. i.* To shine brightly; to sparkle with light.
 GLIT'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Shining brightly; sparkling.
 GLOAT, *v. i.* To stare with eagerness or admira- tion.
 GLÓ'-BATE, *a.* Round; spherical; having the form of a globe.
 GLÓBE, *n.* A round body; a sphere; the earth.
 GLOB'-BOSE, *a.* Round; globular; spherical.
 GLOB'-BOS'-I-TY, *n.* Roundness; sphericity.
 GLÓ'-BOUS, *a.* Like a globe or ball; round.
 GLOB'-U-LAR, *a.* Like a globe; spherical.
 GLOB'-ÚLE, *n.* A small globe or round mass.
 GLOB'-U-LOUS, *a.* Round; globular; having the form of a small sphere.
 GLÓME, *n.* A roundish head of flowers.
 GLOM'-E-RATE, *v. t.* To gather into a ball.
 GLOM'-E-RÁ'-TION, *n.* The act of gathering or winding into a ball.
 GLOOM, *n.* [*Scot. gloum.*] Darkness; obscurity; de- pression of spirits.
 GLOOM'-I-LY, *ad.* Darkly; obscurely.
 GLOOM'-I-NESS, *n.* Want of light; sullenness.
 GLOOM'-Y, *a.* Dark; cloudy; dismal; sullen.
 GLÓ'-RI-ED, *pret. and pp. of GLORY.*
 GLO-RI-FI-CÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of making glorious.
 GLÓ'-RI FÝ, *v. t.* To make glorious; to praise; to extol.
 GLÓ'-RI-OUS, *a.* Illustrious; splendid; renowned.
 GLÓ'-RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Illustriously; with renown.
 GLÓ'-RY, *n.* [*L. gloria.*] The circle of rays sur- rounding a figure in painting; brightness; splen- dor; renown.
 GLÓ'-RY, *v. t.* To exult; to boast; to display pride.

GLÓ-RY-ING, *n.* Act of exulting.
GLOSS, *n.* Brightness; specious appearance; interpretation.
GLOSS, *v. t. or i.* To make smooth and shining; to explain; to give a specious appearance to.
GLOSS-A'-RI-AL, *a.* Containing explanations.
GLOSS'-A-RIST, *n.* A writer of glosses or comments.
GLOSS'-A-RY, *n.* A dictionary or vocabulary for explaining obscure words.
GLOSS'-ED, *pp.* Smoothed; made shining; explained.
GLOSS'-I-NESS, *n.* The luster of a smooth surface.
GLOSS'-ING, *ppr.* Making smooth and shining; giving a specious appearance.
GLOSS-OG'-RA-PHER, *n.* A writer of notes and commentaries.
GLOSS-OG'-RA-PHY, *n.* The writing of notes to illustrate what may be obscure in a book.
GLOSS'-Y, *a.* Smooth and shining; bright; reflecting luster from a smooth surface.
GLÓT'-TIS, *n.* The narrow opening of the wind-pipe.
GLÓVE, *n.* A cover for the hand with a separate sheath for each finger. *To throw the glove* was, with our ancestors, to challenge to single combat.
GLÓV'-ER, *n.* One who makes and sells gloves.
GLOW, *v. i.* To shine with intense heat; to be hot.
GLOW, *n.* Intense heat; ardent passion.
GLOW'-ED, *pret. and pp. of GLOW.*
GLOW'-ING, *ppr.* Shining with a white or bright heat.
GLOW'-WORM, *n.* A species of fire-fly.
GLÓZE, *v. t.* To flatter; *n.* flattery.
GLU-CY'-NUM, *n.* The name of a metal.
GLUE, *n.* A tenacious substance for cement.
GLUE, *v. t.* To join or cement with glue.
GLU'-ED, *pp.* United by a tenacious substance.
GLU'-ING, *ppr.* Uniting; cementing.
GLUM, *a.* Sullen; gloomy; grave.
GLÙME, *n.* The calyx or corol of certain plants; husk; chaff.
GLU'-MOUS, *a.* Having a glume at the base.
GLUT, *v. t.* To cloy; to disgust; to overload.
GLUT, *n.* Great plenty; a wooden wedge to split logs.
GLU'-TEN, *n.* A tough substance procured from flour.
GLU'-TIN-ATE, *v. t.* To unite with glue.
GLU'-TIN-A'-TION, *n.* A cementing with glue.
GLU'-TIN-A-TIVE, *a.* Tenacious; cementing.
GLU'-TIN-OUS, *a.* Viscous; viscid; tenacious; having the quality of glue.
GLU'-TIN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being viscous.
GLUT'-TON, *n.* A voracious eater; one eager for any thing to excess.
GLUT'-TON-OUS, *a.* Given to excessive eating.
GLUT'-TON-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a gluttonous manner.
GLUT'-TON-Y, *n.* Excess in eating; voracity of appetite.
GLYPH, *n.* A channel or cavity in building.
GLYP'-TIES, *n.* The art of engraving figures on precious stones.
GNAR, { *v. i.* To growl; to murmur; to snarl.
GNARL, {
GNARL'-ED, *a.* Knotty; full of knots.
GNASH, *v. i. or t.* To strike or grind the teeth.
GNASH'-ED, *pret. and pp. GNASH.*
GNASH'-ING, *ppr.* Striking the teeth together.
GNAT, *n.* A small insect that stings.
GNAW, (*naw*), *v. t.* [A. S. *gnagan*.] To bite or tear with the teeth.
GNAW'-ED, (*naw'-d*), *pret. and pp.* Bitten; corroded.
GNAW'-ING, *ppr.* Biting; fretting; corroding.
GNAW'-ING, *n.* A biting or fretting.

GNEISS, (*níce*), *n.* In geology, a species of rock, slaty in its structure, composed of quartz, felspar, and mica.
GNÔME, *n.* An imaginary being supposed to inhabit the inner parts of the earth.
GNÓ'-MON, *n.* The style or pin of a dial.
GNÓ-MON'-IES, *n.* The art of dialing.
GNOS'-TIES, *n. plu.* Heretics who corrupted Christianity by human philosophy.
GNOS'-TI-CISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Gnostics, who held all beings emanations from the Deity.
GNU, (*nū*), *n.* An animal which in form resembles the horse, the ox, and the deer.
GO, *v. t. pret. went; pp. gone.* To move; to walk; to depart.
GÓAD, *n.* A pointed instrument to drive oxen.
GÓAD, *v. t.* To prick with a goad; to incite; to urge.
GÓAL, *n.* A starting post; final purpose.
GOAT, *n.* An animal of the genus Capra.
GOAT'-HERD, *n.* A keeper of goats.
GOAT'-ISH, *a.* Rank; lustful; like goats.
GOB, { *n.* A lump; a mouthful.
GOB'-BET, {
GÓ'-BE-TWEEN, *n.* One who transacts business between two parties.
GOB'-BLE, *v. t. or i.* To swallow; to make the noise of a turkey.
GOB'-LET, *n.* A drinking vessel without a handle.
GOB'-LIN, *n.* An evil spirit; a phantom.
GÓ'-ÉART, *n.* A machine to help children to walk.
GOD, *n.* [A. S. *god*; G. *gott*; D. *god*; Sw. and Dan. *gud*; Goth. *goth* or *guth*; Pers. *goda*; Hindoo, *codam*.] The Supreme Being; Jehovah; an idol.
GOD'-CHILD, *n.* One for whom a person is sponsor.
GOD'-DESS, *n.* A female deity.
GOD'-FATHER, *n.* One who is sponsor for a child in baptism.
GOD'-HEAD, *n.* The Divine Nature; Deity.
GOD'-LESS, *a.* Impious; ungodly; irreligious; atheistical.
GOD'-LIKE, *a.* Divine; resembling God; of superior excellence.
GOD'-LI-NESS, *n.* Real piety; true religion; the system of Christianity.
GOD'-LY, *a.* Pious; religious; righteous.
GOD'-MÓTH-ER, *n.* A female sponsor for a child in baptism.
GOD'-SEND, *n.* Something sent by God or good fortune.
GOD'-SHIP, *n.* Godhead; Deity.
GOD'-SÓN, *n.* A male child for whom one is sponsor.
GOD'-WIT, *n.* A fowl that frequents fens and rivers.
GÓ'-ER, *n.* One who goes; a walker.
GOG'-GLE, *v. i.* To roll or move the eye-balls.
GOG'-GLES, *n. pl.* Instruments to cure squinting; glasses to defend the eyes from dust, wind, &c.; blinds.
GOG'-GLE-EY'-ED, *a.* Having large rolling eyes.
GÓ'-ING, *ppr.* Moving; passing; walking.
GÓ'-ING, *n.* A walking; departure; way of life.
GOI'-TRE, { *n.* Bronchocele, or swelled neck.
GOI'-TER, {
GOIT'-ROUS, *a.* Partaking of, or affected by the goiter.
GÓ'-LÁ, *n.* In architecture, a fortification that is wavy.
GOLD, *n.* The most precious metal.
GÓLD'-BEAT-ER, *n.* One whose business it is to beat or foliate gold for gilding.
GÓLD'-EN, *a.* Made of gold; like gold.
GÓLD'-FINCH, *n.* A beautiful bird.
GÓLD'-FISH, *n.* A fish having a gold color.
GÓLD'-LEAF, *n.* A thin plate of gold for gilding.
GÓLD'-SMITH, *n.* One who works in gold.
GÓLD'-THREÁD, *n.* A thread of gold; a plant.

GÖLD'-Y-LOCKS, *n.* The name of certain plants.
GO-LÖE'-SHÖE, *n.* An overshoe.
GON'-DO-LÄ, *n.* A flat boat, used at Venice.
GON-DO-LIER', *n.* A man who rows a gondola.
GONE, (*gawn*) *pret.* of *Go*. Departed.
GON'-FA-LON, *n.* An ensign or standard; colors.
GONG, *n.* An instrument of a circular form, made of copper and tin, which is struck with a wooden mallet: used in large hotels.
GO-NI-OM'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure angles.
GOOD, *a.* Valid; sound; palatable; pleasant; suitable; proper; complete; convenient; useful.
GOOD, *n.* [A. S. *god*; Goth. *goda*.] That which affords happiness.
GOOD, *ad.* Well.
GOOD-FRI'-DAY, *n.* A fast of the Christian church, kept in *Passion-week*.
GOOD-HÜ'-MOR, *n.* A cheerful temper.
GOOD-LI-NESS, *n.* Beauty; grace; elegance.
GOOD'-LY, *a.* Beautiful; graceful; comely.
GOOD'-MAN, *n.* A familiar appellation.
GOOD-NA'-TUR-ED, *a.* Naturally mild.
GOOD'-NESS, *n.* The qualities which constitute excellence.
GOODS, *n. pl.* Movables; furniture; merchandise.
GOOS'-AN-DER, *n.* A migratory fowl; the diver.
GOOSE, *n.*; *plu.* **GEESE**. A fowl; a tailor's utensil; *n. simpleton*.
GOOSE'-BER-RY, *n.* A prickly shrub and its fruit.
GOOSE'-QUILL, *n.* The large quill of a goose.
GOR'-COCK, *n.* The moor-cock; red grouse.
GOR'-DI-AN, *a.* Very intricate.
GOR'-DI-AN KNOT, *n.* An inextricable difficulty.
To cut the gordian knot, is to remove a difficulty by bold or unusual measures:
GÖRE, *n.* Clotted blood; a triangular piece.
GÖRE, *v. t.* To stab or wound with the horns.
GOR'-ED, *pp.* Wounded with horns.
GORGE, *n.* The throat; narrowest part of a capital.
GORGE, *v. t.* To swallow with greediness; to fill the throat or stomach.
GORG'-ED, *pp.* Swallowed; glutted.
GORG'-ING, *ppr.* Swallowing; glutting.
GOR'-GEOUS, *a.* Very fine or showy; glittering.
GOR'-GEOUS-LY, *ad.* Finely; splendidly; richly.
GOR'-GEOUS-NESS, *n.* Show of dress or ornament.
GORG'-ET, *n.* Armor to defend the throat.
GOR'-GON, *n.* A fabled monster; a horrid being.
GOR'-GÖ'-NI-AN, *a.* Like or pertaining to a gorgon.
GOR'-MAND, } *n.* A glutton; a greedy or rav-
GOR'-MAND-ER, } enous eater.
GOR'-MAND-IZE, *v. i.* To eat ravenously.
GOR'-MAND-IZ-ER, *n.* A voracious eater; a glutton.
GOR'-MAND-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Eating greedily.
GORSE, *n.* A prickly shrub; furze; whin.
GÖ'-RY, *a.* Stained with, or like gore.
GOS'-HAWK, *n.* A voracious fowl of the hawk kind.
GOS'-LING, *n.* A young goose; a catkin.
GOS'-PEL, *n.* [A. S. *godspel*; *god*, good, *spel*, history.] The history of Jesus Christ, containing his doctrines and precepts.
GOS'-PEL, *v. t.* To instruct in the history of the life and the doctrines of Christ.
GOS'-PEL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert to, or instruct in the Christian religion.
GOS'-PEL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Evangelized; instructed in the Christian religion.
GOS'-PEL-ED, *pp.* Instructed in Christianity.
GOS'-PEL-ING, *ppr.* Instructing in Christianity.
GOS'-SA-MER, *n.* Filmy substance like cobwebs floating in the air.
GOS'-SIP, *n.* One that goes about and tattles; a sponsor.
GOS'-SIP, *v. i.* To run about and tattle; to chat; to talk much.
GOS'-SIP-ING, *ppr.* Running about and tattling.

GOT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *GET*.
GOT'-TEN, *pp.* of *GET*.
GOTH, *n.* A barbarian; one of an ancient tribe that inhabited Scandinavia, now Sweden and Norway.
GÖ'-THAM-ITE, *n.* A term sportively applied to the inhabitants of New York.
GOTH'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths; rude.
GOTH'-I-CISM, *n.* Rudeness; barbarity.
GOUGE, *n.* A round hollow chisel, used to cut holes.
GOUGE, *v. t.* To cut with a gouge.
GOUGE'-ED, *pp.* Cut out; hollowed; forced out.
GÖUR'-MÄND (*gör'-mänd*), *n.* A glutton; a gourmand, *which see*.
GÖURD, *n.* A plant and its fruit.
GOUT, *n.* A painful disease of the small joints.
GÖUT, (*goo*) *n.* [Fr.] Taste; relish.
GOUT'-I-NESS, *n.* Gouty affections.
GOUT'-Y, *a.* Diseased with the gout, or subject to it.
GÖV'-ERN, *v. t.* [Fr. *gouverner*.] To direct. *In grammar*, to require a noun to be in a particular case. To rule; to control; to regulate.
GÖV'-ERN-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to rule; that may be governed.
GÖV'-ERN-ANCE, *n.* Management; control.
GÖV'-ERN-ANT, *n.* A governess; a lady who has the care of young females.
GÖV'-ERN-ED, *pp.* Ruled; controlled; regulated.
GÖV'-ERN-ESS, *n.* A female who governs; an instructress.
GÖV'-ERN-ING, *ppr.* Ruling; controlling; *a.* prevailing; predominant.
GÖV'-ERN-MENT, *n.* Control; system of polity for ruling a nation; an empire or kingdom; the persons or council which administer the laws of a kingdom or state. *In grammar*, the influence of a word in regard to construction.
GÖV'-ERN-MENT'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to government.
GÖV'-ERN-OR, *n.* A chief magistrate; one who rules.
GÖV'-ERN-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a governor.
GOWN, *n.* A long garment; a loose habit or robe.
GOWN'-ED, *pp.* Wearing a gown.
GOWN'-MAN, *n.* A student; a man of letters.
GRAB, *v. t.* To seize; to hold fast; [*vulgar*.]
GRAB'-BLE, *v. i.* To grope; to sprawl.
GRAB'-BLE, *pret.* and *pp.* of *GRABBLE*.
GRAB'-BLING, *ppr.* Groping; feeling along.
GRACE, [Fr. *grace*; L. *gratia*.] Favor; privilege; unmerited favor of God; religious affections; beauty; a short prayer before or after meals; the title of a duke or archbishop.
GRACE, *v. t.* To adorn; to dignify; to honor.
GRACE'-CUP, *n.* The cup or health drank after grace.
GRACE'-ED, *pp.* Adorned; embellished.
GRACE'-FUL, *a.* Comely; dignified.
GRACE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With dignity of manners.
GRACE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Comeliness; dignity of manners.
GRACE'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of grace; corrupt; deprived.
GRACE'-ES, *n. pl.* Elegant manners; esteem; favor.
GRÄ'-CIOUS, *a.* Kind; civil; condescending.
GRÄ'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Kindly; with free good will.
GRÄ'-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Kind condescension.
GRA-DA'-TION, *n.* Regular progress; order; series.
GRAD'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Proceeding step by step.
GRADE, *n.* [Fr. *grade*; Sp. and It. *grado*; L. *gradus*.] Degree; rank; a step or degree in any ascending series.
GRADE, *v. t.* To reduce to a certain degree of descent or ascent.
GRAD'-ED, *pp.* Reduced to a certain degree of descent or ascent, as a road or way.
GRAD'-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to a proper degree of ascent.

BOOK; TUNE, PULL, USE. € like K; CH like SH; G like J; S like Z; TH as in thou.

GRA'-DI-ENT, *a.* Moving by steps.
 GRAD'-U-AL, *a.* Step by step; advancing by degrees.
 GRAD'-U-AL-LY, *ad.* By steps or degrees.
 GRAD'-U-ATE, *v. t. or i.* To honor with an academic degree; to mark with degrees; to receive a degree.
 GRAD'-U-ATE, *n.* One who has received a degree.
 GRAD'-U-A'-TION, *n.* Progression by degrees; act of marking degrees.
 GRAD'-U-A-TOR, *n.* An instrument for dividing any line.
 GRÄFT, *n.* A cion inserted in a stock.
 GRÄFT, *v. t.* To insert as a cion in another tree.
 GRÄFT'-ER, *n.* One who inserts a cion.
 GRÄFT'-ING, *ppr.* Inserting a cion in a foreign stock.
 GRÄIL, *n.* Small particles of any kind.
 GRAIN, *n.* [Fr. *grain*; L. *granum*; It. *grano*.] Corn; a small seed, or weight; temper; dyed or stained substance. *To dye in grain*, is to dye in the raw material.
 GRAIN, *v. t.* To form into grains; to granulate.
 GRAIN'-ED, *pp.* Granulated; *a.* rough; uneven.
 GRAINS, *n. pl.* Remains of malt after brewing.
 GRAL'-LIC, *a.* Stilted; having long legs.
 GRAMME, *n.* A twenty-fourth part of an ounce.
 GRA-MIN'-E-AL, } *a.* Grassy; like or pertaining
 GRA-MIN'-E-OUS, } to grass.
 GRAM-IN-IV'-O-ROUS, *a.* Feeding on grass.
 GRAM'-MAR, *n.* [L. *grammatica*, *γραμματική*, from *γραμμα*, *a* letter.] The art of writing and speaking a language correctly; a system of rules for speaking and writing a language.
 GRAM'-MA'-RI-AN, *n.* One skilled in grammar.
 GRAM'-MAR-SCHOOL, *n.* A school in which the learned languages are taught.
 GRAM-MAT'-IÉ-AL, *a.* According to the rules of grammar.
 GRAM-MAT'-IÉ-AL-LY, *ad.* According to grammar.
 GRAM-MAT'-IÉ-AS-TER, *n.* A superficial grammarian.
 GRAM-MAT'-I-CIZE, *v. t.* To render grammatical.
 GRAM'-MA-TIST, *n.* A pretender to a knowledge of grammar.
 GRAMP'-US, *n.* A fish of the dolphin kind.
 GRAN'-A-RY, *n.* A store-house for grain.
 GRAND, *a.* Very great; magnificent; splendid.
 GRAN'-DAM, *n.* Grandmother; an old woman.
 GRAND'-CHILD, *n.* The child of a son or daughter.
 GRAND'-DAUGH-TER, *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.
 GRAND'-EE', *n.* A man of rank; a nobleman.
 GRAND'-EUR, *n.* Greatness; magnificence; elevation of thought or expression, or of mien or deportment.
 GRAN-DIL'-O-QUENCE, *n.* Lofty speaking.
 GRAND'-FÄ-THER, *n.* A father's or mother's father.
 GRAND-JÜ'-ROR, *n.* One of a grand jury.
 GRAND-JÜ'-RY, *n.* A jury to decide on indictments.
 GRAND'-MÖTH-ER, *n.* A father's or mother's mother.
 GRAND'-SIRE, *n.* A grandfather; an ancestor.
 GRAND'-SÖN, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.
 GRANGE, *n.* A farm with the buildings, stables, &c.
 GRAN'-ITE, *n.* An aggregate stone, composed of quartz, feldspar and mica.
 GRA-NIT'-IC, *a.* Consisting of or like granite.
 GRA-NIV'-O-ROUS, *a.* Subsisting on grain or corn.

GRANT, *v. t.* To bestow; to yield; to concede; to admit.
 GRANT, *n.* A thing granted; act of granting.
 GRANT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be granted or conveyed.
 GRANT'-EE', *n.* One to whom a grant is made.
 GRANT'-OR, *n.* One who makes a grant.
 GRAN'-U-LAR, *a.* Consisting of grains, or resembling grains.
 GRAN'-U-LATE, *v. t.* To form into grains or small masses.
 GRAN'-U-LATE, *v. i.* To collect or be formed into grains.
 GRAN'-U-LÄ'-TION, *n.* Act or process of forming into grains.
 GRAN'-ULE, *n.* A little grain or particle.
 GRAN'-U-LOUS, *a.* Full of grains.
 GRAPE, *n.* The fruit of the vine; the fruit from which wine is made by expression and fermentation.
 GRAPE'-SHOT, *n.* A cluster of small shot confined in a canvas bag and discharged from cannon.
 GRAPE'-STONE, *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.
 GRÄPH'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to writing; well delineated.
 GRAPH'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With good delineation.
 GRAPH'-ITE, *n.* The substance improperly called black lead; carburet of iron.
 GRAPH-OM'-E-TER, *n.* A mathematical instrument, called also a semicircle, for measuring angles.
 GRAP'-NEL, } *n.* A small anchor, with four or
 GRAP'-LING, } five flukes or claws.
 GRAP'-PLE, *v. t. or i.* To seize; to grasp; to lay hold of.
 GRAP'-PLE, *n.* A seizing; a hook; a close hug in contest.
 GRAP'-PLED, *pp.* Seized; grasped.
 GRAP'-PLING, *ppr.* Seizing; grasping.
 GRAP'-PLING-I-RONS, *n.* Irons used as instruments of grappling and holding fast.
 GRÄSP, *v. t.* To seize and hold; to catch.
 GRÄSP, *n.* Gripe of the hands or arms; an embrace.
 GRÄSP'-ED, *pp.* Seized; caught; embraced.
 GRÄSP'-ER, *n.* One who seizes or embraces.
 GRÄSP'-ING, *ppr.* Seizing; clasping in the hand.
 GRASS, *n.* [A.S. *græs*; Goth. *gras*.] *In common usage*, herbage, &c.; the name of many species of plants which are food for cattle.
 GRASS, *v. t. or i.* To grow over or cover with grass.
 GRASS'-GRÖWN, *a.* Overgrown with grass.
 GRASS'-HOP-PER, *n.* An insect that hops among grass.
 GRASS'-PLOT, *n.* A plat of grassy ground.
 GRASS'-Y, *a.* Covered or filled with grass.
 GRATE, *n.* A frame of bars or cross bars.
 GRATE, *v. t. or i.* To rub as a rough surface; to fret; to vex; to make a harsh sound by the friction of rough bodies.
 GRAT'-ED, *pp. or a.* Rubbed; furnished with a grate.
 GRÄTE'-FUL, *a.* Having a sense of favors; agreeable.
 GRÄTE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With gratitude; pleasingly.
 GRÄTE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Gratitude; the quality of being agreeable to the mind or taste.
 GRAT'-ER, *n.* An instrument for rasping.
 GRAT'-I-FI-CÄ'-TION, *n.* Pleasure enjoyed; a reward.
 GRAT'-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Indulged; pleased.
 GRAT'-I-FY, *v. t.* To indulge; to please; to delight.
 GRAT'-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Indulging; pleasing; *a.* affording satisfaction.
 GRAT'-ING, *ppr.* Rubbing; wearing off; *a.* fretting; irritating; harsh.

GRAT'ING-LY, *ad.* Harshly; offensively. in a manner to irritate.
 GRÄ'TIS, *ad.* Freely; without compensation.
 GRAT-ITUDE, *n.* Thankfulness; kind feelings toward a benefactor.
 GRÄ-TÜ-I-TOUS, *a.* Free; voluntary; without reward; asserted without proof.
 GRÄ-TÜ-I-TOUS-LY, *ad.* Without reward; freely; without proof.
 GRÄ-TÜ-I-TY, *n.* A gift; something freely given without compensation or equivalent.
 GRAT-Ü-LATE, *v. t.* To express joy at another's prosperity.
 GRAT-Ü-LÄ-TION, *n.* A rejoicing with another; congratulation.
 GRAT-Ü-LÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Expressing joy; congratulatory.
 GRAVE, *n.* A pit for the dead; any place where the dead are deposited; a place of great mortality.
 GRAVE, *a.* Serious; solemn; weighty; deep; slow.
 GRAVE, *v. t. pret. grav'd, pp. grav'd, grav'en.* To engrave; to carve; to clean, as a ship.
 GRAVE-ELÖTHES, *n.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.
 GRÄV-ED, *pp.* Engraved; grav'en.
 GRÄV-EL, *n.* Pebbles; small stones; concretions in the kidneys.
 GRÄV-EL, *v. t.* To cover with gravel; to puzzle.
 GRÄV-EL-ED, *pp.* Covered with gravel; embarrassed; injured by gravel.
 GRÄV-EL-ING, *ppr.* Covering with gravel; puzzling.
 GRÄVE-LESS, *a.* Having no grave; unburied.
 GRÄV-EL-LY, *ad.* Abounding with gravel.
 GRÄV-EL-WÄLK, *n.* A walk or alley covered with gravel.
 GRÄVE-LY, *ad.* Seriously; solemnly; deeply.
 GRAVE-EN, *pp.* of GRAVE.
 GRAVE-NESS, *n.* Seriousness; sobriety; solemnity.
 GRÄV-ER, *n.* A tool to engrave with.
 GRÄ-VE-O-LENCE, *n.* A strong and offensive smell.
 GRÄ-VE-O-LENT, *a.* Having a strong odor.
 GRAVE-STONE, *n.* A stone set by a grave, as a memorial.
 GRAVE-YARD, *n.* A yard for burying the dead.
 GRÄV-ING, *ppr.* Engraving; carving.
 GRÄV-I-TÄTE, *v. i.* To tend toward the center.
 GRÄV-I-TÄ-TION, *n.* Tendency to the center.
 GRÄV-I-TY, *n.* Weight; seriousness; force which draws toward the center.
 GRÄ-VY, *n.* The juice from meat when roasting.
 GRAY, *a.* Hoary; white with black.
 GRÄY-BEARD, *n.* An old man.
 GRÄY-HÄIR-ED, *a.* Having gray hair; old.
 GRÄY-HEÄD-ED, *n.* Having gray hair.
 GRÄY-HOUND, *n.* A tall fleet dog. See GREY-HOUND.
 GRÄY-ISH, *a.* Somewhat gray.
 GRÄY-LING, *n.* A fish of an elegant form.
 GRÄY-NESS, *n.* The quality of being gray.
 GRAZE, *v. t.* To eat grass; to rub slightly.
 GRÄZ-ED, *pp.* Eaten; fed; touched slightly.
 GRÄZ-ER, *n.* One that grazes or feeds on herbage.
 GRÄ-ZIER, (grä'-zhur,) *n.* One who feeds cattle or supplies with grass.
 GRÄZ-ING, *ppr.* Brushing; feeding on grass.
 GREASE, *n.* Animal fat in a soft state.
 GREASE, *v. t.* To smear or anoint with grease.
 GREAS-I-LY, *ad.* With grease or fat.
 GREAS-I-NESS, *n.* State of being greasy; fatness.
 GREAS-ING, *ppr.* Smearing or defiling with grease.
 GREAS-Y, *a.* Fat; oily; unctuous; smeared with fat.
 GREAT, *a.* Large; important; chief; pregnant.

GREAT, *n.* [A. S. *great*; D. *groot*; Fr. *gross*.] The whole; the gross; the mass; people of distinction; large in bulk, as a *great* body; extended in length, as a *great* distance; large in number, as a *great* many; large in degree, as *great* strength; long-continued, as a *great* while; pregnant, as *great* with child.
 GREAT-LY, *ad.* In a great degree; magnanimously.
 GREAT-Ü-NESS, *n.* Largeness; dignity; grandeur.
 GREAVES, *n. plu.* Ancient armor for the legs.
 GREBE, *n.* A water fowl.
 GRE-CLAN, *a.* Pertaining to Greece; *n.* a native of Greece.
 GRE-CISM, *n.* An idiom of the Greek language.
 GRE-Ü-DI-LY, *ad.* Ravenously; voraciously.
 GRE-Ü-DI-NESS, *n.* Ravenousness; eagerness.
 GRE-Ü-DY, *a.* Ravenous; very hungry; covetous.
 GREEK, *n.* A native of Greece.
 GREEN, *a.* Of the color of growing plants; new; fresh; raw; not dry.
 GREEN, *n.* The color of growing plants; a grassy plant.
 GREENS, *n. plu.* Young plants used in cookery.
 GREEN, *v. t.* To make green.
 GREEN-Ü-CROP, *n.* A crop that does not become white.
 GREEN-FINCH, *n.* A bird of the genus *Fringilla*.
 GREEN-GÄGE, *n.* A species of plum.
 GREEN-HORN, *n.* A raw youth.
 GREEN-HOUSE, *n.* A house to keep plants green.
 GREEN-ING, *n.* An apple.
 GREEN-ISH, *a.* Somewhat green.
 GREEN-ISH-NESS, *n.* A greenish state or quality.
 GREEN-ROOM, *n.* The retiring room of play actors in a theatre.
 GREEN-SICK-NESS, *n.* A disease of females.
 GREEN-SWARD, *n.* Turf with green grass.
 GREEN-WOOD, *n.* A wood as it appears in the leaf.
 GREET, *v. t.* To salute; to address; to congratulate.
 GREET, *v. i.* To meet and salute.
 GREET-ING, *ppr.* Saluting with kind wishes.
 GREET-ING, *n.* A salutation; congratulation.
 GRE-GÄ-RI-ÖUS, *a.* Herding; keeping in flocks.
 GRE-GÄ-RI-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* In a flock or herd.
 GRE-GÖ-RI-AN, *n.* Belonging to Gregory, as the Gregorian calendar, the Gregorian chants.
 GRE-NÄDE', *n.* A hollow ball or shell used in war.
 GRÉN-A-DIER', *n.* A foot soldier, wearing a cap.
 GREY, *a.* See GRAY.
 GREY-HOUND, *n.* A tall slender dog kept for the chase.
 GRID-DLE, *n.* A pan to bake cakes in.
 GRIDE, *v. i.* To grate, or cut with a grating.
 GRÜ-DING, *ppr.* Grating; cutting harshly.
 GRID-E-LIN, *a.* White and red mixed.
 GRID-I-RON, *n.* A grate to broil meat on.
 GRID-I-RON-PEN-Ü-DU-LUM, *n.* A pendulum constructed with longitudinal bars, to counteract the expansion and contraction by heat.
 GRIEF, *n.* A painful sense of loss; sorrow; affliction.
 GRIEV-ANCE, *n.* That which causes grief or uneasiness.
 GRIEVE, *v. i. or t.* To mourn; to lament; to afflict.
 GRIEV-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of GRIEVE.
 GRIEV-ING, *ppr.* Giving pain; afflicting; sorrowing.
 GRIEV-ÖUS, *a.* Giving pain; afflictive; distressing.
 GRIEV-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* Painfully; with grief.
 GRIEV-ÖUS-NESS, *n.* Grief; sorrow.
 GRIF-FON, *n.* A fabled animal, resembling in part an eagle, and in part a lion.
 GRIG, *n.* A merry creature.
 GRIM, *a.* Fierce; ferocious; ugly; surly.
 GRÍ-MÄCE', *n.* Affectation; a wry mouth; distortion of the countenance.

- GRI-MAC'-ED, *a.* Distorted; having a surly look.
 GRI-MAL'-KIN, *n.* An old cat.
 GRIME, *n.* Foul matter; deep blackness; dirt.
 GRIME, *v. t.* To foul; to soil or sully deeply.
 GRIM'-LY, *ad.* In a surly manner; ferociously.
 GRIM'-NESS, *a.* A fierce look; surliness.
 GRIN, *v. i.* [A. S. *grinnian.*] To show the teeth in laughter or scorn.
 GRIN, *n.* Act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth.
 GRIND, *v. t. pret.* ground. To rub; to sharpen; to reduce to powder; to oppress.
 GRIND'-ER, *n.* One who grinds; a molar tooth; the teeth in general.
 GRIND'-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to powder; crushing.
 GRIND'-STONE, *n.* A stone to grind instruments on.
 GRIN'-NED, *pret.* and *pp.* of GRIN.
 GRIN'-NER, *n.* One who shows his teeth.
 GRIN'-NING, *ppr.* Showing the teeth in laughter or scorn.
 GRIN'-NING-LY, *ad.* In a grinning way.
 GRIP, *n.* A seizing; a grasping.
 GRIPE, *v. t.* [A. S. *gripan.*] To seize; to hold fast; to squeeze.
 GRIPE, *n.* A grasp; a squeeze; oppression.
 GRIP'-ED, *pp.* Seized; pinched; tortured.
 GRIP'-ER, *n.* One who gripes; an oppressor.
 GRIP'-ING, *ppr.* Seizing; holding; squeezing.
 GRIP'-ING, *n.* A seizing; grasp; distressing pain.
 GRIS'-LY, *a.* Horrible; frightful.
 GRIST, *n.* Corn ground, or corn for grinding at one time.
 GRI-SETTE', (*grizet'*) [Fr.] A tradesman's wife or daughter.
 GRIS'-TLE, (*gris'-l.*) *n.* Cartilage; a firm substance.
 GRIST'-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.
 GRIST'-LY, (*gris'-ly.*) *a.* Like gristle; tough.
 GRIT, *n.* The coarse part of meal; gravel; sandstone.
 GRIT'-TI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being gritty; sandiness.
 GRIT'-TY, *a.* Full of sand or small hard particles.
 GRIZ'-ZLE, *n.* A gray color.
 GRIZ'-ZLED, *a.* Gray; of a mixed color.
 GRIZ'-ZLY, *a.* Gray; somewhat gray.
 GROAN, *v. i.* To mourn with a deep noise; to sigh.
 GROAN, *n.* A deep mournful sound uttered in pain; any low rumbling sound.
 GROAN'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of GROAN.
 GROAN'-ING, *n.* Act of uttering groans; lamentation.
 GROAT, (*grawt.*) *n.* Fourpence sterling; a small sum.
 GROATS, *n.* Oats that have the hulls taken off.
 GRÓ-CER, *n.* A dealer in sugar, tea, liquors, spices, &c.
 GRÓ-CER-Y, *n.* The goods sold by grocers.
 GROG, *n.* Spirit and water mixed but not sweetened.
 GROG'-GERY, *n.* A place where grog and other liquors are drank.
 GROG'-RAM, *n.* A thick stuff of silk and hair.
 GROIN, *n.* The part between the belly and the thigh.
 GROM'-WELL, *n.* A plant of several species.
 GROOM, *n.* One who tends horses. *In England,* an officer of the king's household.
 GROOVE, *n.* A furrow; a channel or long hollow cut by a tool.
 GROOVE, *v. t.* To cut a furrow or channel with an edged tool.
 GROOV'-ED, *pp.* Formed with channels.
 GROOV'-ING, *ppr.* Cutting long channels in.
 GRÓPE, *v. i.* To feel; to search by feeling in the dark.
 GRÓP'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of GROPE.
 GRÓP'-ING, *ppr.* Feeling along with the hands.
- GRÖSS, *a.* Thick; bulky; corpulent; stupid; in delicate.
 GRÖSS, *n.* The whole bulk; twelve dozen.
 GRÖSS'-BEAK, *n.* A fowl with a thick convex bill.
 GRÖSS'-LY, *ad.* Coarsely; palpably.
 GRÖSS'-NESS, *n.* Thickness; fatness; indelicate plainness.
 GROS'-SU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the gooseberry
 GROT, }
 GROT'-TO, } *n.* A cavern; a cave.
 GRO-TESQ'UE', *a.* Wildly formed; whimsical; ludicrous; odd.
 GRO-TESQ'UE'-LY, *ad.* In a fantastical manner.
 GROUND, *n.* The upper part of land, soil; foundation.
 GROUND, *v. t. or i.* To lay on the ground; to lay, to found; to run aground.
 GROUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of GRIND.
 GROUND'-FLOOR, *n.* The lower story of a building.
 GRÖUND'-HOG, *n.* The wood-chuck.
 GRÖUND'-I-VY, *n.* Alehoof; gill; a plant.
 GROUND'-LESS, *a.* Void of foundation; false.
 GROUND'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without just cause.
 GROUND'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of just cause.
 GROUND'-NUT, *n.* A plant; the Arachis.
 GROUND'-PLOT, *n.* The site of a building.
 GROUND'-RENT, *n.* Rent for building ground.
 GROUND'-SEL, *n.* A plant of the genus Senecio, of several species.
 GROUND'-SWELL, *n.* The swell or rolling of billows near the shore, or in water not deep.
 GROUND'-WORK, *n.* Ground; foundation; the basis; first principle.
 GRÖUP, *n.* A cluster; crowd; throng; assemblage of figures.
 GRÖUP, *v. t.* To form a cluster; to unite in an assemblage.
 GRÖUP'-ED, *pp.* Formed into a cluster, or assemblage.
 GROUSE, *n.* A heath cock; cock of the woods.
 GROUT, *n.* Coarse meal; pollard.
 GRÖVE, *n.* A small wood or cluster of trees.
 GROV'-EL, *v. i.* To creep on the earth; to cringe or be mean.
 GROV'-EL-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of GROVEL.
 GROV'-EL-ER, *n.* One who creeps; an abject wretch.
 GROV'-EL-ING, *ppr.* Creeping; crawling.
 GRÖW, *v. i.* and *pret.* grew; *pp.* grown. [A. S. *growan.*] To vegetate; to increase; to improve
 GRÖW, *v. i.* To raise; to produce.
 GRÖW'-ER, *n.* One who grows, or produces.
 GRÖW'-ING, *ppr.* Increasing in size; advancing.
 GROWL, *n.* The murmur of a dog.
 GROWL, *v. i. or t.* To grumble; to snarl; to murmur.
 GROWL'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of GROWL.
 GROWL'-ER, *n.* One that snarls or murmurs.
 GROWL'-ING, *ppr.* Murmuring; snarling.
 GRÖWN, *pp.* of Grow.
 GRÖWN'-Ó-VER, *a.* Covered by the growth of any thing.
 GRÖWTH, *n.* Increase of size; produce; progress.
 GRUB, *n.* A small worm; a dwarf.
 GRUB, *v. t. or i.* To dig; to remove by digging; to grub up is to dig up by the roots with an instrument.
 GRUB'-BED, *pret.* and *pp.* Dug up.
 GRUB'-BING, *ppr.* Digging up.
 GRUB'-STREET, *n.* Originally the name of a street in London much inhabited by mean writers; hence applied to mean writings, as, a *Grub-street* poem.
 GRUDGE, *v. t. or i.* To envy the enjoyment of another.
 GRUDGE, *n.* An old quarrel; secret enmity.
 GRUDGE'-ING, *ppr.* Envying; giving unwillingly.

GRUDG'-ING, *n.* Envy; reluctance.
 GRUDG'-ING-LY, *ad.* With grudging; reluctantly.
 GRU'-EL, *n.* Food made of meal, boiled in water.
 GRUFF, *a.* Stern; surly; rough; grum.
 GRUFF-LY, *ad.* With surliness; roughly.
 GRUFF'-NESS, *n.* Surliness; moroseness.
 GRUM, *a.* Morose; sullen; deep in the throat.
 GRUM'-BLE, *v. i.* To mutter; to murmur; to growl.
 GRUM'-BLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of GRUMBLE.
 GRUM'-BLER, *n.* One who mutters or complains.
 GRUM'-BLING, *ppr.* Murmuring with discontent.
 GRUM'-BLING, *n.* Murmurs; complaint.
 GRÛME, *n.* Clotted blood; thick matter.
 GRUM'-LY, *ad.* Morosely; with a sour countenance.
 GRU'-MOUS, *a.* Clotted; consisting of grume.
 GRUNT, *v. i.* To utter a deep sound, like a hog.
 GRUNT, *n.* The guttural sound of a hog.
 GRY, *n.* A measure; tenth of an inch, [*obs.*]
 GUAR-AN-TEE', *n.* One who warrants; an undertaking for the performance of another person.
 GUA'-IA-CUM, *n.* The resin of lignum vitae.
 GUA'-NO, *n.* A substance found on many islands frequented by fowls, used as a manure.
 GUAR-AN-TIED, *pp.* Warranted.
 GUAR-AN-TOR, *n.* A warranter.
 GUAR'-AN-TY, *v. t.* To warrant; to undertake for the performance of an agreement.
 GUAR'-AN-TY, *n.* One who warrants; an undertaking for the performance by another person.
 GUARD, *n.* A watch; defense; security.
 GUARD, *v. t.* To watch; to defend; to secure from harm.
 GUARD-I-AN, *n.* One who has the care of another; a defender. *In law*, one who is chosen to take charge of the estate and education of one who is a minor.
 GUARD-I-AN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a guardian.
 GUARD-I-AN, *a.* Guarding; protecting.
 GUARD-ROOM, *n.* A room in which guards lodge.
 GUARD'-SHIP, *n.* A ship to defend a harbor.
 GUB-BER-NA-TÓ'-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a governor.
 GUD'-GEON, (gud'-jin), *n.* A fish, or person gulled; a pin on which a wheel turns.
 G UER'-DON, *n.* A reward, or recompense.
 G UESS, *v. t.* To conjecture; to suppose.
 G UESS, *n.* A conjecture; surmise.
 G UESS'-ED, *pp.* Conjectured; supposed.
 G UESS'-ER, *n.* One who conjectures.
 G UESS'-ING, *ppr.* Conjecturing; supposing.
 G UESS'-ING-LY, *ad.* By way of conjecture.
 G UEST, *n.* A stranger entertained; a visitor.
 G UEST'-CHAM-BER, *n.* An apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests.
 GUID-A-BLE, *a.* That may be guided or governed by counsel.
 GUID-ANCE, *n.* Direction; government; care.
 GUIDE, *v. t.* To lead; to direct; to instruct.
 GUIDE, *n.* One who shows the way; a director.
 GUID'-ED, *pp.* Led; directed; conducted.
 GUID'-LESS, *a.* Having no guide.
 GUID'-POST, *n.* A post at the corners of the road for directing travelers.
 GUID'-ER, *n.* One who leads or directs.
 GUID'-ING, *ppr.* Leading; conducting; directing.
 GUILD, *n.* A fraternity; society.
 GUILD'-ER, } *n.* A Dutch coin, value 20 stivers,
 GILD-ER, } about 38 cents.
 GUILD'-HALL, *n.* The great court of judicature in London.
 G UILE, *n.* Cunning; craft; deceit.
 G UILE'-FUL, *a.* Deceitful; crafty.
 G UILE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With craft or stratagem.
 G UILE'-LESS, *a.* Void of guile; artless; sincere.
 G UIL'-LE-MOT, *n.* An aquatic fowl.

GUIL'-LO-TINE, *n.* A machine for beheading persons.
 GUIL'-LO-TINE, (gil'-lo-tin), *v. t.* To behead with a guillotine.
 GUILL'S, *n.* The corn marigold.
 GUILT, *n.* Criminality and liahleness to punishment.
 GUILT'-I-LY, *ad.* With guilt; criminally.
 GUILT'-I-NESS, *n.* Criminality; guilt.
 GUILT'-LESS, *a.* Free from criminality; innocent.
 GUILT'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from guilt.
 GUILT'-Y, *a.* Criminal; wicked; corrupt.
 GUIN'-EA, (gin'-ny), *n.* Formerly an English gold coin, value four dollars sixty-six cents.
 GUIN'-EA-PEP-PER, *n.* A plant; the capricorn.
 GUIN'-EA-HEN, *n.* A fowl; native of Africa.
 GUIN'-EA-PIG, *n.* A quadruped of Brazil about seven inches long, of the Cavy kind.
 G UISE, *n.* Manner; custom; garb.
 GUIT-ÁR', (git-tár'), *n.* A stringed instrument of music.
 GÜ'-LÁ, } *n.* In building, an ogee.
 GÖ'-LÁ, }
 GÜ'-LAND, *n.* An aquatic fowl.
 GULES, *n.* *In heraldry*, a term denoting red.
 GULF, *n.* A deep recess in the sea; abyss; whirlpool.
 GULF'-Y, *a.* Full of gulfs; deep.
 GULL, *n.* A marine fowl of several species; one easily cheated.
 GULL, *v. t.* To cheat; to trick; to defraud.
 GULL'-ED, *pp.* Cheated; tricked.
 GULL'-CATCH-ER, *n.* A cheat; impostor.
 GUL'-LET, *n.* The passage for food into the stomach.
 GUL'-LI-ED, *pp.* Worn hollow by water.
 GUL'-LY, *n.* A channel worn by water.
 GUL'-LY, *v. t.* To wear a channel by water.
 GULP, *v. t.* To swallow eagerly; to disgorge.
 GULP, *n.* A swallow; a disgorging.
 GULP'-ED, *pp.* Swallowed eagerly.
 GUM, *n.* The fleshy substance that incloses the teeth; mucilage of vegetables hardened.
 GUM, *v. t.* To smear or close with gum.
 GUM'-BO, *n.* A dish of food made of young capsules of oca, with salt and pepper, stewed and seasoned with butter.
 GUM'-MED, *pp.* Smearcd or united with gum.
 GUM'-MI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being gummy.
 GUM'-MOUS, } *a.* Like gum; viscous.
 GUM'-MY, }
 GUN, *n.* A fire-arm; cannon; musket, &c.
 GUN'-BOAT, *n.* A boat or small vessel fitted to carry a gun or two at the bow.
 GUN'-NER, *n.* One who manages guns; a canonier.
 GUN'-NER-Y, *n.* The art or science of firing guns.
 GUN'-NING, *n.* Act of hunting or shooting.
 GUN'-POW-DER, *n.* A composition of saltpeter, sulphur and charcoal mixed, dried, and granulated.
 GUN'-SHOT, *n.* The reach or range of a shot or ball.
 GUN'-SHOT, *a.* Made by the shot of a gun.
 GUN'-SMITH, *n.* A man who makes guns.
 GUN'-STOCK, *n.* The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.
 GUN'-WALE, } *n.* The upper part of a ship's side.
 GUN'-NEL, }
 GURGE, *n.* A whirlpool; abyss; deep place.
 GUR'-GLE, *v. i.* To run as water, with a purling noise.
 GUR'-GLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of GURGLE.
 GUR'-GLING, *ppr.* Flowing with a purling noise.
 GURN'-ARD, *n.* A marine fish of several species.
 GUR'-RAH, *n.* India muslin, plain and coarse.
 GUSH, *v. i.* To rush out, as a fluid.
 GUSH, *n.* Rushing out, as of a fluid.

GUSH'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of GUSH.

GUS'-SET, *n.* A piece of cloth for strengthening a garment.

GUST, *n.* [*L. gustus,*] Pleasure; sense of tasting; taste; a sudden blast of wind.

GUST'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be tasted.

GUST'-A'-TION, *n.* The act of tasting.

GUST'-FUL, *a.* Pleasant to the taste.

GUST'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Agreeableness to the taste.

GUST'-LESS, *a.* Tasteless; insipid.

GUST'-O, *n.* Relish; taste.

GUST'-Y, *a.* Tempestuous; subject to blasts of wind.

GUT, *n.* The intestinal canal of an animal.

GUT, *v. t.* To take out the entrails or contents.

GUT'-TA SE-RE'-NA, [*L.*] *n.* Diseased retina of the eye.

GUT'-TER, *n.* A passage for water.

GUT'-TER, *v. t.* To form into hollows or channels.

GUT'-TU-RAL, *a.* Belonging to the throat; deep in sound.

GUT'-TU-RAL, *n.* A letter pronounced in the throat.

GUT'-TU-RAL-LY, *ad.* In or with the throat.

GUY, *n.* A rope to keep a body steady.

GUZ'-ZLE, *v. i.* or *t.* To swallow much or frequently.

GUZ'-ZLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of GUZZLE.

GUZ'-ZLER, *n.* One who guzzles; a toper.

GYPE, *v. t.* To shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to another.

GYM-NA'-SI-UM, *n.* A place of exercise; a school.

GYM-NAS'-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to athletic exercises for health, &c.

GYM-NAS'-TICS, *n.* The art of performing athletic exercises.

GYM'-NIC, *n.* Gymnastic.

GYM'-NO-SPERM, *n.* A plant bearing naked seeds.

GYP'-SE-OUS, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of gypsum.

GYP'-SUM, *n.* A mineral or stone used as a manure; sulphate of lime; plaster of paris.

GYP'-SY, *n.* One of a race of vagabonds who infest Europe and other countries, subsisting chiefly by theft and fortune-telling.

GÝ'-RAL, *n.* Whirling; moving round.

GÝ-RA'-TION, *n.* A whirling; circular motion.

GÝRE, *n.* A circular motion.

GÝR'-FAL-CON, (*jir'-fawk-n,*) *n.* A kind of hawk.

GÝR'-O-MAN-CY, *n.* A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring.

GÝVE, *n.* Gives are fetters for the legs.

GÝVE, *v. t.* To shackle; to fetter; to chain.

H.

The letter *H* is not strictly a vowel or a consonant, but the mark of a stronger emission of breath than that which precedes the utterance of any other letter. It is sometimes mute, as in *honor*, and when united with *g*, as in *right*. In *which*, *what*, *who*, *whom*, and some other words, in which it follows *wh*, it is pronounced before it, *hwich*, *hwhat*, &c.

HÁ, *ex.* Denoting surprise, joy, or grief.

HÁ'-BE-AS COR'-PUS, *n.* A writ to deliver a person from false imprisonment.

HAB'-ER-DASH-ER, *n.* A dealer in hats, &c.

HAB'-ER-DASH-ER-Y, *n.* Goods of a haberdasher.

HA-BER'-GE-ON, *n.* Armor to defend the neck.

HA-BIL'-I-MENT, *n.* Dress; clothing.

HAB'-IT, *n.* Aptitude gained by practice; dress; a coat worn by ladies over other garments.

HAB'-IT, *v. t.* To clothe; to equip.

HAB'-IT-A-BLE, *a.* That can be inhabited.

HAB'-IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being habitable.

HAB'-IT-ANT, *n.* A dweller; an inhabitant.

HAB-IT-Á'-TION, *n.* A place of abode; a residence.

HAB'-IT-ED, *pp.* Clothed; dressed.

HAB'-IT-ING, *ppr.* Dressing; clothing.

HA-BIT'-U-AL, *a.* Acquired by habit; customary.

HA-BIT'-U-AL-LY, *ad.* With frequent practice.

HA-BIT'-U-ATE, *v. t.* To accustom; to use often.

HAB'-IT-ÚDE, *n.* Habit; customary practice.

HAB'-NAB, *ad.* At random; by accident.

HACK, *v. t.* To cut awkwardly, or into small pieces.

HACK, *n.* A horse or coach kept for hire; a notch, a cut.

HACK'-ED, *pp.* Chopped; mangled.

HACK'-LE, *v. t.* To comb flax or hemp.

HACK'-LE, *n.* A hatchel; raw silk; a fly for angling.

HACK'-LED, *pp.* Combed; separated.

HACK'-LY, *ad.* Rough; broken as if hacked.

HACK'-NEY, *n.* A horse or coach for hire; a hiring.

HACK'-NEY, *a.* Let for hire; common.

HACK'-NEY, *v. t.* To use much; to make trite.

HACK'-NEY-ED, *pp.* Used much; accustomed.

HACK'-NEY-ING, *ppr.* Using much; making trite.

HACK'-NEY-CÓACH, *n.* A coach kept for hire.

HAD, *pret.* and *pp.* of HAVE.

HAD'-DOCK, *n.* A fish of the cod kind.

HÁ'-DES, (*ha'-dez,*) *n.* The region of the head.

HAF'-FLE, *v. i.* To speak unintelligibly.

HÁFT, *n.* A handle, as of a sword; the hilt.

HAG, *v. t.* To tire; harass; torment.

HAG, *n.* An ugly woman; a fury; a witch.

HAG'-GARD, *n.* Any thing ugly or ugly; a hawk.

HAG'-GARD, *a.* Ugly; deformed.

HAG'-GARD-LY, *ad.* In an ugly manner.

HAG'-GESS, *n.* A mess of meat, chopped and inclosed in a membrane; a sheep's head and pluck minced.

HAG'-GISH, *a.* Of the nature of a hag.

HAG'-GLE, *v. t.* To mangle in cutting; to tear.

HAG'-GLE, *v. i.* To be difficult in bargaining; to hesitate; to cavil.

HAG'-GLED, *pp.* Chopped; mangled.

HAG'-GLER, *n.* One who mangles.

HAG'-GLING, *ppr.* Cutting roughly; mangling.

HAG-I-OG'-RA-PHER, *n.* A writer of sacred books.

HAG-I-OG'-RA-PHY, *n. plu.* [*Gr.*] Sacred writings.

HAG'-RID-DEN, *a.* Afflicted with the night mare.

HAIL, *n.* Little masses of ice which fall from the air.

HAIL, *v. i.* To call; to salute; to fall as ice masses.

HAIL, *int.* Be well.

HAIL, *n.* A wish of health; salutation.

HAIL, *v. i.* To fall in masses of ice.

HAIL'-ED, *pp.* Called to; saluted.

HAIL'-ING, *ppr.* Calling to; pouring down hail.

HAIL'-STONE, *n.* A single mass of ice falling.

HAIL'-Y, *a.* Consisting of, or like hail.

HAIR, *n.* A small animal filament, or a mass of them.

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BAR; METE, PREY; MARINE, PINE, BIRD; NÓTE, DOVE, MÓVE.

HAIR'-BRE^{AD}TH, *n.* The diameter of a hair.
 HAIR'-CLOTH, *n.* Cloth made of hair.
 HAIR'-INESS, *n.* State of being hairy.
 HAIR'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of hair; bald.
 HAIR'-PIN, *n.* A pin used in dressing the hair.
 HAIR'-POW-^{DER}, *n.* Powder for the hair.
 HAIR'-SPLIT-TING, *n.* The act or practice of making very minute distinctions in reasoning.
 HAIR'-Y, *a.* Full of hair; made of hair.
 HAIR'-WORM, *n.* An animal in water like a hair.
 HÅKE, *n.* A kind of fish.
 HAL'-BERD, *n.* A military weapon with an iron head.
 HAL'-BERD-^{IER}, *n.* One armed with a halberd.
 HAL'-CY-ON, (hal'-shon,) *n.* Calm; peaceful; happy.
 HÅLE, *a.* Sound; strong; robust.
 HALF, (häf,) *n. plu.* Halves; one of two equal parts of a thing.
 HALF'-BLOOD, (häf'-blud,) *n.* A relation by one parent.
 HALF'-MOON, *n.* The moon at the quarters; a crescent or outwork in fortification.
 HALF'-PAY, *n.* Half the amount of wages.
 HALF'-PEN-^{NY}, (hap'-pen-ny,) *n.* Half a penny.
 HALF'-PIKE, *n.* A small pike carried by officers.
 HALF'-A-PINT, *n.* A fourth of a quart.
 HALF'-WAY, *a.* Equally distant from the extremes.
 HALF'-WIT, *n.* A foolish person; a simpleton.
 HALF'-WIT-TED, *a.* Foolish; silly; weak.
 HAL'-I-BUT, *n.* A large flat fish that swims on its side.
 HALL, *n.* [A. S. *heal*; D. *hal*; Sp. *sala*; L. *aula*.] Entrance of a house; a large room; a court; college.
 HAL-LE-LÜ'-IAH, } (hal-le-lü'-yah,) *n.* Praise ye
 HAL-LE-LÜ'-IAH, } the Lord.
 HAL'-LI-ARD, } *n.* A rope to raise or lower a sail.
 HAL'-YARD, }
 HA'-LOID, *a.* Having the form of salt.
 HAL-LOO', *v. i. or t.* To cry out; to exclaim.
 HAL-LOO', *ex.* To excite attention.
 HAL'-LÖW, *v. t.* To consecrate; to keep sacred.
 HAL'-LÖW-ED, *pp.* Consecrated; honored.
 HAL'-LÖW-ING, *ppr.* Consecrating; reverencing.
 HAL'-LÖW-MASS, *n.* The feast of all saints.
 HA'-LO, *n.* A circle round the sun or moon.
 HALS'-ER, (haw'-ser,) *n.* A large rope between the cable and bowline.
 HALT, *v. i. or t.* To limp; to stop, or cause to stop.
 HALT, *a.* Lame; limping.
 HALT, *n.* A stopping; a limping.
 HALT'-ER, *n.* A rope; or strap and head stall for a horse.
 HALT'-ER, *v. t.* To put a halter on; to confine.
 HALT'-ING, *n.* A stopping; a limping.
 HAL-LÜ-CIN-Ä'-TION, *n.* Erroneous imagination.
 HÅLVE, (häv,) *v. t.* To divide into two equal parts.
 HÅLVES, (hävs,) *n. plu.* of HALF.
 HAM, *n.* The hind part of the knee; the thigh of a beast.
 HAM'-A-DRY-AD, *n.* A wood nymph.
 HAM'-A-TED, *a.* Hooked; armed with hooks.
 HÅMES, *n. plu.* A kind of collar for horses.
 HAM'-LET, *n.* A village or small cluster of houses.
 HAM'-MER, *n.* An instrument for driving nails.
 HAM'-MER, *v. t.* To beat or drive with a hammer.
 HAM'-MER-CLOTH, *n.* The cloth that covers a coach box.
 HAM'-MER-ED, *pp.* Beat with a hammer.
 HAM'-MOCK, *n.* A hanging bed used in ships.
 HAM'-PER, *n.* A covered basket for carriage.
 HAM'-PER, *v. t.* To perplex; to entangle; to hinder.
 HAM'-PER-ED, *pp.* Shackled; embarrassed.
 HAM'-STER, *n.* A species of rat; the German rat.
 HAM-STRING, *n.* The tendons of the ham.

HAM'-STRING, *v. t.* To cut the tendons of the ham.
 HAN'-A-PER, *n.* A bumper; a cup.
 HÅUNCH, *n.* The hip of an animal.
 HAND, *n.* The extreme part of the arm; pointer of a clock or watch; manner of writing.
 HAND, *v. t.* To give; to deliver; to lead; to conduct; a measure of four inches; manner of acting, as he changed his *hand*; a person, as a man employed twenty *hands*.
 HAND'-BAR-RÖW, *n.* A barrow borne by hand.
 HAND'-BALL, *n.* An ancient game with a ball.
 HAND'-BELL, *n.* A small bell to ring with the hand.
 HAND'-BRE^{AD}TH, *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hands.
 HAND'-CUFF, *n.* A manacle consisting of iron rings for the wrists, and a connecting chain to confine the hand.
 HAND'-CUFF, *v. t.* To confine the hands with irons.
 HAND'-ED, *pp.* Given; delivered.
 HAND'-FET-^{TER}, *n.* A fetter for the hand; a manacle.
 HAND'-FUL, *n.* As much as the hand can hold.
 HAND'-GAL-LOP, *n.* A gentle easy gallop.
 HAND'-CRAFT, *n.* Manual occupation; a workman.
 HAND'-CRAFTS-MAN, *n.* A workman; manufacturer.
 HAND'-I-LY, *ad.* Skillfully; dextrously.
 HAND'-I-NESS, *n.* Ease or dexterity in performance.
 HAND'-WORK, *n.* Work done by the hand.
 HAND'-KER-CHEF, *n.* A piece of cloth used for the face or neck.
 HAN'-DLE, *v. t.* To touch; to manage; to treat of.
 HAN'-DLE, *n.* The part by which a thing is held.
 HAN'-DLED, *pp.* Treated; managed.
 HAND'-LING, *ppr.* Touching; feeling; managing.
 HAND'-MAID, *n.* A waiting maid.
 HAND'-MÅID-^{EN}, *n.* A female servant.
 HAND'-MILL, *n.* A mill moved by the hand.
 HAND'-SAW, *n.* A saw used by one hand.
 HAND'-SEL, *n.* The first act of using any thing.
 HAND'-SÖME, *a.* Dextrous; moderately beautiful; grace in manner, as a handsome address; ample, as a handsome fortune.
 HAND'-SÖME-LY, *ad.* Dextrously; gracefully.
 HAND'-SÖME-NESS, *n.* Dexterity; gracefulness.
 HAND'-SPIKE, *n.* A small wooden lever.
 HAND'-STAFF, *n;* *plu.* HANDSTAFFS. A javelin.
 HAND'-VISE, *n.* A vise for small work.
 HAND'-WRIT-^{ING}, *n.* The writing of one's hand.
 HAND'-Y, *a.* Ready; dextrous; convenient.
 HANG, *pret.* and *pp.* hanged or hung. To suspend; to put to death on a gallows; to fix in such a manner as to be movable, as to *hang* a gate; to furnish by any thing suspended to the walls, as to *hang* an apartment with curtains. To *hang out*, to suspend in open view; as to *hang out* false colors.
 HANG, *v. i.* To be suspended; to dangle; to depend; to hover. To *hang fire* in the military art, is to be slow in communicating.
 HANG'-ED, *pp.* Suspended; executed.
 HANG'-ER, *n.* A short broad sword; one that hangs.
 HANG'-ER-ON, *n.* A dependant; one that besets another.
 HANG'-ING, *n.* Drapery hung to walls.
 HANG'-MAN, *n.* A public executioner.
 HANG'-NEST, *n.* A nest suspended from branches of a tree.
 HANK, *n.* A skain of thread; a wooden ring.
 HANK'-ER, *v. i.* To long for; to have eager desire.
 HANK'-ER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of HANKER.
 HANK'-ER-ING, *n.* An eager craving of appetite.
 HAP, *n.* Chance; accident; misfortune.
 HAP, *v. i.* To happen; to come unexpectedly.

HAP-HAZ'-ARD, *n.* A chance; accident.
 HAP'-LESS, *a.* Unhappy; unfortunate.
 HAP'-LY, *ad.* Perhaps; it may be.
 HAP'-PEN, (hap'-n,) *v. i.* To fall out; to come to pass.
 HAP'-PEN-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of HAPPEN.
 HAP'-PI-LY, *ad.* Luckily; fortunately.
 HAP'-PI-NESS, *n.* State of enjoyment; unstudied grace; good luck; good fortune.
 HAP'-PY, *a.* Lucky; being in the enjoyment of good; prosperous; dextrous; blessed; harmonious, as a happy family.
 HAR-ANG UE', (har-ang') *n.* A noisy speech; declamation.
 HAR-ANG UE', *v. i.* or *t.* To make a noisy speech in public; to address.
 HAR-ANG'-UED, (har-ang'd,) *pp.* Addressed in a noisy speech.
 HAR-ANG'-UER, (har-ang'-er,) *n.* One who harangues.
 HAR'-ASS, *v. t.* To tire; to weary; to perplex.
 HAR'-ASS-ED, *pp.* Worn; perplexed.
 HAR'-ASS-ING, *ppr.* Tiring; teasing; annoying; *a.* tending to annoy.
 HAR'-BIN-GER, *n.* A forerunner; precursor.
 HAR'-BOR, *n.* [A. S. *hereberga*, the station of an army; D. *herberg*, an inn.] 1. A lodging; a place of entertainment or rest. 2. A port or haven for ships. 3. An asylum; a shelter.
 HAR'-BOR, *v. t.* To lodge; to shelter; to protect.
 HAR'-BOR-ED, *pp.* Entertained; sheltered.
 HAR'-BOR-ING, *ppr.* Lodging; sheltering; concealing.
 HAR'-BOR-MAS-TER, *n.* An officer who regulates the mooring of ships in a harbor, &c.
 HARD, *a.* [A. S. *heard*.] Severe; austere; not prosperous; firm; compact; solid; difficult; covetous.
 HARD, *ad.* Close; nearly; fast; with assiduity.
 HARD'-EN, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or grow harder.
 HARD'-EN-ED, *pp.* Made hard; indurated.
 HARD'-EN-ER, *n.* He or that which hardens.
 HARD'-EN-ING, *n.* The act of making harder.
 HARD'-FA'-VOR-ED, *a.* Having coarse features.
 HARD'-FIST-ED, *a.* Close fist; covetous.
 HARD'-FOUGHT, *a.* Vigorously contested.
 HARD'-HAND-ED, *a.* Having tough hands.
 HARD'-HEART'-ED, *a.* Inhuman; unfeeling.
 HARD'-HEART'-ED-NESS, *n.* Want of tenderness.
 HARD'-I-HOOD, *n.* Boldness with firmness; bravery.
 HARD'-I-LY, *ad.* With great boldness; stoutly.
 HARD'-I-NESS, *n.* Boldness; firm intrepidity.
 HARD'-LY, *ad.* With difficulty; scarcely; severely.
 HARD'-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Not easily reined.
 HARD'-NESS, *n.* Firm texture; compactness; difficulty; severity.
 HARDS, *n.* The coarse part of flax; tow.
 HARD'-SHIP, *n.* Severe toil; oppression.
 HARD'-WARE, *n.* Wares made of iron, steel, &c.
 HARD'-Y, *a.* Strong; brave; bold.
 HARE, *n.* [A. S. *hara*.] A small timid animal.
 HARE'-BELL, *n.* A plant; a species of hyacinth.
 HARE'-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Wild; giddy; volatile.
 HARE'-FOOT, *n.* A bird; a plant.
 HARE'-HOUND, *n.* A hound for hunting hares.
 HARE'-HEART'-ED, *a.* Timid; timorous; fearful.
 HARE'-LIP, *n.* A divided lip like a hare's.
 HAR'-EM, *n.* A place where Eastern princes confine their women.
 HAR'-I-COT, (har'-i-co,) *n.* [Fr. *harico*.] A kind of ragout of roots and meat; beans.
 HAR'-I-ER, *n.* A dog for hunting hares.
 HARK, *v. i.* To hear; to listen.
 HARL, } *n.* The filaments of flax or hemp.
 HERL, }
 HAR'-LE-QUIN, *n.* A buffoon; a merry andrew.

HAR'-LE-QUIN, *v. i.* To play sportive tricks.
 HAR'-LOT, *n.* A lewd woman; a prostitute.
 HAR'-LOT-RY, *n.* The practice of lewdness.
 HARM, *n.* Injury; hurt; *v. t.* to injure.
 HAR-MAT'-TAN, *n.* A dry easterly wind in Africa.
 HARM'-ED, *pp.* Injured; damaged; hurt.
 HARM'-FUL, *a.* Hurtful; injurious; detrimental.
 HARM'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Injuriouly; hurtfully.
 HARM'-LESS, *a.* Innocent; doing no harm.
 HARM'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without hurt; innocently.
 HARM'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from hurt or guilt.
 HAR-MON'-IC, } *a.* Concordant; consonant;
 HAR-MON'-IC-AL, } musical.
 HAR-MON'-I-CA, } *n.* A collection of musical glasses.
 HAR-MON'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Musically.
 HAR-MON'-IES, *n.* The science of musical sounds.
 HAR-MO'-NI-OUS, *a.* Accordant; musical.
 HAR-MO'-NI-OUS-LY, *ad.* With concord; musically.
 HAR-MO'-NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Accordance; agreement.
 HAR'-MON-IST, *n.* A composer of music.
 HAR'-MON-IZE, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or be in concord; to agree.
 HAR'-MON-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made to be accordant.
 HAR'-MO'-NY, *n.* Adjusted proportions; accordance in facts or views; a literary work which brings together parallel passages, and shows their agreement or consistency.
 HAR'-NESS, *n.* Armor; furniture for a horse, &c.
 HAR'-NESS, *v. t.* To dress in armor; to equip; to put on harness.
 HAR'-NESS-ED, *pp.* Equipped with harness or armor.
 HARP, *n.* [A. S. *hearpa*.] A stringed instrument of music.
 HARP, *v. i.* To play on a harp; to dwell on.
 HARP'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of HARP.
 HARP'-ER, *n.* One who plays on a harp.
 HAR'-POON', *n.* [Fr. *harpon*; Sp. *arpon*.] A barbed spear for whaling.
 HAR'-POON', *v. t.* To strike with a harpoon.
 HAR'-POON'-ED, *pp.* Stabbed with a harpoon.
 HAR'-POON'-ER, *n.* One who uses a harpoon.
 HARP'-SI-C'HORD, *n.* A large stringed instrument of music.
 HAR'-PY, *n.* A fabulous winged animal; extortioner; a plunderer.
 HAR'-RI-DAN, *n.* A decayed lewd woman.
 HAR'-RI-ER, *n.* A hunting dog with keen scent.
 HAR'-ROW, *n.* [Sw. *harf*; G. *harke*, a rake.] An instrument to break or smooth land.
 HAR'-ROW, *v. t.* To break or smooth with a harrow; to tear; to ravage; to harass.
 HAR'-ROW-ED, *pp.* Broken or smoothed with a harrow.
 HAR'-ROW-ER, *n.* One who harrows; a hawk.
 HAR'-ROW-ING, *ppr.* Breaking with a harrow.
 HAR'-RY, *v. t.* To pillage; to harass.
 HARSH, *a.* Rough; rugged; rigorous; grating.
 HARSH'-LY, *ad.* In a harsh manner; severely.
 HARSH'-NESS, *n.* Roughness; rigor; severity.
 HARS'-LET, *n.* The heart; liver and lights of a hog.
 HART, *n.* A stag or male deer.
 HART'-BEST, *n.* The quanga or cervine antelope of Africa.
 HARTS'-HORN, *n.* Horn of harts, or spirit of the horns.
 HART'-WÖRT, *n.* The plant wild spiguel.
 HAR'-VEST, *n.* The season for gathering ripe grain; the crop gathered.
 HAR'-VEST, *v. t.* To gather a ripe crop.
 HAR'-VEST-HOME, *n.* Time of harvest; a song.
 HAR'-VEST-MOON, *n.* The moon near its oppo-

sition to the sun, when it rises nearly at the same time for several days.

HAR-VEST'-QUEEN, *n.* An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on the last day of the harvest.

HASH, *v. t.* To mince; to dress in small bits.

HASH, *n.* Minced meat.

HASP, *n.* A clasp for a staple.

HAS'-SOCK, *n.* A mat to kneel on in church.

HAST, second person of **HAVE**, in the singular.

HAS'-TATE, *a.* Spear-shaped.

HASTE, *n.* Speed; swiftness; dispatch.

HASTE, *v. i.* To hurry; to move fast; to accelerate.

HAST'-EN, (*häs'-n.*) *v. t. or i.* To make speed.

HAST'-I-LY, *ad.* In haste.

HAST'-I-NESS, *n.* Haste; speed; rashness.

HAST'-Y, *a.* Quick; speedy; passionate; rash.

HAST'-Y-PUD'-DING, *n.* A pudding made in a short time.

HAT, *n.* A cover for the head.

HAT'-BAND, *n.* A band round a hat.

HAT'-BOX, *n.* A case for hats.

HAT'-CASE, *n.* A case for hats.

HATCH, *v. t.* To produce young from eggs.

HATCH, *n.* A brood; act of exclusion from the egg.

HATCH, *n.*; *plu.* **HATCHES**. The opening in a ship's deck, or more properly, the grate or frame of cross bars laid over the opening in the ship's deck; flood gates.

HATCH'-EL, *n.* An instrument to clean flax.

HATCH'-EL, *v. t.* To draw through a hatchel; to vex.

HATCH'-EL-ED, *pp.* Cleansed with a hatchel.

HATCH'-ET, *n.* A small ax.

HATCH'-ET-FACE, *n.* A prominent face.

HATCH'-WAY, *n.* The opening in a ship's deck.

HATE, *v. t.* To dislike greatly; to abhor.

HATE, *n.* Great dislike; ill-will.

HATE'-FUL, *a.* Odious; exciting great dislike.

HATE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With great dislike; odiously.

HATE'-TED, *pp.* Disliked greatly; abhorred.

HATE'-TER, *n.* One who hates.

HAT'-TER, *n.* A maker of hats for men.

HAU'-BERK, *n.* A coat of mail without sleeves.

HAUD PAS'-SI-BUS Æ'-QUIS, [L.] Not with equal steps or rapidity.

HAT'-TOCK, *n.* A sheck of corn.

HAUGH, *n.* A little low meadow.

HAUGH'-TI-LY, *ad.* With pride and contempt.

HAUGH'-TI-NESS, *n.* Pride with contempt; arrogance.

HAUGH'-TY (*hau'-ty*), *a.* Proud and disdainful.

HAUL, *v. t.* To draw with force; to drag.

HAUL, *n.* A pulling with force; a dragging.

HAUL'-ED, *pp.* Dragged with labor and force.

HAULM, *n.* The straw of beans or peas.

HAUM, *n.* The hip.

HAUNT, *v. t. or i.* To frequent; to intrude on; to disturb.

HÄUNT, *n.* A place of frequent resort.

HÄUNT'-ER, *n.* One that frequents a particular place.

HAUT'-BOY, (*ho'-boy*), *n.* A wind instrument of music.

HAU'-TEUR', (*ho-täre'*) [Fr.] Pride.

HAUT'-GOUT', (*hoo-goo'*) [Fr.] Strong relish.

HAVE, *v. t. pret. and pp.* had. To possess; to hold.

HÄ'-VEN, (*hä-vn.*) *n.* A harbor; a refuge; a safe place.

HAV'-OC, *n.* Ravage; slaughter; destruction.

HAV'-OC, *v. t.* To lay waste; to destroy; to ravage.

HAW, *n.* The berry and seed of the hawthorn.

HAW, *v. i.* To hesitate in speaking.

HAW'-FINCH, *n.* A bird, a species of loxia.

HAWK, *n.* [A. S. *hafoc*; W. *hebog*.] A genus of fowls, mostly rapacious.

HAWK, *v. t.* To catch by means of hawks; to force phlegm from the throat; to cry goods.

HAWK'-ED, *pp.* Cried as goods.

HAWK'-ER, *n.* One who hawks goods in the streets.

HAWK'-EY'-ED, *a.* Having acute sight.

HAWK'-WEED, *n.* A name of several plants.

HAWS'-ER, *n.* A small cable, or large rope.

HAW'-THORN, *n.* The thorn that bears haws, used for hedges.

HAY, *n.* [A. S. *heg*.] Grass dried for fodder.

HAY, *v. i.* To dry and cure as grass.

HAY'-BÖTE, *n.* In *English law*, an allowance of wood to a tenant, for repairing hedges and fences.

HAY'-COCK, *n.* A pile of hay in the field.

HAY'-KNIFE, *n.* An instrument for cutting hay.

HAY'-LOFT, *n.* A scaffold for hay.

HAY'-MAK'-ER, *n.* One who prepares hay.

HAY'-MOW, *n.* A mow of hay in a barn.

HAY'-RICK, *n.* A rick or stack of hay.

HAY'-STACK, *n.* A rick or stack of hay.

HAY'-WARD, *n.* One who guards fences and prevents or punishes trespasses of cattle.

HAZ'-ARD, *n.* [Fr. *hazard*.] Risk of loss; danger; chance; game.

HAZ'-ARD, *v. t.* To risk; to expose to danger; to adventure.

HAZ'-ARD-OUS, *a.* Exposed to danger.

HAZ'-ARD-OUS-LY, *ad.* With danger of loss or injury.

HÄZE, *n.* Fog; mist; vapor in the air.

HÄ'-ZEL, (*haz'-l.*) *n.* A shrub bearing a nut.

HÄ'-ZEL, *a.* Like a hazel nut; brown.

HÄ'-ZEL-NUT, *n.* The nut or fruit of the hazel.

HÄ'-ZY, *a.* Foggy; misty; thick with mist.

HE, [A. S. *mas. he*; *fem. heo*; *neut. hit*.] *Pron.* of the third person, masculine gender, referring to some man or male, for whose name it is a substitute.

HEAD, (*hed*), *n.* [A. S. *heafod*.] An individual; countenance; understanding; the upper part of the body; topic; a chief.

HEAD, *v. t. or i.* To lead; to lop; to top; to have source; to go in front of; to oppose.

HEAD'-ÄCHE, *n.* Pain in the head.

HEAD'-DRESS, *n.* The dress of the head.

HEAD'-FAST, *n.* A rope at the head of a ship.

HEAD'-GEAR, *n.* A dress for women's head.

HEAD'-I-NESS, *n.* Rashness; precipitation; obstinacy.

HEAD'-ING, *n.* Timber for the heads of casks.

HEAD'-LAND, *n.* A promontory; land at the end unoccupied.

HEAD'-LESS, *a.* Having no head.

HEAD'-LONG, *a.* Rash; precipitate; *ad.* rashly.

HEAD'-MÖST, *a.* Most advanced.

HEAD'-PIECE, *n.* Armor for the head; a helmet.

HEAD'-QUART'-ERS, *n.* Lodging of a chief command.

HEADS'-MAN, *n.* One that cuts off heads.

HEAD'-STALL, *n.* Part of a bridle for the head.

HEAD'-STRONG, *a.* Ungovernable; obstinate.

HEAD'-WAY, *n.* Motion of an advancing ship.

HEAD'-WIND, *n.* A wind which blows in an opposite direction from the ship's course.

HEAD'-Y, *a.* Rash; hasty; stubborn.

HEAL, *v. t.* To cure; to reconcile.

HEAL, *v. i.* [A. S. *helan*.] To grow sound.

HEAL'-A-BLE, *a.* That which may be healed.

HEAL'-ED, *pp.* Cured; restored to soundness.

HEAL'-ING, *ppr.* Curing; restoring to soundness *a.* having the quality of curing.

HEALTH, *n.* Sound state of a living being.

HEALTH'-FUL, *a.* Being in a sound state; free from disease; salubrious.

HEALTH'-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a wholesome manner.

HEALTH'-FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being healthy.

HEALTH'-I-NESS, *n.* State of being in health.
 HEALTH'-I-LY, *ad.* Without disease.
 HEALTH'-Y, *a.* Well; free from disease; sound; conducive to health.
 HEAP, *n.* [A. S. *heap*; Dan. *hob*; Sw. *hop*.] A pile; a mass of ruins.
 HEAP, *v. t.* To pile; to amass; to accumulate.
 HEAP'-ED, *pp.* Thrown into a mass or pile.
 HEAP'-Y, *a.* Lying in heaps.
 HEAR, *v. t. or i.* To perceive by the ear.
 HEARD, (heard, or heard,) *pp.* Perceived by the HEAR'-ED, } ear.
 HEAR'-ER, *n.* One who hears; an auditor.
 HEAR'-ING, *pp.* Perceiving by the ear.
 HEAR'-ING, *n.* The sense of perceiving sounds.
 HEARK'-EN, (här'-kn,) *v. i.* To listen; to lend the ear.
 HEARK'-EN-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of HEARKEN.
 HEARK'-EN-ING, *pp.* Listening.
 HEAR'-SAY, *n.* Report; rumor.
 HEARSE, (hers,) *n.* A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.
 HEARSE'-CLOTH, (hers'-clawth,) *n.* A pall; a cloth to cover the hearse.
 HEART, (hárt,) *n.* [A. S. *heart*; G. *herz*; D. *hart*; Sw. *hierta*; Dan. *hierte*, Gr. *kapóta*; San. *herda*.] The chief part; seat of the affections; courage; disposition; the organ of the blood's motion; inner part.
 HEART'-ACHE, *n.* Deep sorrow; grief; affliction.
 HEART'-BREAK-ING, *a.* Overpowering with grief.
 HEART'-BRÖK-EN, *a.* Deeply grieved.
 HEART'-BURN, *n.* A disease of the stomach.
 HEART'-FELT, *a.* Affecting the heart; sincere; deep.
 HEARTH, (härth,) *n.* Place on which a fire is made.
 HEART'-I-LY, *ad.* From the heart; sincerely.
 HEART'-I-NESS, *n.* Sincerity; earnestness.
 HEART'-LESS, *a.* Spiritless; void of courage.
 HEART'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without courage or spirit.
 HEART'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of courage or spirit.
 HEART'-REND-ING, *n.* Overpowering with anguish.
 HEART'-SEARCH-ING, *a.* Searching the secret thoughts and purposes.
 HEART'-SICK, *a.* Pained in mind.
 HEART'-STRING, *n.* Tendon of the heart.
 HEART'-STRUCK, *a.* Driven to the heart; dismayed.
 HEART'-WHÖLE, *a.* Sound; not broken-hearted.
 HEART'-Y, *a.* Healthy; strong; sincere.
 HEAT, *n.* As a cause of sensation heat is considered as a subtle fluid; as a sensation it is the effect produced by the passage of calorific to the organs of the body; warmth; glow; passion.
 HEAT, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow hot; to inflame.
 HEAT'-ED, *pp.* Made hot; inflamed.
 HEAT'-ER, *n.* A thing that heats; a utensil.
 HEATH, *n.* A shrub; ling; a place overgrown with heath.
 HEATH'-COCK, *n.* A species of grouse.
 HEATH'-EN, *n.* [A. S. *hæthen* from *heath*, that is, one who lives in the country, as *pagan* from *pagus*, a village.] A pagan; a gentile; one who has not revelation.
 HEATH'-EN, *a.* Gentile; pagan.
 HEATH'-EN-ISH, *a.* Like heathens; rude; illiterate.
 HEATH'-EN-ISM, *n.* Paganism; rudeness; ignorance.
 HEATH'-Y, *a.* Abounding with heath.
 HEAT'-ING, *pp.* Making or becoming hot; *a.* adapted to warm, heat, or inflame.
 HEAVE, (heve,) *v. i. pret.* heaved, or hove, *pp.* heaved or hoven. To lift; to swell; to pant; to cast; to vomit.

HEAVE, *n.* A rising; swell; distension of the breast.
 HEAV'-EN, (hev'-n,) *n.* [A. S. *heafen*.] The Hebrews acknowledged three heavens; the aerial heavens; the stary heavens; and the heaven of heavens, or the third heaven, the residence of Jehovah; the region of the air; expanse above; place of the blessed.
 HEAV'-EN-BORN, *a.* Born from heaven; celestial.
 HEAV'-EN-LY, *a.* Pertaining to heaven.
 HEAV'-EN-WARD, *ad.* Toward heaven.
 HEAVE'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* First fruits to a priest.
 HEAVES, (heevz,) *n.* A disease of horses, marked by difficult breathing.
 HEAV'-I-LY, *ad.* With great weight; grievously.
 HEAV'-I-NESS, *n.* Weight; affliction; dullness.
 HEAV'-ING, *pp.* Lifting; swelling; making effort to vomit.
 HEAV'-Y, *a.* Weighty; grievous; dull.
 HEB-DOM'-A-DAL, *a.* Weekly; occurring every week.
 HEB-DOM'-A-DAR-Y, } *a.* Weekly.
 HEB-DOM-AT'-IC-AL, }
 HEB'-E-TATE, *v. t.* To blunt; to make dull; to stupefy.
 HEB'-E-TÜDE, *n.* Bluntness; dullness; stupidity.
 HE-BRA'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews.
 HE'-BRA-ISM, *n.* A Hebrew idiom or speech.
 HE'-BRA-IST, *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language.
 HE-BRI'-CIAN, *n.* One skilled in Hebrew.
 HE'-BREW, *n.* A Jew; the language of the Jews.
 HEC'-A-TÖMB, *n.* A sacrifice of a hundred oxen.
 HEC'-TIC, *a.* Habitual; *n.* an habitual fever.
 HEC'-TOR, *n.* A bully; one that teases.
 HEC'-TOR, *v. t.* To threaten; to tease.
 HEC'-TOR-ING, *a.* Bullying; blustering; vexing.
 HEDGE, (hej,) [A. S. *hege*; G. *heck*; Dan. *hek*.] A thicket of shrubs and trees; a fence.
 HEDGE, *v. t.* To make a hedge; to inclose; to fence.
 HEDGE'-BORN, *n.* Low born.
 HEDGE'-BILL, *n.* A cutting hook to dress hedges.
 HEDG'-ED, *pp.* Inclosed with a hedge.
 HEDG'-ER, *n.* One that makes hedges.
 HEDGE'-ROW, *n.* A series of shrubs for a fence.
 HEDGE'-HOG, *n.* A quadruped with prickly spines.
 HEDG'-ING, *pp.* Inclosing with a hedge.
 HEED, *v. t.* [A. S. *hedan*.] To mind; to regard; to observe.
 HEED, *n.* Care; attention; caution.
 HEED'-FUL, *a.* Attentive; watchful; cautious.
 HEED'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With caution; carefully.
 HEED'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Care to guard against danger.
 HEED'-LESS, *a.* Careless; negligent.
 HEED'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Carelessly; negligently.
 HEED'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Carelessness; negligence.
 HEEL, *n.* The hind part of the foot, or of a stocking.
 HEEL, *v. i.* To lean; to incline; to dance; to add a piece to the heel.
 HEEL'-PIECE, *n.* Armor for the heel.
 HEEL'-TAP, *n.* A piece of leather added to the heel of a shoe.
 HEFT, *n.* Weight, [effort, *obs*.]
 HE-GI'-RÄ, *n.* The epoch from which the Mohammedans reckon years, being the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, 622.
 HEIF'-ER, *n.* A young cow.
 HEIGHT, (hite,) *n.* Elevation; altitude; high-
 TIGHT, } ness.
 HEIGHT'-EN, (hit'-n,) *v. t.* To raise higher; to advance in progress to a better state.
 HEIN'-OUS, *a.* Hateful; great; enormous.
 HEI'-NOUS-NESS, *n.* Enormity, odiousness.
 HEIR, (äre,) *n.* He who inherits by law.
 HEIR, (äre,) *v. t.* To inherit; to take by succession.

HEIR'-ESS, (ār'-ess,) *n.* A woman who inherits by law.
 HEIR'-LESS, (āre'-less,) *a.* Destitute of an heir.
 HEIR'-LOOM, *n.* Any furniture, or movable, which descends to the heir with the house.
 HEIR'-PRE-SUMP'-TIVE, *n.* One who, if the ancestor should die, immediately would be heir.
 HEIR'-SHIP, (āre'-ship,) *n.* State of an heir; right of inheritance.
 HELD, *pret.* and *pp.* of Hold.
 HEL-LI'-AC-AL, *a.* Emerging from or passing into the light of the sun.
 HEL'-I-CON, *n.* A mountain in Beotia, in Greece, from which flowed a fountain.
 HEL'-I-EAL, *a.* Spiral; winding; moving round.
 HE'-LIX, *n.* A spiral line; a winding.
 HELL, *n.* [A. S. *hell*; G. *hölle*.] The place of the damned; the grave.
 HEL'-LE-BÖRE, *n.* The name of several plants; the Christmas rose.
 HEL'-LE'-NI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Greece.
 HEL'-LEN'-IC, }
 HEL'-LEN-ISM, *n.* A Greek phrase or idiom.
 HEL'-LEN-IST, *n.* A Jew who used the Greek language.
 HEL'-LEN-IST'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to Hellenists.
 HELL'-HOUND, *n.* An agent of hell.
 HELL'-ISH, *a.* Infernal; very wicked.
 HELL'-ISH-LY, *ad.* In a hellish manner.
 HELL'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Infernal disposition or wickedness.
 HELM, *n.* A helmet; instrument of steering a ship.
 HELM'-ED, *a.* Furnished with a head-piece.
 HELM'-ET, *n.* Armor for the head; a head-piece.
 HELM'-ET-ED, *a.* Covered with a helmet.
 HE'-LOT, *n.* A slave in ancient Sparta.
 HE'-LOT-ISM, *n.* The slavery of the Helots.
 HELP, *v. t.* [W. *helpu*; A. S. *helpan*.] To aid; to assist; to heal; to supply; to prevent.
 HELP, *n.* Aid; assistance; support; relief.
 HELP'-ED, *pp.* Aided; assisted; hindered.
 HELP'-ER, *n.* One who yields assistance.
 HELP'-FUL, *a.* Affording aid; assisting.
 HELP'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Assistance; usefulness.
 HELP'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of help or means of relief.
 HELP'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of strength.
 HELVE, *n.* Handle of an ax or hatchet.
 HELVE, *v. t.* To furnish with a handle.
 HEL'-VET'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Swiss.
 HEM, *n.* The border of a garment; a particular sound of the human voice, expressed by the word *hem*.
 HEM, *v. t.* To form a border; to border; to confine.
 HEM, *v. i.* To make the sound expressed by the word *hem*.
 HEM'-I, In compound words signifies *half*.
 HEM'-I-PLE-GY, *n.* Palsy of one side of the body.
 HEM'-I-SPHERE, *n.* The half of a sphere.
 HEM'-I-SPHER'-IC, } *a.* Being, or containing
 HEM'-I-SPHER'-IC-AL, } half a sphere.
 HEM'-I-STICH, *n.* Half a verse, or a verse not completed.
 HEM'-I-TONE, *n.* A half tone; a semitone.
 HEM'-LOCK, *n.* A poisonous plant.
 HE-MOP'-TO-E, } *n.* A spitting of blood.
 HE-MOP'-TY-SIS, }
 HEM'-OR-RHAGE, *n.* A flowing of blood from a ruptured vessel, &c.
 HEM'-OR-RHOIDS, *n.* The piles; emerods.
 HEM'-OR-RHOID'-AL, *a.* Consisting in a flux of blood.
 HEMP, *n.* [A. S. *heneþ*; G. *hanf*; D. *hennep*; Ir. *cannaib*; L. *cannabis*; It. *canapa*.] A plant whose skin is used for cloth and ropes.
 HEMP'-EN, *a.* Made of hemp.

HEN, *n.* The female of a fowl; especially of the domestic fowl.
 HEN'-BANE, *n.* Hyoscyamus; a poisonous plant.
 HENCH'-MAN, *n.* A servant.
 HEN'-COOP, *n.* A coop or cage for fowls.
 HEN-DEE'-A-GON, *n.* In *geomctry*, a figure of eleven sides and as many angles.
 HEN-DI'-A-DIS, *n.* A figure when two nouns are used instead of a noun and adjective.
 HEN'-HEART-ED, *a.* Timid; cowardly.
 HEN'-ROOST, *n.* A place where fowls roost.
 HEN'-PECK-ED, *a.* Governed by the wife.
 HENCE, (hens,) *ad.* From this place or this time; from this cause; from this source.
 HENCE'-FÖRTH, *ad.* From this time forth.
 HENCE-FOR'-WARD, *ad.* From this time forward.
 HE-PAT'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the liver.
 HEPS, *n.* The berries of the hep-tree or wild-dog rose.
 HEP-TA-CAP'-SU-LAR, *a.* Having seven cells.
 HEP'-TA-CHORD, *n.* A system of seven sounds.
 HEP'-TA-GLOT, *n.* A book of seven languages.
 HEP'-TA-GON, *n.* A figure of seven sides and angles.
 HEP-TAG'-ON-AL, *a.* Having seven sides and angles.
 HEP'-TAR-CH-Y, *n.* Government of seven kings.
 HER, (hur,) *a.* Belonging to a female.
 HER; pronoun in the objective case, third person feminine.
 HER'-ALD, *n.* [Fr. *heraut*.] An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, challenge to battle, and proclaim peace; an officer who regulates coats of arms; a harbinger; forerunner.
 HER'-ALD, *v. t.* To introduce, as by a herald.
 HER'-ALD'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to heraldry.
 HER'-ALD-RY, *n.* The art or practice of recording genealogies and blazoning arms.
 HER'-ALD-SHIP, *n.* The office of a herald.
 HERB, *n.* A plant with a succulent stalk.
 HERB-A'-CEOUS, *a.* Like an herb; soft; perishing yearly.
 HERB'-AGE, *n.* Herbs; grass; pasture.
 HERB'-AL, *n.* A book on plants; collection of specimens of plants dried.
 HERB'-AL-IST, *n.* One skilled in herbs.
 HER-BA'-RI-UM, *n.* A collection of dried plants.
 HERB-IV'-O-ROUS, *a.* Subsisting on herbage.
 HERB-O-RI-ZA'-TION, *n.* Search for plants; figure of plants in minerals.
 HERB'-O-RIZE, *v. i.* To seek for plants.
 HERB'-OUS, *a.* Abounding with herbs.
 HERB'-WÖ-MAN, (erb'-wö-man,) *n.* A woman that sells herbs.
 HERB'-Y, *a.* Having the nature of herbs.
 HER-CÜ'-LE-AN, *a.* Like Hercules; very great or difficult.
 HER-CYN'-I-AN, *a.* Denoting an extensive forest in Germany.
 HERD, *n.* A collection of beasts; a vulgar crowd.
 HERD, *v. i.* or *t.* To associate in companies.
 HERD'-ING, *ppr.* Assembling or uniting in a herd.
 HERD'-MAN, } *n.* The keeper of a herd.
 HERDS'-MAN, }
 HERE, *ad.* In this place or state.
 HERE-A-BOUTS', *ad.* About or near this place.
 HERE-AF'-TER, *ad.* In time after the present.
 HERE-AT', *ad.* At this, on this account.
 HERE-BY', *ad.* By this.
 HE-RED'-I-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be inherited.
 HER-E-DIT'-A-MENT, *n.* Any property that can be inherited.
 HE-RED'-I-TA-RI-LY, *ad.* By way of inheritance.
 HE-RED'-I-TA-RY, *a.* Descending by inheritance.
 HERE-IN', *ad.* In this.
 HERE-OF', *ad.* Of this; from this.

HERE-ON', }
 HERE-UP-ON', } *ad.* On or upon this.
 HER'-E-SI-ARCH, *n.* A chief or leader in heresy.
 HER'-E-SY, *n.* Error in fundamental doctrines. In countries where there is an established church an opinion is deemed heresy when it differs from that of the church.
 HER'-E-TIC, *n.* One who errs in faith.
 HE-RET'-IC-AL, *a.* Containing heresy.
 HERE-TÖ', }
 HERE-UN-TÖ', } *ad.* To or unto this.
 HER'-E-TOCH, *n.* Among our Saxon ancestors the leader or commander of an army.
 HERE-TO-FÖRE', *ad.* In time antecedent; formerly.
 HERE-WITH', *ad.* With this; at the same time.
 HER'-I-OT, *n.* In *English law*, a tribute payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, landholder, or vassal.
 HER'-IS-SON, *n.* A beam armed with iron spikes used in fortifying a passage.
 HER'-IT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be inherited.
 HER'-IT-AGE, *n.* Inheritance; the people of God.
 HER-MAPH-RO-DISM, *n.* Union of both sexes in one person.
 HER-MAPH-RO-DITE, *n.* One who is of both sexes.
 HER-MAPH-RO-DIT'-IC, *a.* Partaking of both sexes.
 HER-ME-NEÜ'-TIC, *a.* Interpreting; explaining.
 HER-ME-NEÜ'-TICS, *n.* The art of finding the meaning of an author's words and of explaining it to another.
 HER-MET'-IC, }
 HER-MET'-IC-AL, } *a.* Perfectly close.
 HER-MET'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Closely; accurately.
 HER'-MIT, *n.* One who lives in solitude; a recluse.
 HER'-MIT-AGE, *n.* A hermit's dwelling.
 HER'-MIT-ESS, *n.* A female hermit.
 HER-MIT'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to hermits.
 HER'-NI-Ä, *n.* A rupture.
 HE'-RO, *n.*; *plu.* HEROES. [L. *heros*; Gr. *ηρωσ*, a demigod.] A brave man; a great warrior.
 HE-RÖ'-IC, }
 HE-RÖ'-IC-AL, } *a.* Becoming a hero; bold; illustrious.
 HE-RÖ'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Bravely; intrepidly.
 HER'-O-INE, (her'-o-in), *n.* A female hero.
 HER'-O-ISM, *n.* Distinguished bravery.
 HER'-ON, *n.* A large fowl; a devourer of fish.
 HER'-PES, (her'-péz), *n.* Tetter; an eruption of the skin.
 HER'-RING, *n.* A small fish.
 HER'S, (hurz,) *pron. fem. possessive.* Belonging to her.
 HER'-SCHEL, (her'-shel), *n.* A planet discovered in 1781.
 HERSE, *n.* A portcullis. See also HEARSE.
 HER-SELF', (hur'-self,) *pron.* The female in person.
 HES'-I-TAN-CY, *n.* Pausing; doubting.
 HES'-I-TATE, *v. i.* To pause in doubt; to delay; to stammer.
 HES'-I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Pausing; doubting.
 HES-I-TÄ'-TION, *n.* A pausing or delay; doubt; a stopping in speech.
 HES-PE'-RI-AN, *a.* Western; being in the west.
 HES'-SIAN-FLY, *n.* An insect destructive to wheat.
 HET'-E-RO-CLITE, *n.* An irregular word.
 HET-E-RO-CLIT'-IC, *a.* Irregular; anomalous.
 HET'-E-RO-DOX, *a.* Contrary to the Scriptures.
 HET'-E-RO-DOX-Y, *n.* Heresy; doctrine contrary to the true faith.
 HET-E-RO-GE'-NE-OUS, *a.* Of a different nature.
 HET-E-RO-GE'-NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Difference of nature.
 HET'-MAN, *n.* A Cossack commander-in-chief.
 HEW, *v. t. pret. hewed*; *pp.* hewed, hewn. To cut off chips and pieces for making a smooth surface;

to chop; to cut; to cut with a chisel, as to *hew* stone.
 HEW'-ED, *pp.* Cut; chopped; made even.
 HEW'-ER, *n.* One who hews wood or stone.
 HEW'-ING, *ppr.* Cutting; making even.
 HEWN, *pp.* of HEW.
 HEX'-A-GON, *n.* A figure with six sides and angles.
 HEX-AG'-ON-AL, *a.* Having six sides and angles.
 HEX-A-HE'-DRAL, *a.* Having six equal sides.
 HEX-A-HE'-DRON, *n.* A body of six equal sides; a cube.
 HEX-AM'-E-TER, *n.* A poetic verse of six feet.
 HEX-AN'-GU-LAR, *a.* Having six angles.
 HEX'-A-PED, *a.* Having six feet.
 HEX-A-PET'-A-LOUS, *a.* Having six petals.
 HEX-APH'-YL-LOUS, *a.* Having six leaves.
 HEX'-A-PLÄR, *a.* Sextuple; having six columns.
 HEX'-A-STYLE, *n.* A building with six columns.
 HEY, *ex.* of joy or exultation.
 HEY'-DÄY, *ex.* denoting surprise.
 HI'-Ä-TUS, *n.* A chasm; aperture; defect.
 HI-BERN'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to winter.
 HI'-BERN-ATE, *v. i.* To pass the winter.
 HI-BERN'-I-AN, *n.* A native of Ireland.
 HI-BERN'-I-CISM, *n.* An idiom peculiar to the Irish.
 HI-BER'-NO-CEL'-TIC, *n.* The native language of the Irish.
 HIC'-COUGH, } *n.* A spasmodic affection of the
 HICK'-UP, } stomach.
 HIC'-COUGH, } *v. i.* To have a spasmodic affec-
 HICK'-UP, } tion of the stomach.
 HIC JA'-CET, [L.] Here lies.
 HICK'-O-RY, *n.* A tree; a species of Juglans.
 HICK'-O-RY-NUT, *n.* A nut resembling the walnut, and usually so called.
 HI-DAL'-GÖ, *n.* In *Spain*, a man of noble birth.
 HID, }
 HID'-DEN, } *pp.* of HIDE. Concealed; secret.
 HIDE, *v. t. or i. pret.* hid; *pp.* hid, hidden. To conceal; to withdraw from sight; to keep close.
 HIDE, *n.* The skin of a beast; portion of land.
 HIDE-BOUND, *a.* Having the skin too tight.
 HID'-E-OUS, *a.* Frightful; horrible; terrible.
 HID'-E-OUS-LY, *ad.* Horribly; frightfully.
 HID'-E-OUS-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being frightful.
 HID'-ING, *ppr.* Concealing; secreting.
 HID'-ING, *n.* Withdrawment; concealment.
 HID'-ING-PLACE, *n.* A place of concealment.
 HIE, *v. i.* [A. S. *hiegan*.] To hasten; to move with speed.
 HI'-E-RARCH, *n.* The chief of a sacred order.
 HI'-E-RARCH-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a sacred order.
 HI'-E-RARCH-Y, *n.* Order of celestial beings; constitution of the Christian church.
 HI'-E-RO-GLYPH, } *n.* A sacred character or
 HI'-E-RO-GLYPH'-IC, } mystical symbol in an-
 } cient writings; pictures intending to express his-
 } torical facts.
 HI'-E-RO-GLYPH'-IC, } *a.* Expressive of mean-
 HI'-E-RO-GLYPH'-IC-AL, } ing by characters,
 } pictures, or figures.
 HI'-E-RO-GLYPH'-IC-AL-LY, *a.* Emblematically.
 HI'-E-RO-GRAM, *n.* A species of sacred writing.
 HI'-E-ROL'-O-GY, *n.* The science which treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians.
 HI'-E-RO-PHANT, *n.* A chief minister or priest.
 HIG'-GLE, *v. i.* To cry from door to door; to chaffer.
 HIG'-GLER, *n.* One who cries provisions; a chafferer.
 HIGH, (hi,) *a.* [A. S. *heah*, *hig*.] Elevated; lofty; exalted; dear.
 HIGH, *ad.* Aloft; eminently; greatly.
 HIGH'-BLOWN, *a.* Greatly swelled with wind.
 HIGH'-BORN, *a.* Being of noble extraction.
 HIGH'-COL-LOR-ED, *a.* Having a strong color.

HIGH-FED, *a.* Full-fed; pampered.
HIGH-FLI-ER, *n.* One of extravagant opinions.
HIGH-FLÖWN, *a.* Elevated; lofty; proud; tur-
 gid.
HIGH-FLY-ING, *a.* Extravagant in opinion.
HIGH-LAND, *n.* A mountainous country.
HIGH-LAND-ER, *n.* A mountain Scotchman.
HIGH-MET-TLED, *a.* Ardent; full of spirit.
HIGH-MIND-ED, *a.* Proud; arrogant; also having
 honorable pride; not mean.
HIGH-NESS, *n.* Height; altitude; dignity of rank.
HIGH-PLACE, *n.* An eminence, or mount.
HIGH-PRIEST, *n.* The chief priest, as among the
 Jews.
HIGH-SEA-SON-ED, *a.* Rich with spices or sea-
 soning.
HIGH-SPIR-IT-ED, *a.* Bold; daring; full of spirit.
HIGH-SOUND-ING, *a.* Pompous; noisy; ostenta-
 tious.
HIGH-LY, *ad.* In a great degree; with much es-
 teem.
HIGHT, } *n.* Elevation; altitude; highness.
HEIGHT, }
HIGH-WA'-TER, *n.* The full tide.
HIGH-WÄY, *n.* A public road; course; train of
 action.
HIGH-WAY-MAN, *n.* A robber on the road.
HIGH-WROUGHT, (hi'-raut,) *a.* Very neatly
 finished.
HI-LAR-I-TY, *n.* Mirth; gaiety; merriment.
HILL, *n.* An elevation of land; heap about maize,
 &c.
HILL, *v. t.* To draw earth round plants.
HILL-OCK, *n.* A small elevation of land.
HILL-SIDE, *n.* The side or declivity of a hill.
HILL'-Y, *a.* Abounding with hills.
HILT, *n.* The handle of a sword, &c.
HIM, objective case of HE.
HIM-SELE', *pron.* Emphatical, in the nominative
 or objective case.
HIN, *n.* A Jewish measure of ten pints.
HIND, *a.* Pertaining to the part which follows;
comp. hinder; further aft.
HIND, *n.* Female of the red deer; a rustic.
HIN-DER, *v. t.* To impede; to delay; to obstruct;
 to prevent.
HIN-DER-ANCE, *n.* Act of delaying; impediment.
HIN-DER-ED, *pp.* Stopped; delayed.
HIND'-MOST, } *a.* That is last or behind all
HIND'-ER-MOST, } others.
HIN'-DOO, *n.* A native of Hindoostan.
HIN'-DOO-ISM, *n.* The system of religion among
 the Hindoos.
HINGE, (hinj,) *n.* The joint on which a door turns.
HINGE, *v. t. or i.* To hang; to rest; to depend.
HING'-ED, *pp.* Depended; relied.
HING'-ING, *ppr.* Depending; turning.
HINT, *v. t. or i.* To suggest; to allude to; to touch
 on.
HINT, *n.* [It. *cenno*, a nod, a hint.] A suggestion;
 intimation.
HIP, *n.* Joint of the thigh; low spirits.
HIP, *v. t.* To sprain the hip; to depress; to slope
 off.
HIP'-PO-CAMP, *n.* The sea horse.
HIP-PO-CEN'-TAUR, *n.* A fabled monster; half
 man and half horse.
HIP'-PO-CRAS, *n.* A medicinal drink composed of
 wine and spices.
HIP'-PO-DRÖME, *n.* Anciently a circus for horse
 races and chariot races.
HIP'-PO-GRIFF, *n.* A fabulous monster, half horse
 and half griffon.
HIP-POPH'-A-GY, *n.* The practice of eating horses.
HIP-PO-POT'-A-MUS, *n.* The river horse, found in
 Africa.
HIP'-ROOF, *n.* A roof with an angle.
HIP'-SHOT, *a.* Having the hip dislocated.

HIRE, *v. t.* [A. S. *hyran*.] To procure for temporary
 use at a price; to engage in service; to bribe.
HIRE, *n.* Wages; price; compensation for use.
HIR'-ED, *pp.* Procured for use at a price.
HIRE'-LING, *n.* One that is hired; a mercenary.
HIRE'-LING, *a.* Serving for wages; mercenary.
HIR'-ER, *n.* One who hires.
HIR-SÜTE', *a.* Hairy; shaggy.
HIS, *pron. possessive of he*; an adjective pronoun
 corresponding to the L. *suus*. His was formerly
 used for *its*.
HIS'-PID, *a.* Beset with bristles.
HISS, *v. i.* To make a sibilant sound; to express
 contempt.
HISS, *v. t.* To condemn by hissing.
HISS, *n.* A sibilant noise, like that of a serpent.
HISS'-ING, *n.* A sibilant sound; expression of con-
 tempt.
HIST, *ec.* Equivalent to hush; be silent.
HIS-TÖ'-RI-AN, *n.* A writer or compiler of his-
 tory.
HIS-TÖR'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to history; con-
HIS-TÖR'-IC-AL, } taining history.
HIS-TÖR'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By way of history.
HIS-TÖ-RI-OG'-RA-PHER, *n.* A writer of history.
HIS-TÖ-RI-OG'-RA-PHY, *n.* The writing of his-
 tory.
HIS-TÖ-RY, *n.* 1. An account of facts, particular-
 ly of facts concerning nations and states. 2. Nar-
 ration; verbal relation of facts or events. 3. De-
 scription; an account of things as they exist, as
natural history.
HIS-TRI-ON'-IÉ, *a.* Pertaining to stage-players
 and buffoons.
HIS-TRI-O-NISM, *n.* The practice of buffoons.
HIS-TÖ-RY-PIECE, *n.* A representation of any
 remarkable event in painting, which exhibits the
 actors, their actions, and the attending events to
 the eye, by figures drawn to the life.
HIT, *v. t. pret. and pp.* hit. To strike or touch;
 to fall on.
HIT, *n.* A striking; a blow; an event.
HITCH, *v. i. or t.* To catch; to tie; to move by
 jerks.
HITCH, *n.* A knot; a noose; tie.
HITCH-ED, *pret. and pp.* of **HITCH**.
HITH-ER, *ad.* To this place; used with verbs sig-
 nifying motion; *hither* and *thither*; to this place
 and that.
HITH-ER, *a.* Nearest; toward the speaker.
HITH-ER-MÖST, *a.* Nearest this way or place.
HITH-ER-TÖ, *ad.* To this time or place.
HITH-ER-WÄRD, *ad.* Toward this place.
HIVE, *n.* [A. S. *hyfe*. In W. *cyf* is the stem of a
 tree, and *cyfgywenyn* is a bee-hive.] A box or ves-
 sel for the habitation of bees.
HIVE, *v. t. or i.* To collect into a hive.
HIV'-ED, *pp.* Collected into a hive.
HIVES, *n.* The disease called croup or rattles.
HÖ, } *int.* } *ex.* A call to excite attention.
HOA, }
HOAR, } *a.* Gray; white or whitish.
HOAR'-Y, }
HOARD, *v. t.* To collect and lay up; to amass.
HOARD, *n.* A store or large quantity laid up.
HOARD-ING, *ppr.* Collecting; amassing for pres-
 ervation; *a.* instinctively collecting provisions for
 winter.
HOAR'-FROST, *n.* White particles of ice; frozen
 vapors.
HOAR'-HOUND, *n.* A bitter plant.
HOAR'-I-NESS, *n.* Whiteness; a gray color.
HOARSE, *a.* Having a rough voice; harsh.
HOARSE'-SOUND-ING, *a.* Giving a harsh sound
HOARSE'-LY, *ad.* With a hoarse harsh voice.
HOARSE'-NESS, *n.* Roughness of voice.
HOAR'-Y. See **HOAR**.
HÖAX, *n.* Deception for sport; mockery; cheat.

HÖAX, *v. t.* To deceive; to play a trick upon.
HOB, }
HUB, } The nave of a wheel.
HOB'-BLE, *v. i.* To walk lamely; to limp.
HOB'-BLE, *n.* A halting walk.
HOB'-BLED, *pp.* of **HOBBLE**.
HOB'-BLER, *n.* One who limps or halts.
HOB'-BLING, *ppr.* Walking with a halt.
HOB'-BLING-LY, *ad.* Lamely; with halting.
HOB'-BY, *n.* A horse; a hawk; a favorite object.
HOB'-BY-HORSE, *n.* A wooden horse; a favorite object; a stupid fellow.
HOB'-GOB-LIN, *n.* A fairy; a frightful apparition.
HOB'-NAIL, *n.* A thick headed nail for shoes.
HOB'-NAIL-ED, *a.* Set with hobnails.
HOB'-NOB, *ad.* Take, or not take.
HOCK, *n.* The joint between the knee and fetlock.
HOCK, }
HOCK'-LE, } *v. t.* To hamstring; to hough.
HOCK, *n.* A kind of Rhenish wine.
HÖ'-CUS-PÖ'-CUS, *n.* A juggler or juggler's trick.
HOD, *n.* A bricklayer's tray for carrying mortar.
HÖGÉ'-PODGE, }
HÖTCH'-PÖTCH, } *n.* A mixed mass.
HO-DI-ERN'-AL, *a.* Belonging to the present day.
HÖD'-MAN, *n.* A man who carries mortar.
HÖE, (*hö*), *n.* [*G. haue*; *Sw. haka*; *D. houwen*; *Fr. houe*.] A farmer's tool for cutting up weeds.
HÖE, *v. t.* To cut or dig with a hoe; to clear from weeds.
HÖE, *v. i.* To use a hoe.
HÖ'-ED, *pp.* Cleared of weeds, or dressed with a hoe.
HÖE'-ING, *ppr.* Dressing with a hoe.
HOG, *n.* A swine; a dirty fellow.
HOG, *v. i. or t.* To bend, as a hog's back; to scrape under water.
HOG'-CÖTE, *n.* A shed or sty for swine.
HOG'-GED, *pp.* Curving; scraped, as a ship's bottom.
HOG'-GER-EL, *n.* A sheep of the second year.
HOG'-GET, *n.* A sheep of two years old; a colt; a young boar of the second year.
HÖG'-GISH, *a.* Filthy; greedy; brutish.
HÖG'-GISH-LY, *ad.* Brutishly; greedily.
HÖG'-GISH-NESS, *n.* Filthiness; brutishness.
HÖG'-HERD, *n.* A keeper of swine.
HÖG'-PEN, *n.* A pen for hogs; a sty.
HÖGS'-HEAD, *n.* A measure of sixty-three gallons; a butt is also so called, which contains from 110 to 120 gallons.
HÖG'-STY, *n.* A hog pen.
HÖI'-DEN, *n.* A rude bold girl; a romp.
HÖIST, *v. t.* To raise; to lift.
HÖIST, *n.* A lift; height of a flag or ensign.
HÖI'-TY-TOI'-TY, *ex.* Denoting surprise.
HÖLD, *v. t. or i. pret.* held; *pp.* held; holden. [*A. S. healden*.] To stop; to restrain; to confine; to possess; to keep; to continue.
HÖLD, *n.* Catch; support; custody; interior of a ship.
HÖLD'-BACK, *n.* A hindrance; restraint.
HÖLD'-EN, *pp.* of **HÖLD**.
HÖLD'-ER, *n.* One that holds or possesses; something by which a thing may be held.
HÖLD'-FAST, *n.* An iron hook; catch; cramp.
HÖLD'-ING, *ppr.* Stopping; confining; keeping.
HÖLD'-ING, *n.* Tenure; a farm held; chorus of a song.
HÖLE, *n.* [*A. S. hol*.] A hollow place; rent; means of escape.
HÖLE, *v. t.* To dig or make holes in.
HÖL'-I-DAM, *n.* Blessed lady; an ancient oath.
HÖL'-I-DAY, *n.* See **HÖLDYDAY**.
HÖ'-LI-LY, *ad.* Piously; religiously; sacredly.
HÖ'-LI-NESS, *n.* Purity; perfect rectitude; sanctity; piety; moral goodness; title of the Pope.

HÖL'-ING-AX, *n.* A narrow ax for cutting holes in posts.
HÖL'-LAND, *n.* Gin made in Holland.
HÖL'-LÖ', }
HÖL'-LÖA', } *ex.* Answer to a call.
HÖL'-LAND, *n.* Linen made in Holland.
HÖL'-LÖW, *a.* Empty; deep; false; deceitful.
HÖL'-LÖW, *n.* A low place; a hole; excavation.
HÖL'-LÖW, *v. t.* To excavate; to make hollow.
HÖL'-LÖW-ED, *pp.* Made hollow; excavated.
HÖL'-LÖW-HEÄRT-ED, *a.* Insincere; deceitful.
HÖL'-LÖW-ING, *ppr.* Excavating.
HÖL'-LÖW-NESS, *n.* Cavity; insincerity; deceit.
HÖL'-LY, *n.* A beautiful evergreen tree.
HÖL'-LY-HÖCK, *n.* Rose mallow; a plant with various flowers.
HÖLM, *n.* The evergreen oak; an ilex; a river isle.
HÖL'-O-CAUST, *n.* A whole burnt sacrifice.
HÖL'-STÖK, *n.* A leathern case for pistols.
HÖ'-LY, *a.* [*A. S. halig*.] Perfectly pure and complete in moral character, as God; pious; godly; sacred.
HÖL'-Y-DAY, *n.* A festival or anniversary feast; a day of amusement.
HÖL'-Y-DAY, *a.* Pertaining to a festival.
HÖ'-LY GHÖST, *n.* The Divine Spirit; the Sanctifier of souls.
HÖ'-LY ÖNE, (*hö'-ly-wun*), *n.* An appellation of the Supreme Being.
HÖ'-LY STÖNE, *n.* A stone used by seamen in cleaning the decks.
HÖM'-AGE, *n.* Service to a lord; reverence; worship.
HÖM'-AGE, *v. t.* To pay homage to; to honor.
HÖM'-ÄG-ER, *n.* One who pays homage.
HÖME, *n.* One's dwelling house, or one's country.
HÖME, *a.* Close; severe; poignant.
HÖME'-BORN, }
HÖME BRED, } *a.* Native; domestic.
HÖME'-FELT, *a.* Felt inwardly, or deeply.
HÖME'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a home.
HÖME'-LI-NESS, *n.* Plainness; coarseness.
HÖME'-LOT, *n.* The inclosure on which the man sion stands.
HÖME'-LY, *a.* Plain; coarse; inelegant.
HÖME'-MADE, *a.* Made in one's own country.
HÖ-ME-OP'-A-THY, *n.* The doctrine or theory of curing diseases by producing in the patient affections similar to the disease.
HÖ-ME-O-PATH'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to homeopathy.
HÖ'-MER, *n.* A Hebrew measure of about six pints.
HÖME'-SPUN, *a.* Made in the family; plain.
HÖME'-STEAD, *n.* The place of the mansion house.
HÖME'-WARD, *ad.* Toward home.
HÖME'-WARD-BOUND, *a.* Directing the course to one's native land.
HÖM'-I-CI-DAL, *a.* Murderous; bloody.
HÖM'-I-CIDE, *n.* The killing of one human being by another; a person who kills another.
HÖM-I-LET'-IC, }
HÖM-I-LET'-IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to families, and social intercourse.
HÖM'-I-LY, *n.* A plain and familiar discourse, or a sermon read or pronounced to an audience.
HÖM'-MOCK, *n.* A small detached hill.
HÖM'-MO-NY, *n.* Food of maize, broken coarse and boiled.
HÖM-O-GE'-NE-AL, }
HÖM-O-GE'-NE-OUS, } *a.* A being of the same kind, or of like elements.
HÖM-O-GE'-NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Sameness of kind.
HÖM'-O-NYM, *n.* A word of an equivocal signification.
HÖ-MÖL'-O-GÖUS, *a.* Proportional to each other.
HÖ-MÖN'-Y-MÖUS, *a.* Equivocal; ambiguous.
HÖ-MÖT'-O-NOUS, *a.* Equable; of uniform tenor.
HÖNE, *n.* A stone for sharpening razors.
HÖNE, *v. t.* To sharpen on a hone.
HÖN'-ED, *pp.* Rubbed or sharpened on a hone.
HÖN'-ING, *ppr.* Sharpening on a hone.

HON'-EST, (on'-est), *a.* [Fr. *honnête*; Port. *honesto*; L. *honestum*.] Upright in dealing; just; true; sincere; chaste.

HON'-EST-LY, *ad.* Uprightly; justly; faithfully.

HON'-EST-Y, *n.* Justice; probity; truth; good faith.

HON'-EY, (hun'-y), *n.* [A. S. *hunig*; G. *honig*.] Sweet vegetable juice collected by bees from flowers; sweetness; a word of tenderness; sweet one.

HON'-EY-BAG, *n.* The stomach of the honey bee.

HON'-EY-COMB, *n.* A substance formed into cells for holding honey in a hive.

HON'-EY-DEW, *n.* A sweet substance, found on the leaves of trees and plants, in small drops like dew.

HON'-EY-ED, *pp.* Covered with honey; sweetened.

HON'-EY-MOON, *n.* The first month after marriage.

HON'-EY-SUCK-LE, *n.* A genus of plants of many species.

HONG, *n.* A name given by the Chinese to a factory of European merchants.

HON'-IED, *a.* Sweet; luscious.

HON'-NI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, [Fr.] Evil to him that evil thinks.

HON'-OR, (on'-or), *n.* Esteem paid to worth; reputation; regard to reputation; bravery; dignity; the privileges of rank, in the plural, as restore me to my honors. *Laws of honor* are certain rules among people of fashion. *Court of honor*, a court of chivalry, having power to redress injuries of honor.

HON'-OR, *v. t.* To esteem; to reverence; to exalt; to dignify; to glorify. *In commerce*, to accept and pay when due; as, to honor a bill of exchange.

HON'-OR-A-BLE, *a.* Actuated by noble motives; illustrious.

HON'-OR-A-BLY, *ad.* Reputably; nobly; generously.

HON'-OR-A-RY, *a.* Conferring honor; possessing a title or place, without performing services or receiving a reward; as, an honorary member of a society.

HON'-OR-A-RY, *n.* A lawyer's fee; salary of a professor.

HON'-OR-ED, *pp.* Exalted; revered; respected.

HON'-OR-ING, *ppr.* Elevating in rank; reverencing.

HOOD, *in composition*, [A. S. *had*.] denotes state, quality, or character; as, *manhood*.

HOOD, *n.* A covering for the head.

HOOD'-ED, *a.* Covered with a hood.

HOOD'-WINK, *v. t.* To blind; to cover; to deceive.

HOOD'-WINK-ED, *pp.* Blinded; deceived.

HOOF, *n.* The horny cover of a beast's foot.

HOOF'-BOUND, *a.* Having dry quarters and straitened.

HOOF'-ED, *a.* Furnished with hoofs.

HOOK, *n.* A bent piece of iron; something bent.

HOOK, *v. t.* To fix on a hook; to catch.

HOOK'-ED, *pp.* Caught or hung on a hook.

HOOK'-ED, *a.* Bent in the form of a hook.

HOOK'-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being bent like a hook.

HOOP, *n.* A band of wood or metal for a cask.

HOOP, *v. t.* To fasten with hoops.

HOOP, *v. i.* To cry out; to shout; to whoop.

HOOP'-ED, *pp.* Bound with hoops.

HOOP'-ING, *ppr.* Binding with hoops.

HOOP'-ING, *ppr.* Shouting; whooping.

HOOP'-ING-COUGH, (hoop'-ing-cauf), *n.* A cough in which the patient hoops.

HOOP'-OE, } *n.* A bird with a crest.

HOOP'-OO, }

HOOD'-SHER, *n.* A term applied to the citizens of Indiana.

HOOT, *n.* A shout of contempt.

HOOT, *v. i. or t.* To shout at, in contempt.

HOOT'-ED, *pp.* Shouted.

HOOT'-ING, *ppr.* Shouting.

HOP, *v. i.* To leap on one leg; to jump.

HOP, *n.* A leap on one leg; a dance; a plant.

HOP'-BIND, } *n.* The stalk of the hop.

HOP'-VINE, }

HOP'-POLE, *n.* A pole to support hops.

HOP'-YARD, *n.* An inclosure for hops.

HOPE, *n.* [A. S. *hopa*.] Desire of good with a belief that it is obtainable; the object of hope; an opinion or belief not amounting to certainty.

HOPE, *v. i.* [A. S. *hopian*.] To cherish a desire of good, with some expectation of obtaining it.

HOPE, *v. t.* To desire with expectation of good, or with a belief that it may be obtained; as a transitive verb it is seldom used.

HOP'-ED, *pp.* Desired with expectation.

HOPE'-FUL, *a.* Full of expectation or promise.

HOPE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a hopeful manner.

HOPE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Promise of good; ground to expect.

HOPE'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of hope; forlorn; desperate.

HOPE'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without hope.

HOPE'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of hope.

HOP'-ING, *ppr.* Indulging desire with expectation.

HOP'-PER, *n.* One that hops; part of a mill.

HOP'-PLE, *v. t.* To tie the feet, not closely.

HOP'-PLED, *pp.* Tied by the legs.

HOP'-RAL, *a.* Relating to an hour, or hours.

HOP'-RARIY, *a.* Pertaining to or continuing an hour.

HORDE, *n.* A clan; tribe; migratory band.

HOR-Y-ZON, *n.* A term denoting the line which terminates the view, when extended on the surface of the earth, which is the *sensible* horizon. The *real* or the *rational* horizon is a great circle, whose plane passes through the center of the earth, and whose poles are the zenith and nadir; the line that bounds the sight.

HOR-I-ZON'-TAL, *a.* Parallel to the horizon.

HOR-I-ZON'-TAL-LY, *ad.* In a horizontal direction.

HORN, *n.* [A. S. *horn*; Goth. *haurn*; W. *corn*; L. *cornu*.] The hard projecting substance on an animal's head; a wind instrument, a trumpet; the extremity of the moon, when waxing or waning; the feeler of an insect; a drinking cup.

HORN'-BEAM, *n.* A genus of trees very hard.

HORN'-BOOK, *n.* The first book for children.

HORN'-ED, *a.* Furnished with horns.

HORN'-ER, *n.* One who works in horns.

HORN'-ET, *n.* An insect of the wasp kind.

HORN'-FISH, *n.* The garfish or sea needle.

HORN'-LESS, *a.* Having no horns.

HORN'-PIPE, *n.* An instrument of music; a tune

HORN'-WORK, *n.* An outwork in fortification.

HORN'-Y, *a.* Made of or like horn; callous.

HO-ROG'-RA-PHY, *n.* Art of constructing dials.

HOR'-RO-LOGE, or **HOR'-O-LOGE**, *n.* An instrument which indicates the hour of the day.

HO-ROL'-O-GY, *n.* Art of constructing machines for measuring time.

HO-ROM'-E-TRY, *n.* The measuring of time by hours.

HOR'-O-SCOPE, *n.* The position of the stars at the hour of one's birth, as affording to astrologers the means of predicting his fortunes.

HOR'-RENT, *a.* Standing erect like bristles.

HOR'-RI-BLE, *a.* Tending to excite horror; dreadful.

HOR'-RI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Terribleness; dreadfulness

HOR'-RI-BLY, *ad.* Dreadfully; frightfully.

HOR'-RID, *a.* Dreadful; hideous; shocking.

HOR'-RID-LY, *ad.* Dreadfully; shockingly.

HOR'-RID-NESS, *n.* Dreadfulness; horribleness.

HOR'-RIF'-IC, *a.* Causing horror or dread.

HOR'-RIF'-Y, *v. t.* To strike with horror; to make horrible.

HOR'-ROR, *n.* A shivering; excessive fear; terror.

HORS DU COMBAT', (hōre du cōm-bā'), [Fr.] Out of the combat; slain, or disabled to fight.

HORSE, (hors), *n.* [A. S. *hors*; G. *ross*.] A quadruped for draught; a machine for support; cavalry.

HORSE-BACK, *n.* The state of being mounted on a horse.

HORSE-BEAN, *n.* A bean for horses.

HORSE-BLOCK, *n.* A block or stage for mounting a horse.

HORSE-BOAT, *n.* A boat moved by horses.

HORSE-CHEST-NUT, *n.* A tree cultivated for its shade.

HORSE-ELOTH, *n.* A cloth to throw over a horse.

HORSE-DEAL-ER, *n.* One who trades in horses.

HORSE-FLY, *n.* A large fly that stings horses.

HORSE-GUARDS, *n.* Cavalry for guards.

HORSE-HAIR, *n.* The hair of horses.

HORSE-JOCK-EY, *n.* A dealer in horses.

HORSE-LAUGH, (hors'-lāf.) A loud laugh. See LAUGH.

HORSE-LEECH, *n.* A large leech.

HORSE-LIT-TER, *n.* A carriage on poles borne by and between horses.

HORSE-MAN, *n.* One skilled in riding horses.

HORSE-MAN-SHIP, *n.* Act or art of riding and training horses.

HORSE-MILL, *n.* A mill turned by a horse.

HORSE-PATH, *n.* A path for horses.

HORSE-PLAY, *n.* Rough rugged play.

HORSE-POND, *n.* A pond for watering horses.

HORSE-RACE, *n.* A race by horses.

HORSE-RAC-ING, *n.* The practice or act of running horses.

HORSE-RAD-ISH, *n.* A species of scurvy grass having a pungent root.

HORSE-SHOE, *n.* A shoe for the hoof of a horse.

HORSE-STEAL-ER, } *n.* A stealer of a horse or } horses.

HORSE-THIEF, }

HORSE-WAY, } *n.* A narrow way or road.

HORSE-ROAD, }

HORSE-WHIP, *n.* A whip for driving horses.

HORSE-WHIP, *v. t.* To lash with a horse-whip.

HORSE-WHIP-PED, *pp.* Beaten with a horse-whip.

HORT-A-TION, *n.* The act of exhorting; advice.

HORT-A-TIVE, *a.* Giving admonition.

HORT-A-TO-RY, *a.* Giving advice; encouraging.

HORT-I-CUL-TOR, *n.* One who cultivates a garden.

HORTI-CUL-TU-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the culture of gardens.

HORTI-CUL-TURE, *n.* The culture of a garden.

HORTI-CUL-TUR-IST, *n.* One skilled in gardening.

HORT-U-LAN, *a.* Belonging to a garden.

HORTUS SICCUS, *n.* Dry garden; a collection of plants dried for preservation.

HO-SAN-NÄ, *n.* An exclamation of praise to God.

HÖSE, *n.; plu.* HOSSEN. Stockings; coverings for the legs; a pipe for a fire engine.

HÖ-SIER, (hō'-zher), *n.* One who deals in stockings.

HÖ-SIER-Y, *n.* Stockings; socks, &c.

HOS-PO-DAR, *n.* A prince or governor in Wallachia.

HOS-PI-TA-BLE, *a.* Kind to strangers.

HOS-PI-TA-BLY, *ad.* In a hospitable manner.

HOS-PI-TAL, *n.* A building for the sick or insane.

HOS-PI-TAL-ER, *n.* The *hospitalers* were an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem for pilgrims. They were called Knights of St. John, and are the same as the *Knights of Malta*.

HOS-PI-TAL-I-TY, *n.* Gratuitous entertainment of strangers.

HÖST, *n.* [L. *hostis*, the sense is, a stranger or foreigner.] One who entertains a stranger; he that is entertained; an army.

HÖST, *n.* [L. *hostia*, a victim or sacrifice; applied to the Savior.] In the *Romish Church*, the sacrifice of mass, or the consecrated wafer, representing the body of Christ.

HOST-AGE, *n.* A person given in pledge for the performance of conditions.

HOST-ESS, *n.* A female; landlady.

HOS-TILE, *a.* Unfriendly or adverse, as a public foe.

HOS-TIL-I-TY, *n.* Enmity of a public foe; state of war.

HOST-LER, (hos'-ler), } *n.* One who has the care of horses at an inn.

OST-LER, }

HOT, *a.* Having heat; ardent; eager; furious.

HOT-BED, *n.* A bed covered with glass, for raising early plants, &c.

HOT-BLOOD-ED, *a.* High spirited.

HOT-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Ardent in temper; violent.

HOTCH-POTCH, } *n.* A mixture of ingredients.

HOTCH-POT, }

HOT-CKOCK-LES, *n. plu.* A boyish play.

HO-TEL, *n.* A palace; an inn for travelers.

HO-TEL-DIEU, *n.* A hospital.

HOT-HEAD-ED, *a.* Ardent; rash; violent.

HOT-HOUSE, *n.* A house to shelter plants from cold air; a bagnio.

HOT-LY, *ad.* Violently; keenly; eagerly.

HOT-NESS, *n.* Heat; state of being hot.

HOT-SPUR, *n.* A rash, ardent person; a pea.

HOT-TEN-TOT, *n.* A native of South Africa; a savage.

HOU-DAH, *n.* A seat to be fixed on a camel's back.

HOUGH, (hok), *v. t.* The lower part of the thigh; the ham.

HOUGH, (hok), *v. t.* To hock; to hamstring.

HOUND, *n.* A dog for hunting.

HOUR, *n.* [L. and Sp. *hora*.] The twenty-fourth part of a day; a particular time, as the *hour of death*; the time marked by a clock or watch.

HOUR-GLASS, *n.* A glass to show time by sand.

HOUR-HAND, *n.* The hand of a clock or watch which shows the hour.

HÖUR-I, *n.* Among the Mohammedans, a nymph of paradise.

HOUR-LY, *a.* Done or happening every hour.

HOUR-PLATE, *n.* The plate of a clock on which the hours are marked, the dial.

HOUSE, *n.* [A. S., Goth., Sw., Scot. *hus*; G. *haus*; D. *huis*; Dan. *huus*; L. *casa*.] A family or race; branch of the legislature; a quorum; a building intended for a shelter for man or animals. 2. A church; the house of God. 3. A monastery; a religious house. 4. Manner of living, as he keeps a good house. 5. Family ancestors. 6. One of the estates of a kingdom.

HOUSE, (houz), *v. t.* To put under shelter.

HOUSE-ED, *pp.* Sheltered; covered.

HOUSE-BREAK-ER, *n.* One who breaks into a house.

HOUSE-BREAK-ING, *n.* The act of feloniously breaking into, or entering into a house by daylight.

HOUSE-DOG, *n.* A dog kept to guard the house.

HOUSE-HOLD, *n.* A family living together.

HOUSE-HOLD-ER, *n.* The master of a family.

HOUSE-HOLD-STUFF, *n.* Furniture; movables.

HOUSE-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who occupies a house with his family.

HOUSE-KEEP-ING, *n.* The family state.

HOUSE-LEEK, *n.* A plant which is on houses.

HOUSE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a house or shelter.

HOUSE-MAID, *n.* A woman servant.

HOUSE-ROOM, *n.* Place in a house.

HOUSE-WARM-ING, *n.* A feast on entering a new house.

HOUSE-WIFE, (hous'-wife, sometimes contracted into *huswife*), *n.* The mistress of a family; a good manager.

HOUSE-WIFE-RY, *n.* Female economy.
 HOUSE-WRIGHT, *n.* An architect who builds houses.
 HOUS'-ING, *n.* A shelter; a horseleath.
 HOV'-EL, *n.* A shed; a cottage.
 HOV'-EL, *v. t.* To put in a hovel; to shelter.
 HÖVE, *pret.* of HEAVE. [*A low word.*]
 HÖV'-EN, *pp.* of HEAVE.
 HÖV'-ER, *v. i.* To flap the wings as a fowl; to hang over; to flutter; to wander near.
 HÖV'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Flapping the wings; banging over.
 HOW, *ad.* In what manner; why.
 HOW-BE'-IT, *ad.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding.
 HOW-EV'-ER, *ad.* Nevertheless; yet; at least; at all events.
 HOW'-ITZ, } *n.* A kind of mortar, or short gun,
 HOW'-ITZ-ER, } mounted on a field carriage.
 HOWL, *v. i.* [*D. hūiden; G. heulen; Sw. yla; Dan. hyler; L. ululo; Gr. vλαω.*] To utter a loud mournful sound expressive of distress; to cry as a dog or wolf.
 HOWL, *v. t.* To utter with outcry.
 HOWL, *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf.
 HOWL'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of HOWL.
 HOWL'-ET, *n.* A fowl of the owl kind.
 HOWL'-ING, *ppr.* Uttering the cry of a dog.
 HOWL'-ING, *a.* Filled with howls or howling beasts.
 HOWL'-ING, *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf.
 HOW-SO-EV'-ER, *ad.* In what manner soever.
 HOY, *n.* A small coasting vessel, rigged as a sloop.
 HUB. *See* HOB.
 HUB'-BUB, *n.* Uproar; tumult.
 HUCK'-LE-BACK-ED, *a.* Having round shoulders.
 HUCK'-LE-BER-RY, *n.* The whortleberry.
 HUCK'-LE-BONE, *n.* The hip bone.
 HUCK'-STER, *n.* A retailer of small articles.
 HUD'-DLE, *v. i.* or *t.* To crowd together without order.
 HUD'-DLE, *n.* A crowd without order.
 HUD'-DLED, *pp.* Crowded together.
 HUD'-DLING, *ppr.* Crowding together in disorder.
 HU-DI-BRAS'-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to Hudibras, or doggerel poetry.
 HUE, *n.* Color; dye; great noise; a clamor.
 HUFF, *n.* A swell of anger or pride.
 HUFF, *v. t.* or *i.* To swell; to bluster; to treat with arrogance.
 HUFF'-ED, *pp.* Swelled; chid.
 HUFF'-ISH, *a.* Insolent; arrogant; hectoring.
 HUFF'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Swelling pride; arrogance.
 HUFF'-Y, *a.* Swelled; puffy; petulant.
 HUG, *v. t.* To embrace closely; to gripe in wrestling; to sail near.
 HUG, *n.* A close embrace; a gripe in wrestling.
 HÜGE, *a.* Bulky; vast; immense; very large.
 HÜGE'-LY, *ad.* Immensely; enormously.
 HÜGE'-NESS, *n.* Vast bulk; enormous size.
 HUG'-GED, *pp.* Embraced closely.
 HUG'-GING, *pp.* Embracing closely; sailing near.
 HUG'-GER-MÜG'-GER, *n.* Privacy; secrecy.
 HÜ'-GUE-NOT, (hū'-gen-ot.) *n.* A name formerly given to a Protestant in France.
 HULK, *n.* The body of an old ship.
 HULL, *n.* The outer covering of a nut, &c.; frame of a ship.
 HULL, *v. t.* To husk or peel; to penetrate the hull.
 HUM, *v. i.* or *t.* To sing low; to buzz; to mock.
 HUM, *ex.* A sound with a pause, implying doubt.
 HUM, *n.* A low buzzing sound; deception.
 HÜ-MAN, *a.* Belonging to mankind; having the qualities of a man.
 HU-MANE', *a.* Kind; compassionate; tender.
 HU-MANE'-LY, *ad.* With kindness; tenderly.
 HÜ-MAN-IST, *n.* A professor of grammar and

rhetoric; a term used in the universities of Scotland.

HU-MAN'-I-TY, *n.* Peculiar nature of man; mankind; kind disposition; tenderness; philology; grammatical studies. *Humanities*, in the plural, signifies grammar, rhetoric and poetry.
 HU-MAN-I-ZA'-TION, *n.* Act of humanizing.
 HÜ-MAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render humane, or kind.
 HÜ-MAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Softened; rendered humane.
 HÜ-MAN-KIND, *n.* The human race; mankind.
 HÜ-MAN-LY, *ad.* After the manner of men.
 HUM'-BLE, *a.* Low; lowly; modest; meek.
 HUM'-BLE, *v. t.* To bring low; to abase; to mortify.
 HUM'-BLED, *pp.* Crushed; subdued; made lowly.
 HUM'-BLE-BEE, *n.* [*G. hummel; Sw. humla, from hum.*] A bee of a large size.
 HUM'-BLING, *pp.* Subduing the pride of; abasing; *a.* adapted to humble or abase.
 HUM'-BLY, *ad.* Without pride; submissively.
 HUM'-BUG, *n.* An imposition.
 HUM'-BUG, *v. t.* To deceive; to impose on; [*a low word.*]
 HUM'-DRUM, *n.* A stupid fellow; a drone.
 HÜ-MER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the shoulder.
 HUM'-HUM, *n.* A plain coarse India cotton.
 HÜ-MID, *a.* Moist; damp; watery.
 HÜ-MID'-I-TY, } *n.* Moisture; dampness.
 HÜ-MID-NESS, }
 HU-MIL'-I-ATE, *v. t.* To humble; to abase; to bring low.
 HU-MIL'-I-A-TING, *ppr.* Humbling; depressing; *a.* abating pride; adapted to mortify.
 HU-MIL'-I-A'-TION, *n.* Act of humbling; state of being abased.
 HU-MIL'-I-TY, *n.* [*L. humilitas.*] In *ethics*, freedom from pride; humbleness; lowliness of mind.
 HUM'-MING-BIRD, *n.* A very small beautiful bird.
 HÜ-MOR, *n.* 1. Moisture. 2. A disease of the skin. 3. Turn of mind, as *good humor*. 4. A quality of the imagination, which, by ludicrous images, tends to excite laughter.
 HÜ-MOR, *v. t.* To gratify; to indulge; to comply with.
 HÜ-MOR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the humors.
 HÜ-MOR-ED, *pp.* Indulged; gratified.
 HÜ-MOR-IST, *n.* One who gratifies his humor; one who indulges humor in speaking and writing; *a wag*.
 HÜ-MOR-OUS, *a.* Jocular; pleasant; droll.
 HÜ-MOR-OUS-LY, *ad.* With pleasantry; jocosely.
 HÜ-MOR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Oddness of conceit; fickleness.
 HÜ-MOR-SÖME, *a.* Influenced by humor; peevish.
 HUMP, *n.* A swelling, as of flesh.
 HUMP'-BACK, *n.* A rising or crooked back.
 HUNCH, *n.* A protuberance; a thick piece; *a push*.
 HUNCH, *v. t.* To push out; to push with the elbow.
 HUNCH'-ED, *pp.* Pushed.
 HUNCH'-BACK-ED, *a.* Having a crooked back.
 HUND'-RED, *a.* [*A. S. hund; Goth. hund; G. hundert; L. centum.*] Noting the product of ten multiplied by ten, or ten times ten.
 HUND'-RED, *n.* The sum of ten times ten; a division or circuit.
 HUND'-REDTH, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.
 HUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of HANG.
 HUN'-GER, *n.* Desire of food; craving appetite; any strong desire.
 HUN'-GER, *v. i.* To crave food.
 HUN'-GER-ING, *ppr.* Desiring food; craving.
 HUN'-GRI-LY, *ad.* With a keen appetite.
 HUN'-GRY, *a.* Craving food; lean; barren.
 HUN'-GRED, (hung'-gerd.) *a.* Pinched with hunger.
 HUNKS, *n.* A sordid niggardly man.

HUNT, *v. t.* To chase, as game; to seek for; to pursue closely.
 HUNT, *n.* Chase of game; pursuit; pack of hounds.
 HUNT-ER, *n.* One who pursues game.
 HUNT-ING, *ppr.* Chasing; seeking for game; pursuing; searching.
 HUNT-ING, *n.* Act of pursuing with dogs.
 HUNT-ING-HORN, *n.* A bugle.
 HUNT-RESS, *n.* A woman who hunts.
 HUNTS-MAN, *n.* A man who hunts.
 HUR-DLE, *n.* A texture of twigs; a crate.
 HUR-DY-GUR-DY, *n.* A stringed musical instrument.
 HURL, *v. t.* To throw with violence.
 HURL, *n.* Act of throwing with force.
 HURL-ED, *pp.* Thrown with violence.
 HURL-BONE, *n.* A bone in the buttock of a horse.
 HURL-Y-BURL-Y, *n.* Tumult; bustle; confusion.
 HUR-RÁ, }
 HUR-RÁH, } *ex.* A shout of joy or exultation.
 HUR-RI-CANE, *n.* [Sp. *huracan*; It. *oragano*.] A violent tempest; furious wind.
 HUR-RI-ED, *pp.* Urged or impelled to action.
 HUR-RY, *v. t.* To hasten; to drive or impel with violence.
 HUR-RY, *n.* Great haste; precipitation.
 HUR-RY, *v. i.* To move or act in haste.
 HUR-RY-ING, *ppr.* Moving, or urging to move, with haste.
 HURST, *n.* A wood or grove; a word found in many names, as *hazel-hurst*.
 HURT, *n.* A bruise; harm; injury.
 HURT, *v. t.* and *pp.* hurt. To harm; to injure; to wound.
 HURT-FUL, *a.* Injurious; pernicious.
 HURT-FUL-LY, *ad.* With harm; injuriously.
 HURT-FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of doing harm.
 HUR-TLE, *v. i.* To clash or run against.
 HURT-LESS, *a.* Harmless; inoffensive.
 HUS-BAND, *n.* [A. S. *husbonða*; *hus*, house, and *band*, a cultivator.] A man married or betrothed to a woman; a ship's owner who has charge of it.
 HUS-BAND, *v. t.* To manage with frugality; to till; to save.
 HUS-BAND-ED, *pp.* Used or managed with economy.
 HUS-BAND-MAN, *n.* A farmer; a cultivator of the ground.
 HUS-BAND-RY, *n.* The business of cultivating the earth; including the raising, managing and fattening of cattle, and the management of the dairy.
 HUSH, *a.* Still; silent; calm; quiet.
 HUSH, *v. t.* To silence; to quiet; to calm.
 HUSH; imperative of the verb, used as an exclamation.
 HUSH-MON-EY, *n.* A bribe to secrecy.
 HUSH-ED, *pp.* Silenced; quieted; calmed.
 HUSK, *n.* The covering of certain fruits.
 HUSK, *v. t.* To strip the husks from.
 HUSK-ED, *pp.* Stripped of husks; covered with a husk.
 HUSK-ING, *ppr.* Stripping off husks.
 HUSK-ING, *n.* The act of stripping off husks; a gathering of neighbors, upon invitation, to assist in husking.
 HUSK-I-NESS, *n.* Dryness; roughness; harshness.
 HUSK-Y, *a.* Abounding with husks; dry; harsh.
 HÚ-SO, *n.* A fish whose mouth is in the under part of the head; found in the Danube, &c.
 HUS-SAR, *n.* A mounted soldier in German cavalry.
 HUSS-ITE, *n.* A follower of John Russ, the Bohemian Reformer.

HUS-SY, *n.* A worthless woman.
 HUS-TINGS, *n.* A court held in Guild Hall in London; the place where an election is held.
 HUS-TLE, (*hus'-l*), *v. t.* To shake; to push; to crowd.
 HUS-TLED, (*hus'-ld*), *pp.* Shaken; crowded.
 HUS-WIFE, (*huz'-zif*). See HOUSEWIFE.
 HUT, *n.* A poor cottage or shed; a mean abode.
 HUT, *v. t.* or *i.* To furnish with huts; to take lodgings in huts.
 HUT-TED, *pp.* Lodged in huts.
 HUTCH, *n.* A chest or box; a rat-trap.
 HUZ-ZÁ, *n.* A shout of joy.
 HUZ-ZÁ, *v. i.* To shout in joy.
 HUZ-ZÁ, *v. t.* To receive or attend with shouts of joy.
 Hÿ-A-CINTH, *n.* A genus of plants; a gem.
 Hÿ-A-CINTH-INE, *a.* Pertaining to hyacinth.
 Hÿ-ADS, } *n.* A cluster of seven stars, in the
 Hÿ-A-DES, } Bull's Head, supposed by the ancients to bring rain.
 Hÿ-A-LINE, *a.* Glassy; resembling glass.
 HYB-RID, *n.* A mongrel, or mule.
 HYB-RID, } *a.* Mongrel; produced by the
 HYB-RID-OUS, } mixture of two species.
 Hÿ-DRÁ, *n.* A monster with many heads.
 Hÿ-DRAN-GE-Á, *n.* A plant bearing a beautiful flower.
 Hÿ-DRANT, *n.* A pipe or machine to discharge water from an aqueduct.
 Hÿ-DRATE, *n.* In chemistry, a compound of metallic oxid with water.
 HY-DRAUL-IC, *a.* Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.
 HY-DRAUL-ICS, *n.* The science of the force and motions of fluids.
 Hÿ-DRO-CELE, *n.* Rupture proceeding from water.
 HY-DRO-CEPH-A-LUS, *n.* Dropsy of the head.
 HY-DRO-DY-NAM-ICS, *n.* The branch of natural philosophy which treats of the phenomena of water and other fluids.
 Hÿ-DRO-GEN, *a.* A gas constituting one of the elements of water, of which hydrogen forms 11.1 parts in a hundred, and oxygen 88.9. This gas is employed to fill balloons.
 Hÿ-DRO-GEN-ATE, } *v. t.* To combine with hy-
 Hÿ-DRO-GEN-IZE, } drogen.
 HY-DROG-RA-PHER, *n.* One who makes sea charts.
 HY-DRO-GRAPH-IC, } *a.* Relating to a de-
 HY-DRO-GRAPH-IC-AL, } scription of the sea.
 HY-DROG-RA-PHY, *n.* Description of seas, lakes, &c.
 HY-DROL-O-GY, *n.* Science of water and its properties.
 Hÿ-DRO-MEL, *n.* A liquor of honey and water.
 HY-DROM-E-TER, *n.* An instrument to ascertain the gravity, density, &c. of water.
 HY-DROM-E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring the gravity, density, &c. of water.
 Hÿ-DRO-PHÁNE, *n.* A mineral, transparent in water.
 HY-DRO-PHÓ-BI-Á, *n.* [Gr. *υδωρ* water, and *φοβειμαί*, to fear.] Dread of water; canine madness.
 HY-DRO-PHÓ-BIC, *a.* Pertaining to canine madness.
 HY-DROP-IC, } *a.* Dropsical.
 HY-DROP-IC-AL, }
 Hÿ-DRO-SCÓPE, *n.* A water clock.
 HY-DRO-STAT-IC, } *a.* Relating to the
 HY-DRO-STAT-IC-AL, } weighing of fluids.
 HY-DRO-STAT-ICS, is that branch of the science of hydrodynamics which treats of the properties of fluids at rest.
 HY-E-MAL, *a.* Pertaining to winter.
 HY-E-MA-TION, *n.* The spending of winter.

HY-E'-NA, *n.* A quadruped of the genus *Canis*, feeding on flesh, ravenous and untamable.
 HY-G'-ENE, *n.* That department of medicine that treats of the preservation of health.
 HY-GROM'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure the moisture of the air.
 HY-GROM'-E-TRY, *n.* The act of measuring the moisture of the air.
 HY'-MEN, *n.* The deity that presides over marriage.
 HY-MEN'-E'-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to marriage; } *n.* a
 HY-MEN'-E'-AN, } marriage song.
 HYMN, *n.* A divine song of praise.
 HYMN, *v. t.* To praise in songs of adoration.
 HYP, *n.* Depression of spirits.
 HY-PAL'-LA-GE, (hy-pal'-la-gy.) *n.* In grammar, a figure consisting of a mutual change of cases.
 HY'-PER, [Gr.; English *over*,] is used in composition to denote excess.
 HY-PER'-BO-LE, *n.* Exaggeration; a figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth.
 HY-PER-BOL'-IC-AL, *a.* Exaggerating; diminishing.
 HY-PER-BO'-RE-AN, *a.* Northern; very cold.
 HY-PER-CRIT'-IC, *n.* A critic exact beyond reason.
 HY-PER-CRIT'-IC-AL, *a.* Critical beyond use.
 HY-PER-CRIT'-I-CISM, *n.* Excessive rigor of criticism.
 HY'-PHEN, *n.* The mark (-) between words forming compounds, &c.
 IYP-NOT'-IC, *n.* A medicine tending to produce sleep.
 HYP-O-CHON'-DRI-AC, *n.* One affected with debility and low spirits.

HYP-O-CHON'-DRI-AC, } *a.* Affected with
 HYP-O-CHON'-DRI'-A-AC-AL, } hypochondria, or melancholy.
 HYP-O-CHON'-DRI'-A-CISM, *n.* A disease from debility and dyspepsy.
 HY-POE'-RI-SY, *n.* [L. *hypocrisis*; Gr. ὑποκρισις.] Dissimulation; deceit.
 HYP'-O-CRITE, *n.* A dissembler; a deceitful person.
 HYP-O-CRIT'-IC-AL, *a.* Dissembling; insincere.
 HYP-O-CRIT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Without sincerity.
 HY-POS'-TA-SIS, *n.* Distinct substance.
 HY-PO-STAT'-IC, } *a.* Distinctly personal;
 HY-PO-STAT'-IC-AL, } constitutive.
 HY-POT'-E-NÜSE, *n.* The longest side of a right angled triangle.
 HY-POTH'-E-CATE, *v. t.* To pledge, as a ship.
 HY-POTH'-E-SIS, *n.*; *plu.* HYPOTHESES. A supposition; a system or theory assumed to account for what is not understood.
 HY-PO-THET'-IC-AL, *a.* Supposed; conditional.
 HY-PO-THET'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Upon supposition.
 HY-PO-TYP'-O-SIS, [Gr.] *In rhetoric*, a description of things as actually present.
 HY'-SON, *n.* A species of green tea.
 HY'-SOP, } *n.* A genus of plants, aromatic and
 HY'-SOP, } pungent.
 HYS-TER'-IC, } *a.* Affected with fits of a cer-
 HYS-TER'-IC-AL, } tain kind.
 HYS-TER'-ICS, *n.* A disease of females, attended with spasms.
 HYS'-TE-RON PROT'-E-RON, *n.* [Gr.] A figure, when that is said last, which was done first.

I

The letter *I* is a vowel. With *E* and *Y* it forms a class called the small vowels. It has a long sound as in *fine*, and short as in *sin*, and the sound of long *E*, as in *machine*.

I, *pron.* of the first person; used by a speaker who calls himself, *I*. [A. S. *ic*; Goth. *ik*; G. *ich*; Sw. *jag*; Dan. *jeg*; Gr. *eyw*; L. *ego*; Port. *eu*; Sp. *yo*; It. *io*; Fr. *je*; Sans. *agam*.]

I-AM'-BIC, *a.* Pertaining to an iambus.
 I-AM'-BUS, *n.* A poetic foot of two syllables, the first, short, the last, long, as in *delight*.

I'-BEX, *n.* The wild goat, found on the Alps.
 IB'-I-DEM, [L.] In the same place.

I'-BIS, *n.* A fowl of Egypt, of the grallie order.
 I-CA'-RI-AN, *a.* Soaring high; adventurous in flight.

ICE, *n.* Water congealed to hardness; concreted sugar.

ICE, *v. t.* To cover with ice, or with concreted sugar.
 ICE-BERG, *n.* A hill or mountain of ice.

ICE-BLINK, *n.* A bright appearance in the horizon, caused by the appearance of ice reflected.

ICE-HOUSE, *n.* A place for preserving ice.
 ICE-LAND'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to Iceland.

ICE-PLANT, *n.* A plant with glittering pimples.
 ICH-NEU'-MON, *n.* An animal of the weazel kind.

I'-CHOR, *n.* A thin watery humor.
 I'-CHOR-OUS, *a.* Like ichor; thin; watery; serous.

ICH-THY-O-COL'-LÄ, *n.* Fish glue; isin-glass.
 ICH-THY-OL'-O-GY, *n.* The science of fishes.

ICH-THY-OPH'-A-GY, *n.* The practice of eating fish.

ICH-THY-O-SAU'-RUS, *n.* A fish lizard, an extinct marine animal.

I'-CI-CLE, *n.* A long pendant mass of ice.
 I'-CI-NESS, *n.* The state of being icy or very cold.

I-CON'-O-CLASM, *n.* The act of breaking or destroying images, as of idolaters.

I-CON'-O-ELAST, *n.* A breaker of images.
 I-CON-OG'-RA-PHY, *n.* A description of images.

I-CO-SA-HE'-DRON, *n.* A solid of twenty equal sides.
 IC-TER'-IC, *a.* Affected with jaundice.

IC-TE-RI'-TIOUS, *a.* Yellow; having the tinge of jaundice.

I'-CY, *a.* Abounding with ice; like ice; cold.
 I-CON-OL'-O-GY, *n.* The doctrine of images.

I-DE'-Ä, *n.* Form of any thing in the mind; notion; image in the mind; an opinion.

I-DE'-AL, *a.* Existing in idea; imaginary.
 I-DE-AL'-I-TY, *n.* A capacity for imaginative thought.

I-DE'-AL-ISM, *n.* Theory that every thing exists in idea.

I-DE'-AL-LY, *ad.* In idea, or imagination.
 I'-DEM, [L.] The same.

I-DEN'-TIC-AL, *a.* The same; not different.
 I-DEN'-TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With sameness.

I-DEN'-TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Sameness.
 I-DEN'-TI-FY-ED, *a.* Made the same.

I-DEN'-TI-FY, *v. t. or i.* To prove or to make the same.
 I-DEN'-TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making or proving to be the same.

I-DEN'-TI-TY, *n.* Sameness.

IDES, *n. plu.* The 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months.

ID-I-OC'-RA-SY, *n.* Peculiarity of constitution.

ID-I-O-CRAT-IC, *n.* Peculiar in constitution.

ID-I-O-CY, *n.* Defect in understanding.

ID-I-OM, *n.* Peculiarity of phraseology; the genus or peculiar cast of a language.

ID-I-OM-AT'-IE, *a.* Peculiar to a language.

ID-I-OP'-A-THY, *n.* A disease peculiar to some part of a body.

ID-I-O-SYN'-ERA-SY, *n.* A peculiarity of constitution.

ID'-I-OT, *n.* A natural fool; an oaf.

ID-I-OT'-IE, *n.* Like an idiot; foolish.

ID'-I-OT-ISM, *n.* Idiom, [*idiocy*], peculiarity of expression.

ID'-O-CRASE, *n.* A mineral, the Vesuvian.

Y-DLE, *a.* Not occupied; slothful; trifling; unprofitable.

Y-DLE, *v. i.* To spend or lose time in inaction.

Y-DLE-NESS, *n.* Indolence; neglect of business.

Y-DLER, *n.* One who neglects his business.

Y-DLY, *ad.* Sluggishly; vainly; foolishly.

Y-DOL, *n.* An image to be worshiped; a person loved and honored to admiration; any thing upon which we set our affections.

I-DOL'-A-TER, *n.* A worshiper of idols.

I-DOL'-A-TRESS, *n.* A female idolater.

I-DOL'-A-TRIZE, *v. t. or i.* To worship idols.

I-DOL'-A-TROUS, *a.* Given to idolatry.

I-DOL'-A-TROUS-LY, *ad.* By serving idols.

I-DOL'-A-TRY, *n.* The worship of idols or images.

Y-DOL-IZE, *v. t.* To love to excess or adoration.

I-DOL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Loved to excess.

Y-DYL, *n.* A short pastoral poem.

I. E. for *id est*, [*L.*] That is.

IF, [This word is often called a conjunction, but is truly a verb in the imperative, *give, give.*] Grant; allow; suppose; admit; introducing a condition; usually called a conjunction.

IG'-NE-OUS, *a.* Consisting of fire or resembling it.

IG-NES'-CENT, *a.* Yielding sparks of fire.

IG'-NI-FORM, *a.* Like fire.

IG-NIP'-O-TENT, *a.* Presiding over fire.

IG-NIS-FAT'-U-US, *n.* A meteor that appears in the night over marshy ground, supposed to be occasioned by phosphoric matter, extricated from putrefying animal or vegetable substances, called *Will-with-the-wisp*, or *Jack-with-the-lantern*.

IG-NIT'-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being ignited.

IG-NITE', *v. t. or i.* To kindle, or render luminous; to take fire.

IG-NI'-TION, *n.* The act of setting on fire or taking fire.

IG-NIV'-O-MOUS, *a.* Vomiting fire.

IG-NÓ'-BLE, *a.* Of low birth; worthless.

IG-NÓ'-BLE-NESS, *n.* Meanness of birth; meanness.

IG-NÓ'-BLY, *ad.* Meanly; basely.

IG-NO-MIN'-I-OUS, *a.* Very shameful; disgraceful.

IG-NO-MIN'-I-OUS-LY, *ad.* Meanly; disgracefully.

IG-NO-MIN'-Y, *n.* Disgrace; reproach; infamy.

IG-NO-RA'-MUS, *n.* [*L.*] A foolish person; indorsement on a writ.

IG'-NO-RANCE, *n.* Want of knowledge.

IG'-NO-RANT, *a.* Wanting knowledge.

IG'-NO-RANT-LY, *ad.* Without knowledge.

IG-UA'-NO-DON, *n.* An extinct Saurian reptile.

Y-LEX, *n.* The name of the holy tree.

IL'-I-AC, *a.* Pertaining to the lower bowels.

IL'-I-AD, *n.* A heroic poem, by Homer.

ILK, *n.* The same.

ILL, *a.* Bad; sick; disordered; indisposed; diseased; discordant, as an *ill* sound; homely, as *ill* looks; rude, as *ill* breeding. Prefixed to many words.

ILL, *n.* Evil; harm; wickedness; depravity; misfortune.

ILL, *ad.* Not rightly; amiss; not favorably.

IL-LAPSE', *n.* A sliding in, or falling on; entrance

IL-LAQ'-UE-ATE, *v. t.* To insare; to entangle

IL-LA'-TION, *n.* An inference; conclusion.

IL'-LA-TIVE, *a.* That may be inferred.

IL-LAUD'-A-BLE, *a.* Unworthy of praise.

IL-LAUD'-A-BLY, *ad.* Unworthily; basely.

ILL'-BRED, *a.* Not well-bred; impolite.

ILL-BRED'-ING, *n.* Want of good breeding.

ILL-CON-DI'-TION-ED, *a.* Being in a bad state.

IL-LE'-GAL, *a.* Contrary to law; unlawful; wrong

IL-LE-GAL'-I-TY, *n.* Unlawfulness.

IL-LE'-GAL-LY, *ad.* Unlawfully; unjustly.

IL-LEG'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be read.

IL-LEG'-I-BLY, *ad.* So that it can not be read.

IL-LE-GIT'-I-MA-CY, *n.* Bastardy; a want of legitimacy.

IL-LE-GIT'-I-MATE, *a.* Unlawful; born out of wedlock.

IL-LEV'-I-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be levied.

ILL'-FAC-ED, *a.* Having an ugly face.

ILL-FA'-VOR-ED, *a.* Ill-looking; ugly; deformed.

ILL-FA'-VOR-ED-NESS, *n.* Ugliness; deformity.

IL-LIB'-E-RAL, *a.* Not candid; uncharitable.

IL-LIB-E-RAL'-I-TY, *n.* Narrowness of mind; meanness.

IL-LIB'-E-RAL-LY, *ad.* Meanly; disingenuously.

IL-LIC'-IT, *a.* Not permitted; unlawful.

IL-LIC'-IT-NESS, *n.* Unlawfulness; illegality.

IL-LIM'-IT-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be bounded.

IL-LIM'-IT-ED, *a.* Unbounded; having no limit.

IL-LI-NI'-TION, *n.* A thin crust on minerals.

IL-LIT'-E-RAL-CY, *n.* Want of learning; ignorance.

IL-LIT'-E-RATE, *a.* Unlearned; untaught.

IL-LIT'-E-RATE-NESS, *n.* Want of learning.

ILL-NA'-TURE, *n.* Peevishness; crossness of temper.

ILL-NA'-TUR'-ED, *a.* Cross; peevish; unkind.

ILL-NA'-TUR-ED-LY, *ad.* Crossly; peevishly.

ILL'-NESS, *n.* Indisposition; sickness; evil.

IL-LOG'-IC-AL, *a.* Not according to logic.

IL-LOG'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an illogical manner.

ILL'-STAR-RED, *a.* Fated to misfortune.

IL-LÜDE', *v. t.* To mock or deceive.

IL-LÜME', } *v. t.* To enlighten; to illuminate;

IL-LÜ'-MINE, } to adorn.

IL-LÜ'-MIN-ÄTE, *v. t.* To enlighten; to illustrate.

IL-LU-MIN-Ä'-TI, *n.* A term anciently applied to those who had received baptism; a name given to certain associations of men in modern Europe, who combined to overthrow existing religions, and substitute reason.

IL-LÜ'-MIN-A-TING, *ppr.* Enlightening.

IL-LU-MIN-Ä'-TION, *n.* Act of making luminous; act of enlightening the mind.

IL-LÜ'-MIN-A-TIVE, *a.* Tending to enlighten.

IL-LÜ'-MI-NA-TOR, *n.* He or that which illuminates or gives light; one whose occupation is to decorate manuscripts and books with pictures.

IL-LÜ'-SION, *n.* Deceptive appearance; falsehood.

IL-LÜ'-SIVE, *a.* Deceiving by false show.

IL-LÜ'-SO-RY, *a.* Deceiving; imposing on.

IL-LUS'-TRATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. illustrer.*] To make clear; to explain; to brighten; to make distinguished.

IL-LUS-TRA'-TION, *n.* Explanation; exposition.

IL-LUS'-TRATIVE, *a.* Tending to explain.

IL-LUS'-TRIOUS, *a.* Eminent; conspicuous; famous.

IL-LUS'-TRIOUS-LY, *ad.* Conspicuously; famously.

IL-LUS'-TRIOUS-NESS, *n.* Eminence of character.

ILL-WILL', *n.* Enmity; malevolence.

IM, in *composition*, is the usual representative of the Latin *in*.

IM'-AGE, *n.* The similitude of a person or thing. 2. A statue. 3. An idol. 4. An idea. 5. In *retro-*

- ric*, a lively description. 6. A likeness in wood, stone, &c.
- IM'-AGE, *v. t.* To form a likeness in idea.
- IM'-AG-ED, *pp.* Represented in mind.
- IM'-AGE-RY, *n.* Sensible representation; show; lively description.
- IM-AG'-IN-A-BLE, *a.* Possible to be conceived.
- IM-AG'-IN-A-RY, *a.* Fancied; ideal only.
- IM-AG-IN-Ā-TION, *n.* Power of modifying conceptions; conception; conceit.
- IM-AG'-IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Forming conceptions; fantastical.
- IM-AG'-INE, *v. t.* To form ideas in the mind; to think; to contrive.
- IM-AG'-INE, *v. i.* To conceive.
- IM-AG'-IN-ED, *pp.* Formed in the mind; contrived.
- Ī'-MAUM, } *n.* A priest among the Mohammedans.
- Ī'-MAN, }
- IM-BAND', *v. t.* To form into a band or bands
- IM-BANK', *v. t.* To inclose or defend with a bank.
- IM-BANK'-ED, *pp.* Fortified with a bank.
- IM-BANK'-MENT, *n.* Act of inclosing with a bank; a bank formed.
- IM'-BE-CILE, *a.* Weak; languid; impotent.
- IM-BE-CIL'-I-TY, *n.* Weakness; impotency.
- IM-BED', *v. t.* To sink, or cover, as in a bed.
- IM-BED'-DED, *pp.* Laid or inclosed in a bed.
- IM-BIBE', *v. t.* To drink; to absorb; to receive
- IM-BIB'-ED, *pp.* Drank in; absorbed.
- IM-BIB'-ING, *pp.* Drinking in; absorbing.
- IM-BIT'-TER, *v. t.* To make bitter; to exasperate; to make unhappy.
- IM-BIT'-TER-ED, *pp.* Made bitter or grievous.
- IM-BOD'-I-ED, *pp.* Formed into a body.
- IM-BOD'-Y, *v. t.* To unite in a body or system. *See* EMBODY.
- IM-BOD'-Y-ING, *pp.* Uniting in a body.
- IM-BOLD'-EN, *v. t.* To encourage. *See* EMBOLDEN.
- IM-BOLD'-EN-ED, *pp.* Encouraged. *See* EMBOLDENED.
- IM-BORD'-ER, *v. t.* To furnish with a border.
- IM-BORD'-ER-ED, *pp.* Furnished with a border.
- IM-BOSK', *v. t.* To conceal, as in bushes.
- IM-BŌ'-SOM, *v. t.* To embrace or hold in the bosom; to hold in nearness and intimacy.
- IM-BŌ'-SOM-ED, *pp.* Held or inclosed in the bosom.
- IM-BOW'-ER, *v. t.* To shelter with trees. *See* EMBOWER.
- IM-BOW'-ER-ED, *pp.* Covered with trees.
- IM'-BRI-CATE, } *a.* Having the form of tiles on
- IM'-BRI-Ā-TED, } a roof.
- IM-BRI-Ā-TION, *n.* A form like that of tiles.
- IM-BROWN', *v. t.* To make brown or dark.
- IM-BROWN'-ED, *pp.* Made brown or dusky.
- IM-BRUE', (im-brū'), *v. t.* To steep; to wet; to moisten.
- IM-BRŪ'-ED, *pp.* Wet; moistened; drenched.
- IM-BRŪ'-ING, *pp.* Moistening; drenching.
- IM-BRŪTE', *v. t.* To degrade to a state of a brute.
- IM-BRŪTE', *v. i.* To sink to the state of a brute.
- IM-BUE', (im-bū') *v. t.* To tincture deep; to tinge.
- IM-BŪ'-ED, *pp.* Tinged deeply; dyed.
- IM-BŪ'-ING, *pp.* Tinging; dyeing.
- IM-I-TA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being imitable.
- IM-I-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be imitated or copied.
- IM-I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *imiter*; Sp. *imitar*; L. *imitor*.] To follow in manners; to copy in form, color or quality; to attempt to copy or resemble, as to imitate the colors of the rainbow; to counterfeit.
- IM-I-TĀ-TION, *n.* Act of copying or following that which is made or produced as a copy; a likeness; a resemblance.
- IM-I-TA-TIVE, *a.* That imitates; aiming at likeness.
- IM-I-TA-TOR, *n.* One who imitates.
- IM-MAĀ'-Ū-LĀTE, *a.* Spotted; pure; undefiled.
- IM-MAN'-A-CLE, *v. t.* To fetter; to shackle; to bind.
- IM-MAN'-A-CLED, *pp.* Fettered; bound.
- IM'-MA-NEN-CY, *n.* Internal dwelling.
- IM'-MA-NENT, *a.* Inherent; internal.
- IM-MAN'-I-TY, *n.* Barbarity; cruelty.
- IM-MAR'-TIAL, *a.* Not martial or warlike.
- IM-MASK', *v. t.* To cover; to disguise, as with a mask.
- IM-MĀSK'-ED, *pp.* Covered, as with a mask.
- IM-MA-TE'-RI-AL, *a.* Not consisting of matter, as *immaterial spirits*; unimportant; of no essential consequence.
- IM-MA-TE'-RI-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the existence of spiritual substances, or spiritual being
- IM-MA-TE'-RI-AL-IST, *n.* One who professes *immateriality*.
- IM-MA-TE-RI-AL'-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being *immaterial*.
- IM-MA-TE'-RI-AL-LY, *ad.* In a manner unimportant.
- IM-MA-TŪRE', *a.* Unripe; imperfect in growth; unseasonable.
- IM-MA-TŪRE'-LY, *ad.* Too early; unseasonably
- IM-MA-TŪRE'-NESS, } *n.* Unripeness; incompleteness.
- IM-MA-TŪ'-RI-TY, }
- IM-MEĀS'-ŪR-A-BLE, (im-mezh'-ŭr-a-ble) *a.* That can not be measured.
- IM-MEĀS'-ŪR-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond all measure.
- IM-ME'-DI-ATE, *a.* Proximate; acting without a medium, or the intervention of another cause or means; not acting by second causes, as, the *immediate* will of God; instant; present.
- IM-ME'-DI-ATE-LY, *ad.* Without the intervention of any means; without delay.
- IM-MED'-I-CĀ-BLE, *a.* That can not be cured.
- IM-MEM'-O-RA-BLE, *a.* Not to be remembered.
- IM-ME-MŌ'-RI-AL, *a.* The origin of which is beyond memory.
- IM-ME-MŌ'-RI-AL-LY, *ad.* Beyond memory.
- IM-MENSE', (im-mens') *a.* Unlimited; vast in extent.
- IM-MENSE'-LY, *ad.* Without limits; vastly.
- IM-MENS'-I-TY, *n.* Unlimited extension.
- IM-MEN'-SUR-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be measured.
- IM-MERGE', *v. t.* To plunge into a fluid.
- IM-MERGE'-ED, *pp.* Plunged under water.
- IM-MERSE', (im-mers'), *v. t.* To put into a fluid; to sink; to put under water or any other fluid; to sink or cover deep; to plunge; to overwhelm.
- IM-MERS'-ED, *pp.* Plunged into a fluid; involved
- IM-MERS'-ING, *pp.* Putting into a fluid.
- IM-MER'-SION, *n.* The act of plunging till covered; entrance into light or shade.
- IM-MESH', *v. t.* To entangle in meshes.
- IM-MESH'-ED, *pp.* Caught in meshes.
- IM-ME-THOD'-I-CĀ-L, *a.* Having no method.
- IM-ME-THOD'-I-CĀ-L-LY, *ad.* Without regularity.
- IM'-MI-GRANT, *n.* A person that removes into a country for the purpose of a permanent residence.
- IM'-MI-GRATE, *v. i.* To remove into a country for the purpose of residence.
- IM-MI-GRĀ-TION, *n.* Removal into a country.
- IM'-MI-NENCE, *n.* A hanging over; an impending evil.
- IM'-MI-NENT, *a.* [L. *imminens* from *immineo*, to hang over; *in* and *minor*, to threaten.] Impending; threatening.
- IM-MIN'-GLE, *v. t.* To mingle; to mix with.
- IM-MIS-CI-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Incapacity of being mixed
- IM-MIS-CI-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being mixed.
- IM-MIS'-SION, *n.* Act of sending in.
- IM-MIT', *v. t.* To send in; to inject.
- IM-MIX', *v. t.* To mix; to mingle.
- IM-MIX'-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being mixed.
- IM-MIX'-ED, *pp.* Mixed; mingled.
- IM-MO-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Unmovableness; resistance to motion.
- IM-MOD'-ER-ATE, *a.* Excessive; extravagant.

IM-MOD'ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* Excessively; unreasonably.
 IM-MOD'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Excess; extravagance.
 IM-MOD-ER-A'TION, *n.* Want of moderation.
 IM-MOD'EST, *a.* Unchaste; indecent; *literally*, not limited to due bounds; *appropriately*, wanting in decency and delicacy; wanting in chastity; impure.
 IM-MOD'EST-LY, *ad.* Without due reserve; unchastely.
 IM-MOD'EST-Y, *n.* Want of modesty; unchastity.
 IM-MO-LATE, *v. t.* To sacrifice, as a victim.
 IM-MO-LA'TION, *n.* Act of sacrificing.
 IM-MO-LA-TOR, *n.* One who sacrifices.
 IM-MOR'AL, *a.* Contrary to the Divine law; evil; wicked; vicious.
 IM-MO-RAL'I-TY, *n.* Any act that is contrary to the Divine law; injustice, dishonesty, pride, slander, profaneness, gaming, intemperance, are immoralities; all crimes are immoralities; but *crime* expresses more than *immorality*.
 IM-MOR'AL-LY, *ad.* Viciously; wickedly.
 IM-MOR'TAL, *a.* Never dying or ending; perpetual; having unlimited existence.
 IM-MOR-TAL'I-TY, *n.* Immortal existence.
 IM-MOR-TAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make immortal.
 IM-MOR-TAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered immortal.
 IM-MÖV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Steadfastness that can not be moved.
 IM-MÖV-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be moved.
 IM-MÖV-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being immovable; the quality of never ceasing to live or exist; exemption from death and annihilation; exemption from oblivion; perpetuity.
 IM-MÖV-A-BLY, *ad.* With unshaken firmness.
 IM-MÖV-NI-TY, *n.* Exemption from duty; charge; tax; peculiar privilege.
 IM-MÖRE', *v. t.* To inclose in walls; to confine.
 IM-MÜR'-ED, *pp.* Confined within walls.
 IM-MÜ'SIC-AL, *a.* Not musical; inharmonious.
 IM-MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Unchangeableness.
 IM-MÜ'TA-BLE, *a.* That can not be changed.
 IM-MÜ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unchangeableness.
 IM-MÜ'TA-BLY, *ad.* Unchangeably; unalterably.
 IMP, *v. t.* To graft; to lengthen; to enlarge.
 IMP, *n.* Offspring; a puny devil.
 IM-PACT', *v. t.* To drive together; to make tight.
 IM-PACT, *n.* Touch; impression.
 IM-PAIR', *v. t.* [*Fr. empirer.*] 1. To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value or excellence; an estate is *impaired* by extravagance or neglect. 2. To weaken; the constitution is *impaired* by intemperance; to lessen; to injure; to enfeeble.
 IM-PAIR'-ED, *pp.* Made worse; injured; weakened.
 IM-PALE', *v. t.* To fix on a stake; to inclose with stakes.
 IM-PAL'-ED, *pp.* Fixed on a stake; inclosed with stakes.
 IM-PALP-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of not being perceptible by the touch.
 IM-PALP'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be felt.
 IM-PAL-SY, *v. t.* To paralyze; to deaden.
 IM-PAN-A'TION, *n.* Consubstantiation.
 IM-PAN'-NEL, *v. t.* To form or enroll a jury.
 IM-PAN'-NEL-ED, *pp.* Formed as a jury.
 IM-PAN'-NEL-ING, *ppr.* Enrolling as jurors.
 IM-PAR'-A-DISE, *v. t.* To make very happy; to put in a state of felicity.
 IM-PAR'-A-DIS-ED, *pp.* Made very happy.
 IM-PAR'-A-DIS-ING, *ppr.* Making very happy.
 IM-PAR'-I-TY, *n.* Inequality; disproportion; oddness.
 IM-PARK', *v. t.* To inclose for making a park.
 IM-PARK'-ED, *pp.* Inclosed for a park.
 IM-PARL'-ANCE, *n.* Delay of trial for mutual adjustment.

IM-PART', *v. t.* To grant; to communicate; to bestow on.
 IM-PAR'TIAL, *a.* Free from bias; equal; equitable.
 IM-PAR-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* Freedom from bias.
 IM-PAR-TIAL-LY, *ad.* Equitably; justly; without prejudice or bias of partiality.
 IM-PART'-IBLE, *a.* Not partible; that may be conferred or bestowed.
 IM-PART'-ING, *ppr.* Communicating; bestowing.
 IM-PART'-MENT, *n.* Act of communicating.
 IM-PASS'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be passed.
 IM-PASS'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being impassable.
 IM-PAS-SI-BIL'I-TY, * } *n.* Exemption from suf-
 IM-PAS-SI-BLE-NESS, } fering or pain.
 IM-PAS-SI-BLE, *a.* Incapable of passion or pain.
 IM-PAS'-SION, *v. t.* To affect with passion.
 IM-PAS'-SION-ATE, *v. t.* To affect powerfully.
 IM-PAS'-SION-ED, *pp.* Actuated by passions; animated; expressive of feeling.
 IM-PAS'-SIVE, *a.* Not susceptible of suffering.
 IM-PAS'-SIVE-LY, *ad.* Without sensibility to pain.
 IM-PAS'-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Insensibility to pain.
 IM-PAS-SIV-I-TY, *n.* Insusceptibility to pain.
 IM-PASTE', *v. t.* To knead; to make into paste.
 IM-PAST'-ED, *pp.* Made into or covered with paste.
 IM-PÄ-TIENCE, *n.* Uneasiness under want or pain; the not enduring pain with composure.
 IM-PÄ-TIENT, *a.* Uneasy; not quiet under suffering or want; hasty; not enduring delay.
 IM-PÄ-TIENT-LY, *ad.* With uneasiness or restlessness.
 IM-PAWN', *v. t.* To pawn; to pledge as security.
 IM-PEACH', *v. t.* [*Fr. empêcher.*] 1. To accuse; to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; but *appropriately*, to exhibit charges of mal-administration against a public officer, before a competent tribunal; as, to *impeach* a judge. 2. To censure; to call in question. 3. To call to an account; to accuse by a public body.
 IM-PEACH'-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to impeachment.
 IM-PEACH'-ED, *pp.* Accused; censured.
 IM-PEACH'-ER, *n.* One who accuses.
 IM-PEACH'-ING, *ppr.* Accusing by authority.
 IM-PEACH'-MENT, *n.* Accusation by authority; blame.
 IM-PEARL', *v. t.* To adorn with pearls.
 IM-PEARL'-ED, *pp.* Adorned with pearls.
 IM-PEC-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being liable to sin.
 IM-PEC'-CA-BLE, *a.* Not subject to sin; perfect.
 IM-PEDE', *v. t.* To hinder; to obstruct; to delay; to stop.
 IM-PED'-I-MENT, *n.* Hindrance; obstruction.
 IM-PEL', *v. t.* To urge or drive forward.
 IM-PEL'-LED, *pp.* Urged irresistibly; driven.
 IM-PEL'-LENT, *n.* A power that drives forward.
 IM-PEL'-LENT, *a.* Having the quality of impelling.
 IM-PEL'-LING, *ppr.* Driving; forcing.
 IM-PEND', *v. t.* To hang over; to menace; to be near.
 IM-PEND'-ENCE, *n.* A hanging over.
 IM-PEND'-ENT, *a.* Imminent; menacing.
 IM-PEND'-ING, *ppr.* Hanging over; threatening.
 IM-PEN-E-TRA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of not being penetrable.
 IM-PEN'-E-TRA-BLE, *a.* That can not be pierced.
 IM-PEN'-E-TRA-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be penetrated.
 IM-PEN'-I-TENCE, } *n.* Want of penitence; ob-
 IM-PEN'-I-TEN-CY, } duracy.
 IM-PEN'-I-TENT, *n.* One who does not repent.
 IM-PEN'-I-TENT, *a.* Not repenting of sin.
 IM-PEN'-I-TENT-LY, *ad.* Without repentance.
 IM-PER'-A-TIVE, *a.* Commanding; authoritative.

In grammar, the *imperative* mode is that which expresses command, entreaty, advice or exhortation.

IM-PER-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* With command.

IM-PER-CEPT-I-BLE, *a.* Not to be perceived.

IM-PER-CEPT-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of not being perceptible.

IM-PER-CEPT-I-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be perceived.

IM-PER-FECT, *a.* Not finished; not complete; defective. In grammar, the *imperfect* tense denotes an action in time past, then present, but not finished.

IM-PER-FECT-TION, *n.* Defect; want; failure.

IM-PER-FECT-LY, *ad.* Not fully or completely.

IM-PER-FO-RA-BLE, *a.* That can not be perforated.

IM-PER-FO-RATE, *a.* Not perforated or pierced.

IM-PER-RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to an emperor or an empire; royal; belonging to a monarch, as an *imperial* palace; commanding, as the *imperial* democracy of Athens.

IM-PER-RI-AL-IST, *n.* The subject of an emperor.

IM-PER-RI-AL-LY, *ad.* In a royal manner.

IM-PER-RI-OUS, *a.* Commanding; authoritative; haughty; arrogant.

IM-PER-RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Insolently; with command.

IM-PER-RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Commanding authority; haughtiness.

IM-PER-ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to perish.

IM-PER-ISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Indestructibility.

IM-PE'-RI-UM IN IM-PE'-RI-O, [L.] Government within a government.

IM-PER'-MA-NENCE, *n.* Want of continued duration.

IM-PER'-MA-NENT, *a.* Not enduring.

IM-PER-ME-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being permeable.

IM-PER'-ME-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be passed through the pores.

IM-PER'-SON-AL, *a.* Having no person, as a verb.

IM-PER'-SON-AL-LY, *ad.* Without a personal nominative.

IM-PER'-SON-ATE, *v. t.* To personify.

IM-PER-SON-A'-TION, *n.* The act of personifying, or representing things without life as persons.

IM-PER-SPI-CU'-I-TY, *n.* Want of clearness to the mind.

IM-PER-SPIC'-U-OUS, *a.* Not perspicuous or plain.

IM-PER-SUA'-SI-BLE, *a.* Not to be persuaded.

IM-PER'-TI-NENCE, *n.* Rudeness; want of pertinence.

IM-PER'-TI-NENT, *a.* Not pertaining or pertinent; meddling; intrusive.

IM-PER'-TI-NENT-LY, *ad.* Rudely; officiously.

IM-PER-TURB'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be disturbed.

IM-PER-TUR-BA'-TION, *n.* Freedom from agitation.

IM-PER'-VI-OUS, *a.* Not to be penetrated.

IM-PER'-VI-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a manner to prevent passage or penetration.

IM-PER'-VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of not being penetrable.

IM'-PE-TRA-BLE, *a.* That may be obtained by petition.

IM'-PE-TRATE, *v. t.* To obtain by request.

IM-PE-TRA'-TION, *n.* Act of obtaining by request.

IM-PET-U-OS'-I-TY, *n.* A rushing with violence.

IM-PET'-U-OUS, *a.* Rushing with violence; vehement.

IM-PET'-U-OUS-LY, *ad.* With vehemence; furiously.

IM-PET'-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Violence of motion, or of temper.

IM-PE-TUS, *n.* Force of motion; impulse.

IM-PI'-E-TY, *n.* Ungodliness; irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the Divine character and authority; neglect of the Divine precepts; any act of wickedness.

IM-PINGE', *v. t.* To fall, or dash with force.

IM'-PI-OUS, *a.* Irreverent toward God; profane.

IM'-PI-OUS-LY, *ad.* With irreverence; profanely.

IM'-PI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Contempt of God.

IM-PLA'-CA-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* The quality of be-
IM-PLA'-CA-BLE-NESS, } ing not appeasable;
inexorableness.

IM-PLA'-CA-BLE, *a.* Not to be appeased.

IM-PLA'-CA-BLY, *ad.* With unappeasable enmity.

IM-PLANT', *v. t.* To insert; to infix; to ingraft.

IM-PLANT-A'-TION, *n.* Act of setting or fixing in the mind.

IM-PLAUS'-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being plausible.

IM-PLAUS'-I-BLE, *a.* Not plausible or specious.

IM-PLÉAD', *v. t.* To sue or prosecute at law.

IM'-PLE-MENT, *n.* A tool or instrument; utensil.

IM-PLÉ'-TION, *n.* Act of filling up; fullness.

IM'-PLEX, *a.* Infolded; intricate.

IM'-PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *impliquer*; L. *implico*.] To infold; to involve; to bring into connection with.

IM-PLI-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of involving; tacit influence.

IM-PLIC'-IT, *a.* Resting on another; tacitly implied.

IM-PLIC'-IT-LY, *ad.* By inference; unreservedly.

IM-PLIC'-IT-NESS, *n.* State of being implicit.

IM-PLI'-ED, *pp.* Involved; contained.

IM-PLI-ED-LY, *ad.* By implication.

IM-PLÓRE', *v. t. or i.* To beg; to beseech; to entreat.

IM-PLÓR'-ED, *pp.* Entreated; besought.

IM'-PLÓR-ER, *n.* One who supplicates earnestly.

IM-PLÓR'-ING, *ppr.* Beseeching; asking earnestly.

IM-PLUM'-ED, } *a.* Having no plumes.

IM-PLU'-MOUS, }

IM-PLY', *v. t.* To contain in substance, or by inference.

IM-PLY'-ING, *ppr.* Involving; containing.

IM-POIS'-ON, *v. t.* To poison; to imbitter.

IM-POIS'-ON-ED, *pp.* Poisoned; imbittered.

IM-POL'-I-CY, *n.* Inexpedience; defect of wisdom.

IM-PO-LITE', *a.* Not having or using politeness; uncivil; rude.

IM-PO-LITE'-LY, *ad.* Uncivily; rudely.

IM-PO-LITE'-NESS, *n.* Want of good manners.

IM-POL'-I-TIC, *a.* Not wise; not adapted to the end.

IM-POL'-I-TIC-LY, *ad.* Not wisely; not judiciously.

IM-PON-DER-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Destitution of weight.

IM-PON-DER-A-BLE, } *a.* Having no sensible
IM-PON-DER-OUS, } weight.

IM-PO-ROS'-I-TY, *n.* Want of pores; compactness.

IM-PÓ'-ROUS, *a.* Having no pores; compact.

IM-PÓRT', *v. t.* To bring from another country or port; to bear or convey, as signification or meaning; to mean; to signify; to imply.

IM'-PORT, *n.* 1. That which is borne or conveyed by words; meaning; signification. 2. That which is brought into the country from another country or state; generally in the plural, as, our imports exceed our exports.

IM-PORT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be imported.

IM-PORT'-ANCE, *n.* Weight; consequence.

IM-PORT'-ANT, *a.* Weighty; momentous.

IM-PORT'-ANT-LY, *ad.* With importance.

IM-PORT-A'-TION, *n.* Act of bringing, as goods, from foreign countries into one's own.

IM-PÖRT'-ER, n. One who brings from abroad.
IM-PÖR'-TÜ-NATE, a. Pressing with solicitation.
IM-PÖR'-TÜ-NATE-LY, ad. With urgent solicitation.
IM-PÖR'-TÜ-NATE-NESS, n. Pressing solicitation.
IM-PÖR-TÜNE', v. t. To urge with vehemence.
IM-PÖR-TÜ-NITY, n. Urgency in request.
IM-PÖS'-A-BLE, a. That may be laid on.
IM-PÖSE', v. t. [Fr. *imposer*; L. *impono*.] 1. To lay on, as a burden, tax, toll, duty or penalty. 2. To place over by authority or force. 3. To lay on, as a command; to enjoin, as a duty. 4. To lay on, as hands, in the ceremony of ordination.
IM-PÖS'-ED, pp. Laid on; enjoined.
IM-PÖS'-ER, n. One who imposes or enjoins.
IM-PÖS'-ING, ppr. Laying on; enjoining; *a.* commanding; adapted to impress forcibly.
IM-PÖS'-ING-STONE, n. The stone on which printers make up their forms.
IM-PO-SI'-TION, n. Act of laying on; injunction; tax.
IM-PO-SI-BIL'-I-TY, n. That which can not be.
IM-PO-SI-BLE, a. That can not be, or be done.
IM-POST, n. Duty on goods paid by the importer.
IM-POST-HU-MATE, v. i. To gather into an abscess, or aposteme.
IM-POST-HU-MÄ-TION, n. The forming of an abscess.
IM-POST-HUME, n. An abscess; an aposteme.
IM-POS'-TOR, [Fr. *imposeur*.] One who imposes on others; a deceiver.
IM-POS-TURE, n. Deception; imposition.
IM'-PO-TENCE, } n. Weakness; inability to pro-
IM'-PO-TEN-CY, } create.
IM-PO-TENT, a. Weak; wanting competent power.
IM'-PO-TENT-LY, ad. Weakly; in a feeble manner.
IM-POUND', v. t. To confine in a pound.
IM-POV'-ER-ISH, v. t. To reduce to poverty; to make poor; to exhaust strength, richness and fertility; as, to *impoverish* land by frequent cropping.
IM-POV'-ER-ISH-ED, pp. Made poor; exhausted.
IM-POV'-ER-ISH-ER, n. He or that which impoverishes.
IM-POV'-ER-ISH-ING, ppr. Reducing to poverty; *a.* tending, or adapted to make poor, or exhaust of fertility.
IM-POV'-ER-ISH-MENT, n. A reducing to indigence; exhaustion of fertility.
IM-PRAÇ'-TI-CA-BLE, a. That can not be performed, or not with the means proposed; untractable; unmanageable.
IM-PRAÇ'-TI-CA-BLE-NESS, } n. The state or
IM-PRAÇ'-TI-CA-BIL'-I-TY, } quality of being not practicable.
IM-PRAÇ'-TI-CA-BLY, ad. In an impracticable manner.
IM'-PRE-CÄTE, v. t. To invoke, as an evil, on one.
IM-PRE-CÄ-TION, n. The invocation of evil.
IM-PRE-CA-TÖ-RY, a. Containing a prayer for evil.
IM-PRE-CIS'-ION, n. Want of precision.
IM-PREG'-NA-BLE, a. Not to be stormed or taken by assault; able to resist an attack; that can not be taken.
IM-PREG'-NA-BLY, ad. So as to prevent being taken.
IM-PREG'-NATE, v. t. To make pregnant; to infuse.
IM-PREG-NÄ-TION, n. Act of impregnating.
IM-PRE-SÇIP-TI-BIL'-I-TY, n. State or quality of being independent of use.
IM-PRE-SÇIP'-TI-BLE, a. That can not be impaired or lost by prescription.

IM-PRESS', v. t. To imprint; to stamp, as to *impress* coin; to print, as books; to fix deep, as to *impress* truth on the mind; to compel to enter into the public service as seamen.
IM'-PRESS, n. Mark; stamp; indentation.
IM-PRESS-ED, pp. Imprinted; stamped.
IM-PRESS-I-BIL'-I-TY, n. Capacity of being impressionable.
IM-PRESS'-I-BLE, a. That may receive impression.
IM-PRESS'-ING, ppr. Imprinting; forcing into service.
IM-PRES'-SION, n. 1. The act of impressing one body on another. 2. A mark, as, a seal makes an *impression* on wax. 3. The effects which objects produce on the mind. 4. An image in the mind; idea. 5. Sensible effect. 6. A single edition of a book.
IM-PRESS'-IVE, a. Producing a powerful effect.
IM-PRESS'-IVE-LY, ad. In a manner to make a deep impression.
IM-PRESS'-MENT, n. The act of forcing men into public or other service.
IM-PRESS'-URE, n. Mark made by pressure.
IM-PRI-MÄ'-TUR, n. License to print a book.
IM-PRI'-MIS, ad. [L.] First; in the first place.
IM-PRINT', v. t. To print; to impress; to fix deep.
IM'-PRINT, n. The name of a publisher of a book inserted in the title page, the place where published.
IM-PRINT'-ING, ppr. Impressing; fixing deep.
IM-PRIS'-ON, v. t. To put in a prison; to confine.
IM-PRIS'-ON-ED, pp. Shut or confined in a prison.
IM-PRIS'-ON-MENT, n. Confinement in prison.
IM-PROB-A-BIL'-I-TY, n. Unlikelihood.
IM-PROB'-A-BLE, a. Not likely to be true, or to happen.
IM-PROB'-A-BLY, ad. In a manner not likely.
IM-PROB'-I-TY, n. Dishonesty; want of rectitude.
IM-PROMP'-TU, ad. Without previous study.
IM-PROP'-ER, a. Not proper or suitable; unbecoming.
IM-PROP'-ER-LY, ad. Unfitly; unsuitably.
IM-PRÖ'-PRI-ÄTE, v. t. To annex a benefice to a layman.
IM-PRÖ'-PRI-ÄTE, a. Devolved to a layman.
IM-PRO-PRI-Ä-TION, n. The putting a benefice into the hands of a layman.
IM-PRÖ'-PRI-Ä-TÖR, n. A layman having church lands.
IM-PRO-PRI'-E-TY, n. Unfitness; unsuitableness to time, place, or character.
IM-PRÖV-A-BIL'-I-TY, n. Susceptibility of improvement.
IM-PRÖV'-A-BLE, a. Capable of being made better.
IM-PRÖV'-A-BLE-NESS, n. Susceptibility of improvement.
IM-PRÖVE', (im-proöv') v. i. To grow better.
IM-PRÖVE', v. t. To make better; to use or employ to good purpose; to apply to practical purposes; to use; to employ.
IM-PRÖV'-ED, pp. Made better; used to profit.
IM-PRÖVE'-MENT, (im-proöv'-ment,) n. Advancement in moral worth, learning, wisdom, skill, or other excellence; melioration; valuable addition; instruction; use or employment to a beneficial purpose; practical application, as the improvement of a sermon.
IM-PRÖVE'-MENTS, n. plu. Valuable additions or meliorations.
IM-PRÖV'-ER, n. One who makes better.
IM-PRÖV'-ING, ppr. Making or growing better; employing; *a.* tending to advance and make better.
IM-PROV'-I-DENCE, n. Want of foresight.

IM-PROV'-I-DENT, *a.* Neglecting to make provision for the future.
 IM-PROV'-I-DENT-LY, *ad.* Without due foresight.
 IM-PRU'-DENCE, *n.* Want of prudence; indiscretion.
 IM-PRU'-DENT, *a.* Not prudent; indiscreet.
 IM-PRU'-DENT-LY, *ad.* Indiscreetly; carelessly.
 IM-PU'-DENCE, *n.* Shameless effrontery.
 IM-PU'-DENT, *a.* Shamelessly bold.
 IM-PU'-DENT-LY, *ad.* With shameless effrontery.
 IM-PU'-DIC'-I-TY, *n.* Immodesty.
 IM-PUGN', *v. t.* To oppose; to contradict.
 IM-PUGN'-ED, *pp.* Opposed; attacked.
 IM-PUGN'-ER, *n.* One who opposes.
 IM-PUGN'-ING, *ppr.* Opposing; contradicting.
 IM-PULSE, *n.* Force communicated.
 IM-PUL'-SION, *n.* Act of impelling; influence.
 IM-PULS'-IVE, *a.* Communicating force.
 IM-PULS'-IVE-LY, *ad.* With force; by impulse.
 IM-PU'-NI-TY, *n.* Exemption from punishment.
 IM-PURE', *a.* Not free from feculence; unchaste; unholily.
 IM-PURE'-LY, *ad.* With impurity, or defilement.
 IM-PURE'-NESS, } *n.* Foulness; turbidness; un-
 IM-PU'-RI-TY, } cleanliness.
 IM-PUR'-PLE, *v. t.* To tinge with purple.
 IM-PUR'-PLED, *pp.* Tinged with purple.
 IM-PUT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be imputed.
 IM-PUT'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The being imputable.
 IM-PU-TA'-TION, *n.* Act of imputing; charge of ill.
 IM-PUT'-A-TIVE, *a.* That may be imputed.
 IM-PUTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *imputar*; L. *imputo*.] To set to the account of; to attribute; to charge.
 IM-PUT'-ING, *ppr.* Charging to; attributing.
 IM-PU-TRES'-CI-BLE, *a.* Not subject to putrefaction.
 IN; *a* prefix, often gives to a word a negative sense; it denotes also *within*; *into*; or *among*. Sometimes it renders a word emphatical.
 IN, *prep.* [L. *in*; Gr. *en*; Goth. and Sax. *in*; Fr. *en*; Sp. *en*; It. *in*; G. *in* or *ein*; D. *in*; Dan. *ind*; Sw. *in*; W. *yn*.] Present; inclosed; within; as *in* a house, *in* a city.
 IN-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Want of adequate power, or means.
 IN-AB'-STI-NENCE, *n.* Forbearance of abstinence.
 IN-AE-CESS-I-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* The state of be-
 IN-AE-CESS'-I-BLE-NESS, } ing beyond reach or approach.
 IN-AE-CESS'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be reached or approached.
 IN-AE-CESS'-I-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be approached.
 IN-AE'-CU-RA-CY, *n.* Want of accuracy; error.
 IN-AE'-CU-RATE, *a.* Not correct; erroneous.
 IN-AE'-CU-RATE-LY, *ad.* Incorrectly; erroneously.
 IN-AE'-TION, *n.* State of rest; idleness.
 IN-AE'-TIVE, *a.* Unemployed; idle; indolent.
 IN-AE'-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Indolently; sluggishly.
 IN-AE-TIV'-I-TY, *n.* Want of activity; idleness.
 IN-AD'-E-QUA-CY, *n.* Insufficiency; inequality.
 IN-AD'-E-QUATE, *a.* Not equal to the purpose; insufficient; incomplete.
 IN-AD'-E-QUATE-LY, *ad.* Not fully; not sufficiently.
 IN-AD'-E-QUATE-NESS, *n.* Insufficiency; incompleteness.
 IN-AD-HE'-SION, *n.* Want of adhesion.
 IN-AD-HE'-SIVE, *a.* Not adhering.
 IN-AD-MIS-SI-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being admissible.
 IN-AD-MIS'-SI-BLE, *a.* Not proper to be admitted.
 IN-AD-VERT'-ENCE, *n.* Negligence; oversight; the effect of inattention.

IN-AD-VERT'-ENT, *a.* Negligent; heedless.
 IN-AD-VERT'-ENT-LY, *ad.* With negligence.
 IN-AF-FA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Reservedness in conversation.
 IN-AF'-FA-BLE, *a.* Not affable; reserved.
 IN-AL'-IEN-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be justly alienated; that can not be transferred to another.
 IN-AL'-IEN-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to forbid alienation.
 IN-AL-I-MENT'-AL, *a.* Affording no nourishment.
 IN-AL-TER-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being alterable.
 IN-AL'-TER-A-BLE, *a.* Unalterable.
 IN-AM-O-RA'-TO, [It.] A man in love.
 IN-ANE', *a.* Void; empty; *n.* a void space.
 IN-AN'-I-MATE, *a.* Void of life or spirit.
 IN-A-NI'-TION, *n.* Emptiness; want of fullness.
 IN-AN'-I-TY, *n.* Void space; emptiness.
 IN-AP-PE-TENCE, *n.* Want of appetite or desire.
 IN-AP-PLI-CA-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* Quality of not
 IN-AP'-PLI-CA-BLE-NESS, } being applicable.
 IN-AP'-PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may not be applied.
 IN-AP-PLI-CA'-TION, *n.* Want of application.
 IN-AP'-PO-SITE, *a.* Not apposite or suitable.
 IN-AP-PRE'-CIA-BLE, *a.* Not to be estimated.
 IN-AP-PRÉ-HENS'-IBLE, *a.* Not to be understood.
 IN-AP-PRÉ-HENS'-IVE, *a.* Not apprehensive.
 IN-AP-PRÓACH'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be approached.
 IN-AP-PRÓ'-PRI-ATE, *a.* Unsuitable; unfit.
 IN-AP'-TI-TUDE, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness.
 IN-ÁRCH', *v. t.* To graft by approach, or by joining a cion to a stock without separating it.
 IN-ÁRCH'-ED, *pp.* Grafted by approach.
 IN-ÁRCH'-ING, *n.* The method of grafting by approach.
 IN-AR-TIC'-Ú-LATE, *a.* Not uttered with articulation or a jointing of the organs; indistinct.
 IN-AR-TIC'-Ú-LATE-LY, *ad.* Not with distinct syllables.
 IN-AR-TIC'-Ú-LATE-NESS, *n.* Indistinctness of utterance.
 IN-AR-TIC-Ú-LÁ'-TION, *n.* Indistinctness of utterance.
 IN-AR-TI-FI'-CIAL, *a.* Not done by art; artless.
 IN-AR-TI-FI'-CIAL-LY, *ad.* Without art; artlessly.
 IN-AS-MUCH', *ad.* Such being the case.
 IN-AT-TEN'-TION, *n.* Neglect of attention; disregard.
 IN-ÁT-TENT'-IVE, *a.* Regardless; not listening.
 IN-AT-TENT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* Carelessly; heedlessly.
 IN-AUD'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be heard.
 IN-AUD'-I-BLY, *ad.* In a manner not to be heard.
 IN-AUG'-U-RAL, *a.* Relating to installation; made or pronounced at an inauguration, as an *inaugural* address.
 IN-AUG'-U-RATE, *v. t.* To invest with solemnity; to induct into office.
 IN-AUG-U-RÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of inducting into office with solemnity or ceremonies.
 IN-AUG'-U-RÁ-TÓ-RY, *a.* Pertaining to inauguration.
 IN-AU-RÁ'-TION, *n.* A gilding or covering with gold.
 IN-AU-SPI'-CIOUS, *a.* Unfortunate; unfavorable; ill-omened; unlucky.
 IN-AU-SPI'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* With bad omens.
 IN-AU-SPI'-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Unfavorableness.
 IN'-BÉ-ING, *n.* Inherence; inseparableness.
 IN'-BORN, *a.* Inherited by nature; inherited.
 IN'-BREATH-ED, *a.* Inspired; infused.
 IN'-BRED, *a.* Bred by nature; natural; innate.
 IN'-CÁ, *n.* Before the conquest of Peru, a Peruvian king.
 IN-ÉAGE', *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to confine to any narrow limits.

IN-CAG'-ED, *pp.* Confined in a cage.
 IN-CAG'-ING, *ppr.* Confining in a cage.
 IN-CAL'-CU-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not be calculated.
 IN-CA-LES'-CENCE, *n.* A growing warm; incipient or increasing heat.
 IN-CA-LES'-CENT, *a.* Increasing in heat.
 IN-CAN-DES'-CENCE, *n.* A white heat.
 IN-CAN-DES'-CENT, *a.* Glowing with intense heat.
 IN-CANT'-A'-TION, *n.* Act of enchanting; enchantment.
 IN-CANT'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Dealing by enchantment.
 IN-CA-PA-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* Incapacity; want of
 IN-CA'-PA-BLE-NESS, } power, or of qualifications.
 IN-CA'-PA-BLE, *a.* Wanting capacity sufficient; wanting natural power or capacity to learn, know, or comprehend; not admitting; wanting power equal to a purpose; wanting moral power or disposition; wanting legal qualifications.
 IN-CA-PA'-CIOUS, *a.* Not capacious; not spacious.
 IN-CA-PAC'-I-TATE, *v. t.* To deprive of power; to disqualify; to disable; to render unfit.
 IN-CA-PAC'-I-TA'-TION, *n.* Disqualification; want of capacity.
 IN-CA-PAC'-I-TY, *n.* Want of capacity, or of qualifications.
 IN-CAR'-CE-RATE, *v. t.* [*L. incarceration.*] To imprison; to confine.
 IN-CAR-CE-RA'-TION, *n.* Imprisonment.
 IN-CARN'-ATE, *a.* Clothed in flesh.
 IN-CARN'-A'-TION, *n.* Act of clothing with flesh or of assuming flesh.
 IN-CARN'-A-TIVE, *a.* Causing new flesh to grow.
 IN-CAR'-NA-DINE, *a.* Flesh colored; of a carnation color.
 IN-CASE', *v. t.* To inclose in a case; to cover.
 IN-CAS'-ED, *pp.* Inclosed, as in a case.
 IN-CAT-E-NÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of linking together.
 IN-CAU'-TIOUS, *a.* Unwary; heedless; careless; not circumspect.
 IN-CAU'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Without due caution.
 IN-CAU'-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of caution; heedlessness; want of foresight.
 IN'-CA-VA-TED, *a.* Made hollow, or concave.
 IN-CA-VÁ'-TION, *n.* A hollow place; act of making hollow.
 IN-CEN'-DI-A-RISM, *n.* The act or practice of setting fire to buildings.
 IN-CEN'-DI-A-RY, *n.* One who maliciously burns a house or excites discord.
 IN-CEN'-DI-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the malicious burning of buildings.
 IN'-CENSE, (*in'-cens.*) *n.* Perfume exhaled by fire; the odors of spices and gums burnt in religious rites; the materials used in making perfumes.
 IN'-CENSE, *v. t.* To perfume with odors.
 IN-CENSE', *v. t.* To provoke; to exasperate. It expresses less than *enrage*.
 IN-CENS-ED, *pp.* Perfumed with incense.
 IN-CENS'-ED, *pp.* Provoked; irritated.
 IN-CENSE'-MENT, *n.* Irritation; exasperation.
 IN-CENS-ING, *ppr.* Provoking; making angry.
 IN-CEN'-SION, *n.* The act of kindling.
 IN-CENS-IVE, *a.* Tending to provoke or excite.
 IN-CEN'-TIVE, *a.* Exciting; encouraging.
 IN-CEN'-TIVE, *n.* Incitement; that which encourages; that which moves the mind, or operates on the passions.
 IN-CEP'-TION, *n.* A beginning; first attempt.
 IN-CEP'-TIVE, *a.* Beginning; commencing.
 IN-CER'-TAIN, *a.* Uncertain; doubtful.
 IN-CER'-TAIN-TY, *n.* Uncertainty, *which see*.
 IN-CER'-TI-TUDE, *n.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness.
 IN-CES'-SAN-CY, *n.* Unintermitted continuance.
 IN-CES'-SANT, *a.* Unceasing; continual.

IN-CES'-SANT-LY, *ad.* Without intermission; unceasingly.
 IN'-CEST, *n.* Cohabitation of persons within prohibited degrees of kindred.
 IN-CEST'-Û-OUS, *a.* Consisting in incest, or guilty of it.
 IN-CEST'-Û-OUS-LY, *ad.* With the crime of incest.
 IN-CEST'-Û-OUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being incestuous.
 INCH, *n.* The twelfth part of a foot; *proverbially*, a small quantity or degree.
 IN-CHAS'-TI-TY, *n.* Lewdness; unchastity.
 IN'-CHO-ATE, *a.* Begun; commenced.
 IN'-CHO-ATE-LY, *ad.* In an incipient degree.
 IN-CHO-Á'-TION, *n.* Act of beginning; inception.
 IN-CHÓ'-A-TIVE, *a.* Inceptive; beginning.
 IN'-CI-DENCE, *n.* A falling on; manner of falling.
 IN'-CI-DENT, *a.* Falling on; liable to fall on; casual; appertaining to.
 IN'-CI-DENT, *n.* That which happens; an event; that which happens aside of the main design.
 IN-CI-DENT'-ÁL, *a.* Accidental; casual; coming without design.
 IN-CI-DENT'-AL-LY, *ad.* By accident; without intention.
 IN-CIN'-E-RATE, *v. t.* To burn to ashes.
 IN-CIN-E-RÁ'-TION, *n.* A burning to ashes.
 IN-CIP'-I-EN-CY, *n.* Beginning; commencement.
 IN-CIP'-I-ENT, *a.* Beginning; commencing.
 IN-CIR-CUM-SPEC'-TION, *n.* Want of caution.
 IN-CISE', *v. t.* To cut in; to carve.
 IN-CIS'-ION, *n.* A cutting; cut, gash; the separation of the surface of any substance by a sharp instrument.
 IN-CY'-SIVE, *a.* Cutting; *incisive* teeth, in animals, are the fore teeth; the cutters.
 IN-CY'-SOR, *n.* A cutter; a fore tooth.
 IN-CY'-SO-RY, *a.* Having the quality of cutting.
 IN-CIS'-URE, *n.* A cut; an incision.
 IN-CY'-TANT, *n.* That which incites or stimulates.
 IN-CI-TA'-TION, *n.* Act of moving to action; incitement.
 IN-CITE', *v. t.* To move or rouse to action.
 IN-CITE'-MENT, *n.* That which moves the mind; motive; incentive.
 IN-CIT'-ER, *n.* He that excites to action.
 IN-CIT'-ING, *ppr.* Rousing to action; exciting.
 IN-CI-VIL'-I-TY, *n.* Want of civility; rudeness.
 IN-CIV'-ISM, *n.* Want of civism or patriotism.
 IN-CLÁSP', *v. t.* To clasp; to hold fast.
 IN'-CLE, *n.* A kind of tape made of linen.
 IN-CLEM'-EN-CY, *n.* Severity; rigor; roughness.
 IN-CLEM'-ENT, *a.* Not mild; rough; boisterous.
 IN-CLIN'-A-BLE, *a.* Leaning; somewhat disposed.
 IN-CLI-NÁ'-TION, *n.* A leaning; tendency; slope; love; desire. *In geometry*, the angle made by two planes that meet.
 IN-CLINE', *v. t.* or *i.* [*L. inclino*; *Gr. κλίνω*; *A. S. hlinian*; *Russ. klonyu*; *Fr. incliner.*] To lean; to bend; to bow; to stoop; to dispose.
 IN-CLIN'-ED, *pp.* Bent; disposed; sloping.
 IN-CLIN'-ING, *ppr.* Leaning; sloping.
 IN-CLOIS'-TER, *v. t.* To shut up or confine in a cloister.
 IN-CLOÛSE, *v. t.* To surround; to shut in; to fence.
 IN-CLÓŠ'-ED, *pp.* Encompassed; fenced.
 IN-CLÓŠ'-ER, *n.* One who surrounds or fences.
 IN-CLÓŠ'-ING, *ppr.* Encompassing; covering and sealing.
 IN-CLÓŠ'-URE, *n.* Place inclosed; thing inclosed.
 IN-CLOUD', *v. t.* To darken; to obscure.

IN-CLŪDE', *v. t.* To comprehend; to hold; to comprise.
 IN-CLŪD'-ING, *ppr.* Comprehending; comprising.
 IN-CLŪ'-SION, *n.* Act of including or comprising.
 IN-CLŪ'-SIVE, *a.* Comprehending; taking in.
 IN-CLŪ'-SIVE-LY, *ad.* Together; by including both.
 IN-CO-AG'-U-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not be con-
 creted or coagulated.
 IN-CO-ERC'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be forced or
 compelled.
 IN-COG',
 IN-COG'-NI-TO, } *ad.* In concealment or disguise.
 IN-COG'-I-TANCE, } *n.* Want of the power of
 IN-COG'-I-TAN-CY, } thinking.
 IN-COG'-I-TANT, *a.* Not thinking, or having power
 to think.
 IN-COG'-I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Wanting the power of
 thought.
 IN-COG'-NI-ZA-BLE, (in-eog'-ni-za-ble, or in-
 eon'-i-za-ble,) *a.* That can not be recognized, or
 distinctly known.
 IN-CO-HER'-ENCE, } *n.* Want of connection; in-
 IN-CO-HER'-EN-CY, } consistency; looseness, or
 unconnected state of parts.
 IN-CO-HER'-ENT, *a.* Not connected; inconsis-
 tent.
 IN-CO-HER'-ENT-LY, *ad.* Unconnectedly; loosely.
 IN-CO-IN'-CI-DENCE, *n.* Want of agreement.
 IN-CO-IN'-CI-DENT, *a.* Not coincident or agree-
 ing.
 IN-COM-BUST-I-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* The quality of
 IN-COM-BUST'-I-BLE-NESS, } being incapable
 of being burnt.
 IN-COM-BUST'-I-BLE, *a.* That will not burn.
 IN-COME, (in'-eum,) *n.* Rent; profit accruing
 from property or business. *Income* is generally ap-
 plied to the gain of private persons, *revenue* to
 that of a sovereign or state.
 IN-COM-MEN'-DAM, [law L.] *In England,*
 to hold a vacant living in *commendam*, is to hold
 it by favor of the owner, till a proper pastor is
 provided.
 IN-COM-MENS-Ū-RA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality
 of having no common measure.
 IN-COM-MENS-Ū-RA-BLE, *a.* Having no com-
 mon measure.
 IN-COM-MENS-Ū-RATE, *a.* Not of equal ex-
 tent; not admitting a common measure.
 IN-COM-MODE', *v. t.* To disturb; to molest; to
 trouble.
 IN-COM-MŌ'-DI-OUS, *a.* Inconvenient; trouble-
 some.
 IN-COM-MŌ'-DI-OUS-LY, *ad.* With inconveni-
 ence.
 IN-COM-MŌ'-DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Inconvenience.
 IN-COM-MŪ'-NI-CA-BLE, *a.* That can not be
 communicated or revealed to others.
 IN-COM-MŪ'-NI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality
 of not being capable of communication.
 IN-COM-MŪ'-NI-CA-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be
 imparted.
 IN-COM-MŪ'-NI-CA-TING, *a.* Having no com-
 munion.
 IN-COM-MŪ'-NI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Not disposed to
 communicate or hold conversation or intercourse
 with.
 IN-COM-MU-TA-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* The quality of
 IN-COM-MŪT'-A-BLE-NESS, } being not com-
 mutable.
 IN-COM-MŪT'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be ex-
 changed or commuted with another.
 IN-COM-MŪT'-A-BLY, *ad.* Without mutual ex-
 change.
 IN-COM-PACT', *a.* Not compact; not close or
 solid.

IN-COM'-PARA-BLE, *a.* That admits no compa-
 rison; usually in a *good sense*, but it may be pro-
 perly used in a *bad sense*.
 IN-COM'-PARA-BLY, *ad.* Beyond comparison;
 without competition.
 IN-COM-PAS'-SION-ATE, *a.* Void of pity; cruel.
 IN-COM-PAS'-SION-ATE-LY, *ad.* Without pity
 or tenderness.
 IN-COM-PAT'-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Irreconcilable in-
 consistency or disagreement.
 IN-COM-PAT'-I-BLE, *a.* Irreconcilably inconsis-
 tent; irreconcilably differing or disagreeing; incon-
 gruous, as *incompatible* tempers; legally or consti-
 tutionally inconsistent.
 IN-COM-PAT'-I-BLY, *ad.* Inconsistently.
 IN-COM-PE-TENCE, } *n.* Insufficiency; inabil-
 IN-COM-PE-TEN-CY, } ity; want of adequate
 means, or of legal power.
 IN-COM-PE-TENT, *a.* Wanting adequate powers
 of mind; wanting due strength or suitable facul-
 ties; wanting the legal qualifications; insufficient;
 improper.
 IN-COM-PE-TENT-LY, *ad.* Inadequately.
 IN-COM-LETE', *a.* Not finished; imperfect.
 IN-COM-LETE'-LY, *ad.* Imperfectly.
 IN-COM-LETE'-NESS, *n.* Unfinished state; de-
 fectiveness.
 IN-COM-PLEX', *a.* Not complex; simple.
 IN-COM-PLI'-ANCE, *n.* Defect of compliance.
 IN-COM-PLI'-ANT, *a.* Not yielding to request.
 IN-COM-POS'-ITE, *a.* Uncompounded; simple.
 IN-COM-PRE-HENS-I-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* The qual-
 IN-COM-PRE-HENS'-I-BLE-NESS, } ity of be-
 ing incomprehensible.
 IN-COM-PRE-HENS'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be
 understood.
 IN-COM-PRE-HENS'-I-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be
 intelligible.
 IN-COM-PRE-HEN'-SION, *n.* Want of under-
 standing.
 IN-COM-PRESS-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of
 resisting compression into a smaller space.
 IN-COM-PRESS'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be re-
 duced into a smaller compass.
 IN-CON-CEAL'-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of con-
 cealment.
 IN-CON-CEIV'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be con-
 ceived by the mind; incomprehensible.
 IN-CON-CEIV'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of
 being inconceivable.
 IN-CON-CEIV'-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond comprehen-
 sion.
 IN-CON-CIN'-NI-TY, *n.* Want of proportion.
 IN-CON-CLŪD'-ING, *a.* Inferring no consequence.
 IN-CON-CLŪ'-SIVE, *a.* Not determining a ques-
 tion.
 IN-CON-CLŪ'-SIVE-LY, *ad.* Not conclusively.
 IN-CON-CLŪ'-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Want of evidence
 for full proof.
 IN-CON-CŌCT'-ED, *a.* Not fully digested.
 IN-CON-CŌCT'-TION, *n.* State of indigestion; un-
 ripeness.
 IN-CON-DENS-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Quality of not
 being condensable.
 IN-CON-DENS'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be con-
 densed.
 IN-CON-FORM'-I-TY, *n.* Want of conformity.
 IN-CON-GE'-NI-AL, *a.* Not of a like nature; un-
 suitable.
 IN-CON-GE-NI-AL'-I-TY, *n.* Unlikeness of na-
 ture.
 IN-CON'-GRU-ENT, *a.* Inconsistent; unsuitable.
 IN-CON-GRŪ'-I-TY, *n.* Inconsistency; unsuitable-
 ness of one thing to another.
 IN-CON'-GRU-ŌUS, *a.* Not consistent; not agree-
 able; unsuitable; improper.
 IN-CON'-GRU-ŌUS-LY, *ad.* Unsuitably.
 IN-CON-NEC'-TION, *n.* Want of connection.

- IN-COON'-SCION-A-BLE, *a.* Having no sense of good or evil.
 IN-CON'-SE-QUENT, *a.* Not following from the premises.
 IN-CON-SE-QUEN'-TIAL, *a.* Not following; of no importance.
 IN-CON-SID'-ER-A-BLE, *a.* Not of great amount or importance; small; trivial.
 IN-CON-SID'-ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Smallness; trivialness.
 IN-CON-SID'-ER-ATE, *a.* Heedless; thoughtless; without regard to safety or propriety.
 IN-CON-SID'-ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* Without due consideration or regard to consequences.
 IN-CON-SID'-ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Carelessness; rashness.
 IN-CON-SID-ER-A'-TION, *n.* Want of consideration.
 IN-CON-SIST'-EN-CY, *n.* Contrariety; incongruity; absurdity in argument or narration.
 IN-CON-SIST'-ENT, *a.* Incongruous; incompatible; not suitable; not uniform, being contrary at different times.
 IN-CON-SIST'-ENT-LY, *ad.* Without consistency.
 IN-CON-SOL'-A-BLE, *a.* Not admitting comfort.
 IN-CON-SOL'-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to admit comfort.
 IN-CON'-SO-NANCE, *n.* Discordance of sounds.
 IN-CON'-SO-NANT, *a.* Not agreeing; discordant.
 IN-CON-SPIC'-U-OUS, *a.* Not conspicuous.
 IN-CON'-STAN-CY, *n.* Unsteadiness; fickleness; instability of affection.
 IN-CON'-STANT, *a.* Unstable; changeable; subject to change of opinion or purpose.
 IN-CON'-STANT-LY, *ad.* With changeableness.
 IN-CON-SUM'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be consumed.
 IN-CON-SUM'-MATE, *a.* Not complete; unfinished.
 IN-CON-SUM'-MATE-NESS, *n.* Incompleteness.
 IN-CON-TEST'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be disputed; too clear to be controverted.
 IN-CON-TEST'-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond all dispute; in a manner to preclude debate.
 IN-CON'-TI-NENCE, *n.* Unchastity; intemperance.
 IN-CON'-TI-NENT, *a.* Unchaste; lewd.
 IN-CON'-TI-NENT-LY, *ad.* Unchastely.
 IN-CON-TRÖLL'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be controlled.
 IN-CON-TRÖLL'-A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner admitting no control.
 IN-CON-TRO-VERT'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be disputed.
 IN-CON-TRO-VERT'-I-BLY, *ad.* Beyond dispute.
 IN-CON-VEN'-I-ENCE, *n.* Unfitness; that which troubles or gives uneasiness.
 IN-CON-VEN'-I-ENT, *a.* Inconvenient; unsuitable.
 IN-CON-VEN'-I-ENT-LY, *ad.* Unsuitably; in a manner to give trouble.
 IN-CON-VERS'-A-BLE, *a.* Unsocial; not affable.
 IN-CON'-VERS-ANT, *a.* Not versed; not familiar.
 IN-CON-VERT-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being changeable into something else.
 IN-CON-VERT'-I-BLE, *a.* Not convertible into another thing.
 IN-CON-VINC'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be convinced.
 IN-COR'-PO-RAL, } *a.* Not consisting of matter or body; not material.
 IN-COR-PO'-RE-AL, }
 IN-COR-PO-RAL'-I-TY, *n.* Immateriality.
 IN-COR'-PO-RATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. incorporer*; *L. incorporo.*] *In pharmacy,* to mix different ingredients in one mass; to embody one substance with another; to associate in another government or empire; to form into a legal body.
 IN-COR'-PO-RATE, *v. i.* To unite so as to make a part of another body.
 IN-COR-PO-RA'-TION, *n.* Act of incorporating, union of ingredients.
 IN-COR-PÖ'-RE-AL, *a.* Not consisting of matter; immaterial.
 IN-COR-PÖ'-RE-AL-LY, *ad.* Immaterially.
 IN-COR-RECT', *a.* Not correct; inaccurate faultily.
 IN-COR-RECT'-LY, *ad.* In an inaccurate manner.
 IN-COR-RECT'-NESS, *n.* Inaccuracy; error.
 IN-COR'-RI-GI-BLE, *a.* That can not be corrected.
 IN-COR'-RI-GI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Hopeless depravity.
 IN-COR'-RI-GI-BLY, *ad.* Beyond hope of amendment.
 IN-COR-RUPT', *a.* Free from corruption; sound.
 IN-COR-RUPT-I-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* The quality of
 IN-COR-RUPT'-I-BLE-NESS, } being incapable of decay or corruption.
 IN-COR-RUPT'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be corrupted or seduced from integrity.
 IN-COR-RUP'-TION, *n.* A state of exemption from decay.
 IN-COR-RÜPT'-NESS, *n.* Exemption from decay.
 IN-CRAS'-SATE, *v. t.* To make thick or dense.
 IN-CRAS'-SATE, *v. i.* To become thick or dense.
 IN-CRAS-SA'-TION, *n.* Act of making thick.
 IN-CRAS'-SA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of making thick.
 IN-CREASE', *v. i.* [*L. cresco.*] 1. To become greater in bulk and quantity. 2. To become more violent; to become more bright; to swell; to rise.
 IN-CREASE', *v. t.* To augment or make greater in bulk; to advance in quality; to extend; to aggravate.
 IN-CREASE, *n.* Addition; augmentation.
 IN-CREAS'-ED, *pp.* Augmented; made larger.
 IN-CREAS'-ING, *ppr.* Growing or making larger.
 IN-CRED-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of surpassing belief.
 IN-CRED'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be believed.
 IN-CRED'-I-BLY, *ad.* So as not to deserve belief.
 IN-CRE-DÜ'-LI-TY, *n.* Indisposition to believe.
 IN-CRED'-Ü-LOUS, *a.* Not believing.
 IN-CRED'-Ü-LOUS-NESS, *n.* A withholding of belief.
 IN'-CRE-MENT, *n.* Increase; augmentation.
 IN-CRE-PÄ'-TION, *n.* Rebuke; a chiding.
 IN-CRES'-CENT, *a.* Increasing; growing.
 IN-CRUST', *v. t.* To cover with a crust.
 IN-CRUST-A'-TION, *n.* Act of incrusting; a crust.
 IN-CRYS'-TAL-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be crystalized.
 IN'-CU-BATE, *v. i.* To sit on, as eggs; to brood.
 IN-CU-BA'-TION, *n.* Act of sitting on, as eggs.
 IN'-CU-BUS, *n.* The nightmare; a demon.
 IN-CUL'-CATE, *v. t.* To enforce, or urge upon.
 IN-CUL-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of inculcating.
 IN-CUL'-PA-BLE, *a.* Unblamable.
 IN-CUL'-PATE, *v. t.* To blame; to censure.
 IN-CUL-PA'-TION, *n.* Censure; blame.
 IN-CULT', }
 IN-CUL-TI-VA'-TED, } *a.* Untilled.
 IN-CUL-TI-VA'-TION, *n.* Want of cultivation; neglect.
 IN-CUM'-BEN-CY, *n.* The possession of an office.
 IN-CUM'-BENT, *n.* One who has a benefice, or who is in present possession of an office.
 IN-CUM'-BENT, *a.* Imposed as a duty; resting on; indispensable.

IN-CUM-BER, *v. t.* To burden with a load; to clog.
 IN-CUM-BER-ED, *pp.* Loaded; burdened; clogged.
 IN-CUM-BRANCE, *n.* A burdensome load; clog.
 IN-CUR', *v. t.* To become liable to; to deserve; to bring on.
 IN-CUR-A-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* State of being in-
 IN-CUR-A-BLE-NESS, } curable, or of not ad-
 mitting cure or remedy.
 IN-CUR-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be cured or healed.
 IN-CUR-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be incurable.
 IN-CUR-I-OS-I-TY, *n.* Want of curiosity; indifference.
 IN-CUR-I-OUS, *a.* Not having curiosity; inattentive.
 IN-CUR-I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of inquisitiveness.
 IN-CUR-RED, *pp.* Brought on.
 IN-CUR-RING, *ppr.* Becoming subject to.
 IN-CUR-SION, *n.* Inroad; invasion; attack; an entering into territory with hostile intention.
 IN-CURV-ATE, *v. t.* To bend; to make crooked.
 IN-CURV-ATE, *a.* Bent or curved inward.
 IN-CURV-Ā-TION, *n.* Act of bending.
 IN-CURV-I-TY, *n.* A bent state; crookedness.
 IN-DEB-I-TĀ-TUS AS-SUMP-SIT, [L.] *In law*, an action to recover damages for non-fulfillment of a contract.
 IN-DEBT-ED, *a.* Being in debt; obliged by something received.
 IN-DEBT-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being indebted.
 IN-DE-CEN-CY, *n.* That which is unbecoming in manner or language.
 IN-DE-CENT, *a.* Offensive to modesty or delicacy.
 IN-DE-CENT-LY, *ad.* In a manner to offend delicacy.
 IN-DE-CID-Ū-OUS, *a.* Not falling; lasting; evergreen.
 IN-DE-CIS-ION, *n.* Want of decision, or firmness of purpose; irresolution.
 IN-DE-CY-SIVE, *a.* Not deciding; unsettled; wavering.
 IN-DE-CY-SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being unsettled.
 IN-DE-CLIN-A-BLE, *a.* Not varied in termination.
 IN-DE-CLIN-A-BLY, *ad.* Without variation.
 IN-DE-COM-PŌS-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be decomposed.
 IN-DE-CŌ-ROUS, or IN-DEC'-O-ROUS, *a.* Indecent; unbecoming; violating good manners.
 IN-DE-CŌ-ROUS-LY, or IN-DEC'-O-ROUS-LY, *ad.* In an unbecoming manner.
 IN-DE-CŌ-ROUS-NESS, or IN-DEC'-O-ROUS-NESS, *n.* Violation of good manners.
 IN-DE-CŌ-RUM, *n.* Impropriety of conduct.
 IN-DEED', *ad.* In fact; in truth; in reality.
 IN-DE-FAT'-I-GA-BLE, *a.* Unworn; untired; not exhausted by labor.
 IN-DE-FAT'-I-GA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unwornness.
 IN-DE-FAT'-I-GA-BLY, *ad.* Without weariness.
 IN-DE-FEA-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being indefeasible.
 IN-DE-FEA-SI-BLE, *a.* That can not be defeated; that can not be made void.
 IN-DE-FEA-SI-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be defeated.
 IN-DE-FECT-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The being subject to no defect or decay.
 IN-DE-FECT-I-BLE, *a.* Not liable to failure or decay.
 IN-DE-FENS-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Quality of not being capable of defense.
 IN-DE-FENS-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be defended or vindicated.

IN-DE-FI'-CIENT, *a.* Not deficient; not failing.
 IN-DE-FIN'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be defined.
 IN-DEF'-I-NITE, *a.* Not limited or defined; as, an indefinite time; that has no certain limits, or to which the human mind can assign none; as, *indefinite* space.
 IN-DEF'-I-NITE-LY, *ad.* Without limitation.
 IN-DEF'-I-NITE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being indefinite.
 IN-DE-LIB-E-RATE, *a.* Unpremeditated.
 IN-DE-LIB-E-RĀ-TION, *n.* State of not deliberating.
 IN-DEL-I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being indelible.
 IN-DEL-I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *indelebile*; L. *indelebilis*.]
 1. Not to be blotted out. 2. Not to be annulled. 3. That can not be effaced or lost; that can not be blotted out.
 IN-DEL-I-BLY, *ad.* So as to be indelible.
 IN-DEL-I-ĒA-CY, *n.* Want of delicacy or decency.
 IN-DEL-I-ĒATE, *a.* Offensive to purity and good manners.
 IN-DEL-I-ĒATE-LY, *ad.* In an indecent manner.
 IN-DEM-NI-FI-ĒĀ-TION, *n.* Reimbursement of loss, &c.
 IN-DEM-NI-FI-ED, *pp.* Saved harmless.
 IN-DEM-NI-FŪ, *v. t.* To save harmless; to reimburse.
 IN-DEM-NI-FŪ-ING, *ppr.* Making good.
 IN-DEM-NI-TY, *n.* Security given to save harmless.
 IN-DE-MON'-STRA-BLE, *a.* Not to be demonstrated.
 IN-DEN'-I-ZEN, *v. t.* To make free of a city.
 IN-DENT', *v. t.* [in and Fr. *dent*; L. *dens*, a tooth.] To notch; to bind to service.
 IN-DENT', *n.* A cut or notch in the margin.
 IN-DENT'-Ā-TION, *n.* A cut; notch; recess.
 IN-DENT'-ED, *pp.* Cut in the edge into points, like teeth; bound out by indented writings; bound out by writings, or by covenants in writing.
 IN-DENT'-ING, *ppr.* Notching; binding out.
 IN-DENT'-URE, *n.* A writing containing a contract. Indentures are generally duplicates laid together and *indented*, that is, notched; so that the two papers or parchments correspond to each other. But *indenting* is often neglected, while the writings or counterparts retain the name of *indentures*.
 IN-DE-PEND'-ENCE, *n.* Exemption from control; a state of not being dependent on others; a state of mind in which a person acts without bias or influence from others.
 IN-DE-PEND'-ENT, *a.* Not subject to control.
 IN-DE-PEND'-ENT-LY, *ad.* Without dependence.
 IN-DEP'-RE-ĒA-BLE, *a.* That can not be depreciated.
 IN-DE-SCRIB'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be described.
 IN-DE-SCRIP'-TIVE, *a.* Not descriptive.
 IN-DE-SERT', *n.* Want of merit or worth.
 IN-DES'-I-NENT, *a.* Not ceasing; perpetual.
 IN-DE-STRUC-TI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Quality of resisting decay and destruction.
 IN-DE-STRUC-TI-BLE, *a.* That can not be destroyed.
 IN-DE-TERM'-IN-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be determined.
 IN-DE-TERM'-IN-ATE, *a.* Indefinite; unlimited.
 IN-DE-TERM'-IN-ATE-LY, *ad.* Without certainty.
 IN-DE-TERM'-IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* A being indefinite.
 IN-DE-TERM-IN-Ā-TION, *n.* Want of determination.
 IN-DE-TERM-IN-ED, *a.* Undecided; unsettled.

IN-DE-VO'-TION, *n.* Want of devotion, absence of devout affection.
 IN-DE-VOUT', *a.* Not devout; not religious.
 IN-DE-VOUT'-LY, *ad.* Without devotion.
 IN-DEX, *n.* *plu.* INDEXES, or INDICES. [*L. indicō*, to show.] That which points out; the hand that points to any thing; a table of the contents of a book; *in anatomy*, the forefinger; *in arithmetic*, the exponent.
 IN-DEX'-IC-AL, *a.* Having the form of an index.
 IN-DEX-TER'-I-TY, *n.* Unhandiness; want of readiness.
 IN'-DI-AN, (ind'-yan,) *a.* Pertaining to the Indies, East or West.
 IN'-DI-AN, *n.* A native of the Indies.
 IN'-DIA-RUB-BER, *n.* Caoutchouc; a substance of extraordinary elasticity.
 IN'-DIAN-CORN, *n.* A plant; the maize.
 IN'-DIAN-FIG, *n.* A plant of the genus Cactus.
 IN'-DIAN-INK, *n.* A substance brought from China, and used for water colors; it is in rolls or square cakes, and is said to consist of lamp-black and animal glue.
 IN'-DI-CANT, *a.* Showing; pointing out.
 IN'-DI-CATE, *v. t.* To show; to point out.
 IN'-DI-CA'-TION, *n.* A showing; sign; token.
 IN-DIC'-A-TIVE, *a.* Pointing out; showing.
 IN-DIC'-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By showing.
 IN'-DI-CA-TOR, *n.* He or that which shows.
 IN'-DI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to show.
 IN-DICT', (in-dite') *v. t.* To accuse by a jury.
 IN-DICT'-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to indictment.
 IN-DICT'-MENT, *n.* A formal accusation by a grand jury.
 IN-DIC'-TION, *n.* Declaration; a cycle of fifteen years.
 IN'-DIES, *n. plu.* of INDIA.
 IN-DIF'-FER-ENCE, *n.* 1. Equipose or neutrality of mind. 2. Impartiality; unconcernedness; a state in which there is no difference.
 IN-DIF'-FER-ENT, *a.* Unconcerned; impartial; not good.
 IN-DIF'-FER-ENT-LY, *ad.* Tolerably; poorly.
 IN'-DI-GENCE, *n.* Need; poverty; want of estate.
 IN'-DI-GENE, *n.* A native of the soil or country.
 IN-DIG'-E-NOUS, *a.* Native in the country.
 IN'-DI-GENT, *a.* Needy; poor; destitute.
 IN-DI-GEST'-ED, *a.* Not digested; crude; not reduced to form.
 IN-DI-GEST'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be digested.
 IN-DI-GES'-TION, *n.* State of being indigested.
 IN-DIG'-NANT, *a.* Affected with anger and disdain.
 IN-DIG'-NANT-LY, *ad.* With anger and disdain.
 IN-DIG-NA'-TION, *n.* Anger mingled with contempt.
 IN-DIG'-NI-TY, *n.* Insult; contempt.
 IN'-DI-GO, *n.* A plant that dyes blue.
 IN-DIL'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Not dilatory or slow.
 IN-DIL'-I-GENCE, *n.* Slothfulness; inactivity.
 IN-DIL'-I-GENT, *a.* Not diligent; slothful.
 IN-DI-RECT', *a.* Not straight; oblique; unfair; tending to mislead or deceive.
 IN-DI-REC'-TION, *n.* Oblique course.
 IN-DI-RECT'-LY, *ad.* Obliquely; unfairly; not by direct means.
 IN-DI-RECT'-NESS, *n.* Obliquity; unfairness; dishonesty.
 IN-DIS-CERN'-I-BLE, *a.* Not discernable, or visible; not discoverable.
 IN-DIS-CERN'-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being indiscernible.
 IN-DIS-CERP'-TI-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being separated.
 IN-DIS'-CI-PLIN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be disciplined.
 IN-DIS-COV'-ER-A-BLE, *a.* Undiscoverable.
 IN-DIS-CREET', *a.* Imprudent; injudicious.
 IN-DIS-CREET'-LY, *ad.* Imprudently; unwisely.

IN-DIS-CRE'-TION, (in-dis-kresh'-un,) *n.* Imprudence; folly; want of discretion.
 IN-DIS-CRIM'-IN-ATE, *a.* Undistinguishing or undistinguished; confused; undistinguishable.
 IN-DIS-CRIM'-IN-ATE-LY, *ad.* Without distinction.
 IN-DIS-CRIM'-IN-A-TING, *a.* Not making distinction.
 IN-DIS-CRIM-IN-A'-TION, *n.* Want of distinguishing.
 IN-DIS-PENS'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be spared; absolutely necessary.
 IN-DIS-PENS'-A-BLY, *ad.* Necessarily; absolutely.
 IN-DIS-PŌSE', *v. t.* To disincline; to render unfit; to disorder slightly; to make unfavorable or disinclined.
 IN-DIS-PŌS'-ED, *pp.* Disinclined; *a.* slightly disordered; unwell.
 IN-DIS-PŌS'-ED-NESS, *n.* Disinclination.
 IN-DIS-PŌS'-ING, *pp.* Disinclining; disordering.
 IN-DIS-PO-SI'-TION, *n.* Disinclination; ill state; slight disorder of the body; want of tendency or affinity.
 IN-DIS'-PU-TA-BLE, *a.* That can not be controverted.
 IN-DIS'-PU-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being indisputable.
 IN-DIS'-PU-TA-BLY, *ad.* Without question.
 IN-DIS-PU'-TED, *a.* Not controverted; undisputed.
 IN-DIS-SO-LU-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Quality of not being capable of becoming liquid.
 IN-DIS'-SO-LU-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being melted or dissolved; that can not be rightfully violated; not to be broken.
 IN-DIS'-SO-LU-BLE-NESS, *n.* Indissolubility.
 IN-DIS'-SO-LU-BLY, *ad.* So as to resist dissolution.
 IN-DIS-SOLV'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be dissolved.
 IN-DIS-TINCT', *a.* Confused; obscure; imperfect; faint; not presenting clear or well defined images.
 IN-DIS-TINCT'-LY, *ad.* Not clearly; obscurely.
 IN-DIS-TINCT'-TION, } *n.* Want of distinction;
 IN-DIS-TINCT'-NESS, } want of clearness; confusedness.
 IN-DIS-TIN'-GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be distinguished.
 IN-DIS-TURB'-ANCE, *n.* Calmness; quiet; repose.
 IN-DITE', *v. t.* [*L. indicō, indictum.*] To dictate; to compose in writing.
 IN-DITE'-MENT, *n.* Act of inditing.
 IN-DI-VID'-U-AL, *a.* Numerically one; pertaining to one only.
 IN-DI-VID'-U-AL, *n.* A single person or thing.
 IN-DI-VID'-U-AL-ISM, *n.* The state of individual interest, or attachment to the interests of an individual in preference to the common interests of society.
 IN-DI-VID-U-AL'-I-TY, *n.* Separate existence.
 IN-DI-VID'-U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To select or mark as an individual.
 IN-DI-VID'-U-AL-LY, *ad.* Singly; with separate existence.
 IN-DI-VID'-U-ATE, *v. t.* To separate; to distinguish.
 IN-DI-VID-U-A'-TION, *n.* Act of making single.
 IN-DI-VIN'-I-TY, *n.* Want of Divine power.
 IN-DI-VIS-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being indivisible.
 IN-DI-VIS'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be divided.
 IN-DŌ'-CI-BLE, (in-dō'-si-bl or in-dos'-si-bl,) *a.* Unteachable; untractable.
 IN-DŌ'-CILE, (in-dō'-sil or in-dos'-sil,) *a.* That can not be easily taught.

IN-DO-CIL-I-TY, *n.* Unteachableness; intractableness.
 IN-DOE'-TRIN-ATE, *v. t.* To instruct in principles.
 IN-DOE'-TRIN-A'-TION, *n.* Instruction in principles.
 IN-DO-LENCE, *n.* [*L. indolentia.*] Literally, freedom from pain; habitual idleness; laziness.
 IN-DO-LENT, *a.* Habitually idle; lazy.
 IN-DO-LENT-LY, *ad.* Lazily; sluggishly.
 IN-DORS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be assigned by indorsement.
 IN-DORSE', (in-dors'), *v. t.* To write on the back of a paper; to assign by indorsement; to approve.
 IN-DORS-ÉE', *n.* One to whom a note is assigned by indorsement.
 IN-DORS'-ER, *n.* One who writes his name on the back of a note or bill, and thus renders himself liable to pay the note or bill.
 IN-DORSE'-MENT, *n.* A writing on the back of a note; that which is written on the back of a note.
 IN-DU'-BI-TA-BLE, *a.* Admitting of no doubt.
 IN-DU'-BI-TA-BLY, *ad.* Certainly; unquestionably.
 IN-DUCE', *v. t.* To lead or influence by persuasion; to prevail on; to cause.
 IN-DUC'-ED, *pp.* Incited; prevailed on.
 IN-DUCE'-MENT, *n.* That which induces; motive.
 IN-DUC'-ER, *n.* He or that which induces.
 IN-DUCT', *v. t.* To bring in; to put in possession.
 IN-DUCT'-ILE, *a.* Not capable of being drawn.
 IN-DUC-TIL-I-TY, *n.* Incapacity of being extended by drawing.
 IN-DUC'-TION, *n.* 1. Introduction; inference. *In logic*, the act of drawing a conclusion from two or more propositions. 2. The method of reasoning from particulars to generals, or the inferring of one general proposition from several particular ones. 3. The introduction of a clergyman into a benefice.
 IN-DUC'-TIVE, *a.* Leading to inference.
 IN-DUC'-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By induction or inference.
 IN-DUCT'-OR, *n.* One who inducts into office.
 IN-DUE', (in-dü'), *v. t.* To invest; to clothe; to endow.
 IN-DÜ'-ED, *pp.* Clothed; vested; endowed.
 IN-DÜE'-MENT, *n.* A putting on; endowment.
 IN-DÜ'-ING, *ppr.* Investing; furnishing.
 IN-DULGE', *v. t.* To suffer to be; to gratify; to favor; to humor; to permit to enjoy.
 IN-DULG'-ED, *pp.* Permitted; gratified.
 IN-DUL'-GENCE, } *n.* Forbearance of restraint;
 IN-DUL'-GEN-CY, } gratification; favor. *In the Romish Church*, remission of the punishment due to sins, granted by the Pope or the church.
 IN-DULG'-ENT, *a.* Yielding to wishes; humoring; gratifying; mild.
 IN-DULG'-ENT-LY, *ad.* With indulgence; with unrestrained enjoyment.
 IN-DULG'-ER, *n.* One who indulges.
 IN-DULG'-ING, *ppr.* Humoring; gratifying; permitting to enjoy or practice.
 IN-DU-RATE', *v. i. or t.* To harden; to make compact.
 IN-DU-RÄ'-TION, *n.* Act or process of hardening.
 IN-DUS'-TRI-AL, *a.* Consisting in industry.
 IN-DUS'-TRI-OUS, *a.* Habitually diligent; assiduous.
 IN-DUS'-TRI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Diligently; assiduously.
 IN-DUS'-TRY, *n.* Habitual or constant diligence; steady attention to business.
 IN-DWELL'-ING, *a.* Residing within.
 IN-DWELL'-ING, *n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul.
 IN-E'-BRI-ANT, *a.* Intoxicating.

IN-E'-BRI-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. inebrio*, to intoxicate; *ebrius*, soaked, drunken.] 1. To make drunk; to intoxicate. 2. To disorder the senses; to stupefy.
 IN-E'-BRI-ATE, *v. i.* To be or become intoxicated.
 IN-E'-BRI-ATE, *n.* An habitual drunkard.
 IN-E'-BRI-AT-ED, *pp.* Intoxicated; drunk.
 IN-E'-BRI-A'-TING, *ppr.* Intoxicating; *a.* adapted to intoxicate.
 IN-E-BRI-A'-TION, *n.* Drunkenness.
 IN-E-BRY'-E-TY, *n.* Intoxication; drunkenness.
 IN-ED'-IT-ED, *a.* Unpublished.
 IN-EF'-FA-BLE, *a.* Unspeakable; unutterable.
 IN-EF'-FA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unspeakableness.
 IN-EF'-FA-BLY, *ad.* Unspeakably; inexpressibly.
 IN-EF-FECT'-IVE, *a.* Producing no effect; inefficient.
 IN-EF-FECT'-Ü-AL, *a.* Not producing the proper effect.
 IN-EF-FECT'-Ü-AL-LY, *ad.* To no end or purpose.
 IN-EF-FECT'-Ü-AL-NESS, *n.* Want of effect; inefficacy.
 IN-EF-FER-VES'-CENCE, *n.* Want of effervescence.
 IN-EF-FER-VES'-CENT, *a.* Not susceptible of effervescence.
 IN-EF-FER-VES'-CI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of effervescence.
 IN-EF-FI-CÄ'-CIOUS, *a.* Not producing the effect.
 IN-EF-FI-CÄ'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Without efficacy.
 IN-EF-FI-CÄ'-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of effect, or of power to produce effect.
 IN-EF'-FI-CA-CY, *n.* Want of power to produce the effect; failure of effect.
 IN-EF-FI'-CIEN-CY, *n.* Want of power to produce the effect.
 IN-EF-FI'-CIENT, *a.* Not efficient; inefficacious; effecting nothing.
 IN-EF-FI'-CIENT-LY, *ad.* Ineffectually; without effect.
 IN-E-LÄB'-O-RATE, *a.* Not wrought with care.
 IN-E-LÄS'-TIC, *a.* Wanting elasticity.
 IN-E-LÄS-TIC'-I-TY, *n.* Want of elastic power.
 IN-EL'-E-GANCE, *n.* Want of elegance; plainness; want of beauty in language, composition, or manners.
 IN-EL'-E-GANT, *a.* [*L. inelegans.*] Not elegant; wanting beauty or polish, as language, or refinement, as manners; wanting symmetry, as an edifice.
 IN-EL'-E-GANT-LY, *ad.* Without elegance.
 IN-EL-I-GI'-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Incapacity of being elected to office.
 IN-EL'-I-GI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being elected; not worthy of choice.
 IN-EL-O-QUENT, *a.* Not eloquent; not fluent.
 IN-EPT', *a.* Unfit; unsuitable; improper.
 IN-EPT'-I-TUDE, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness.
 IN-EPT'-LY, *ad.* Unfitly; unsuitably; foolishly.
 IN-EPT'-NESS, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness.
 IN-E'-QUAL, *a.* Unequal; various; uneven.
 IN-E-QUAL'-I-TY, *n.* Want of equality; difference; diversity; unevenness; disproportion to any office.
 IN-E-QU-LIB'-RI-O, [*L.*] In an equal poise; balanced.
 IN-EQ'-UI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not equitable; unjust.
 IN-ER-RA-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* Exemption from error
 IN-ER'-RA-BLE-NESS, } or the power of erring; infallibility.
 IN-ER'-RA-BLE, *a.* That can not mistake; infallible.
 IN-ER-RAT'-I-E, *a.* Not erratic; not wandering.
 IN-ER'-RING-LY, *ad.* Without error or deviation.
 IN-ERT', *a.* Dull; sluggish; inactive; indisposed to move or act.
 IN-ER'-TIA, (in-er'-shä,) *n.* [*L.*] Want of power to move; inactivity.
 IN-ERT'-LY, *ad.* Without power of moving.
 IN-ERT'-NESS, *n.* Want of power to move; sluggishness.

IN-ES'-CATE, *v. t.* To bait; to lay a bait for.
 IN-ES-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of baiting.
 IN ES'-SE, [L.] In being.
 IN-ES'-TI-MA-BLE, *a.* That is above all price; that can not be estimated.
 IN-ES'-TI-MA-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be estimated.
 IN-EV'-I-TA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Impossibility to be avoided.
 IN-EV'-I-TA-BLE, *a.* That can not be avoided.
 IN-EV'-I-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unavoidableness.
 IN-EV'-I-TA-BLY, *ad.* Unavoidably; without possibility of escape or evasion.
 IN-EX-ACT', (x as gz.) *a.* Not exact; not precisely correct or true.
 IN-EX-ACT'-NESS, *n.* Want of exactness or precision.
 IN-EX-CIT'-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of excitement.
 IN-EX-CUS'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be excused.
 IN-EX-CUS'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of not being excusable; enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.
 IN-EX-CUS'-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be excusable.
 IN-EX-ER'-TION, (x as gz.) *n.* Want of exertion.
 IN-EX-E-CU'-TION, *n.* Neglect of performance.
 IN-EX-HAL'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be evaporated.
 IN-EX-HAUST'-ED, *a.* Not drained or emptied.
 IN-EX-HAUST'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be drained; that can not be wasted or spent.
 IN-EX-HAUST'-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being inexhaustible.
 IN-EX-IST'-ENCE, (x as gz.) *n.* Want of existence.
 IN-EX-IST'-ENT, *a.* Not existing; not in being.
 IN-EX-O-RA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being inexorable.
 IN-EX'-O-RA-BLE, *a.* Not to be moved by entreaty; unyielding.
 IN-EX'-O-RA-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be moved by entreaty.
 IN-EX-PE'-DI-ENCE, } *n.* Want of fitness; un-
 IN-EX-PE'-DI-EN-CY, } suitability to the purpose.
 IN-EX-PE'-DI-ENT, *a.* Not suitable for the purpose; not tending to a good end; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time and place.
 IN-EX-PE'-RI-ENCE, *n.* Want of experience or skill.
 IN-EX-PE'-RI-EN-CED, *a.* Not experienced; unskilled.
 IN-EX-PERT', *a.* Unskillful; unhandy; awkward.
 IN-EX'-PI-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be atoned for; as an *inepiable* crime; that can not be mollified or appeased by atonement, as *inepiable* hate.
 IN-EX'-PI-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be atoned for.
 IN-EX'-PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* That can not be explained.
 IN-EX'-PLI-CA-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be explained.
 IN-EX-PLÖR'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be explored.
 IN-EX-PRESS'-I-BLE, *a.* Unutterable; not to be expressed in words.
 IN-EX-PRESS'-I-BLY, *ad.* In an unutterable manner.
 IN-EX-PRESS'-IVE, *a.* Not expressing; not tending to express.
 IN-EX-PUG'-NA-BLE, *a.* That can not be subdued.
 IN-EX-TEND'-ED, *a.* Not having extension.
 IN-EX-TEN'-SION, *n.* Want of extension.
 IN-EX-TERM'-IN-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be rooted out.
 IN-EX-TIN'-GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be extinguished.
 IN-EX'-TRI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not to be disentangled.
 IN-EX'-TRI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being inextricable.
 IN-EX'-TRI-CA-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be extricable.

IN-EYE, (in-'i) *v. t.* To inoculate, as a tree or bun.
 IN-FAL-LI-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being
 IN-FAL'-LI-BLE-NESS, } incapable of error.
 IN-FAL'-LI-BLE, *a.* Incapable of mistake; not liable to fail.
 IN-FAL'-LI-BLY, *ad.* Without mistake; certainly.
 IN-FA-MOUS, *a.* [Fr. *infame*; L. *infamis*.] Most vile; base; detestable; branded with infamy by conviction of a crime.
 IN-FA-MOUS-LY, *ad.* Most vilely; shamefully.
 IN-FA-MOUS-NESS, *n.* Infamy; loss of reputation.
 IN-FA-MY, *n.* Utter disgrace; total loss of reputation.
 IN-FAN-CY, *n.* The first part of life or being. *In common usage, infancy* extends not beyond the first year or two of life, but there is not a defined limit where *infancy* ends and childhood begins. *In law*, infancy extends to the age of twenty-one years.
 IN-FANG'-THEF, *n.* [A. S. *in fangan*, to take, and *thof*, thief.] *In English law*, the privilege granted to lords to judge thieves taken on their manors.
 IN-FANT, *n.* A new-born child.
 IN-FANT', *a.* Pertaining to infants; very young.
 IN-FANT'-A, *n.* A princess in Spain and Portugal.
 IN-FANT'-I-CIDE, *n.* The murder or murdering of an infant.
 IN-FANT'-ILE, } *a.* Pertaining to infants or to
 IN-FANT-INE, } young children.
 IN-FANT'-RY, *n.* Foot soldiers of the military.
 IN-FAR-C'-TION, *n.* Act of stuffing; constipation.
 IN-FAT'-U-ATE, *v. t.* To affect with folly.
 IN-FAT'-Ü-A'-TION, *n.* Deprivation of reason; folly.
 IN-FA'-SI-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being
 IN-FA'-SI-BLE-NESS, } impracticable.
 IN-FA'-SI-BLE, *a.* That can not be performed.
 IN-FECT', *v. i.* [Fr. *infecter*.] To taint with disease; to corrupt.
 IN-FEC'-TION, *n.* Morbid matter from a diseased body or other substance that communicates disease.
 IN-FEC'-TIOUS, *a.* That may communicate disease.
 IN-FEC'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* With or by infection.
 IN-FEC'-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of corrupting, or of being capable of communicating disease.
 IN-FECT'-IVE, *a.* Communicating disease.
 IN-FE'-CUND, *a.* Unfruitful; barren.
 IN-FE-CUND'-I-TY, *n.* Barrenness; sterility.
 IN-FE-LIC'-I-TY, *n.* Unhappiness; unfortunate state; unfavorableness.
 IN-FER', *v. t.* To deduce, as a consequence; to conclude.
 IN-FER'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be inferred from premises.
 IN-FER-ENCE, *a.* A deduction from premises; a conclusion.
 IN-FE'-RI-OR, *a.* Lower in age or place; subordinate.
 IN-FE'-RI-OR, *n.* One who is younger or subordinate.
 IN-FE-RI-OR'-I-TY, *n.* A lower state in dignity, age, value or quality.
 IN-FERN'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to hell, or its inhabitants; pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead; the Tartarus of the ancients.
 IN-FERN'-AL, *n.* An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions.
 IN-FERN'-AL-LY, *ad.* In an infernal manner.
 IN-FER'-TILE, *a.* Barren; poor; unproductive.
 IN-FER-TIL'-I-TY, *n.* Barrenness; unfruitfulness.
 IN-FEST', *v. t.* To disturb; to harass; to annoy.
 IN-FEST-A'-TION, *n.* Act of infesting; annoyance.
 IN-FES-TIV'-I-TY, *n.* Want of mirth or festivity.

IN-FEUD-Ā'-TION, *n.* Act of investing with a fee.
 IN-FI-DEL, *a.* Not believing in the Scriptures.
 IN-FI-DEL, *n.* One who disbelieves the inspiration of the Scriptures.
 IN-FIL'-TRĀTE, *v. t.* To enter by the pores.
 IN-FI-DEL'-I-TY, *n.* Disbelief of the inspiration of the Scriptures; breach of trust; treachery; unfaithfulness, particularly in married persons.
 IN-FIL'-TRĀ'-TION, *n.* Act of entering the pores.
 IN-FI-NITE, *a.* Unbounded; endless; immense; applied to time, space and qualities.
 IN-FI-NITE-LY, *ad.* Without limit or end.
 IN-FI-NITE-NESS, *n.* Boundless extent.
 IN-FIN-I-TES'-IM-AL, *n.* An indefinitely small quantity.
 IN-FIN'-I-TIVE, *a.* Undefined, or not defining, as the infinitive mood in grammar, which expresses the action of the verb without a limitation of number or person.
 IN-FIN'-I'-TO, [It.] *In music*, perpetual; as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning.
 IN-FIN'-I-TUDE, *n.* Infinity; immensity.
 IN-FIN'-I-TY, *n.* Unlimited extent or number.
 IN-FIRM', (in-ferm') *a.* Weak; not sound; sickly.
 IN-FIRM'-Ā-RY, *n.* A place to lodge and nurse the sick.
 IN-FIRM'-I-TY, *a.* Weakness; failing; disease.
 IN-FIRM'-NESS, *n.* Weakness; want of soundness.
 IN-FIX', *v. t.* To fix deep; to fasten; to implant.
 IN-FIX'-ED, *pp.* Thrust in; deeply implanted.
 IN-FLAME', *v. t.* [L. *inflammo.*] To set on fire; to kindle; to excite and increase, as passion or appetite; to heat; to provoke; to exasperate.
 IN-FLAM'-ED, *pp.* Set on fire; kindled; angered.
 IN-FLAM'-ER, *n.* One who sets on fire.
 IN-FLAM'-ING, *pp.* Kindling; provoking.
 IN-FLAM-MA-BIL'-I-TY, { *n.* Susceptibility of
 IN-FLAM'-MA-BLE-NESS, } taking fire.
 IN-FLAM'-MA-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of taking fire; easily enkindled.
 IN-FLAM-MA'-TION, *n.* A setting on fire; violent excitement; febrile heat.
 IN-FLAM'-MA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to, or showing inflammation; tending to excite anger, or sedition, as inflammatory libels, speeches, or publications.
 IN-FLATE', *v. t.* To swell by injecting air, as to inflate a bladder; to puff up; to elate, as to inflate one with pride or vanity.
 IN-FLA'-TION, *n.* A swelling with wind or vanity.
 IN-FLECT', *v. t.* To bend; to decline; to modulate.
 IN-FLEC'-TION, *n.* Act of bending or turning; a variation of nouns, by declension, and of verbs, by conjugation; modulation of the voice in speaking; in *optics*, a property of light, by which its rays, when they approach a body, are bent toward it, or from it.
 IN-FLECT'-IVE, *a.* Able to bend or vary.
 IN-FLEX-I-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* Unyielding stiffness;
 IN-FLEX'-I-BLE-NESS, } firmness; obstinacy.
 IN-FLEX-I-BLE, *a.* Immovably stiff or firm.
 IN-FLEX'-I-BLY, *ad.* With unyielding firmness.
 IN-FLECT', *n. t.* To lay or bring on, as evil; to apply.
 IN-FLECT'-ER, *n.* One who inflicts.
 IN-FLECT'-ION, *n.* The act of inflicting.
 IN-FLECT'-IVE, *a.* Tending to inflict.
 IN-FLO-RES'-CENCE, *n.* Mode of flowering in plants.
 IN'-FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *influens, influo.*] *Literally*, a flowing into, in or on, and referring to substances spiritual, or too subtle to be visible; the power which celestial bodies are supposed to exert on terrestrial; power whose operation is unseen; moral power; spiritual power.
 IN'-FLU-ENCE, *v. t.* To move by invisible power, or by moral power; to persuade.
 IN'-FLU-EN-CE, *pp.* Moved; persuaded.
 IN'-FLU-EN-CING, *pp.* Moving; persuading.

IN-FLU-EN'-TIAL, *a.* Exerting influence; controlling.
 IN-FLU-EN'-TIAL-LY, *ad.* So as to incline or direct.
 IN-FLU EN'-ZĀ, *n.* Epidemic catarrh.
 IN'-FLUX, *n.* Act of flowing in; introduction.
 IN-FOLD', *v. t.* To involve; to inwrap; to inclose.
 IN-FOLD'-ING, *pp.* Clasping; inwrapping.
 IN-FORM', *v. t.* To tell; to acquaint; to accuse.
 IN-FORM'-AL, *a.* Irregular; wanting form.
 IN-FORM-AL'-I-TY, *n.* Want of the usual forms.
 IN-FORM'-AL-LY, *ad.* Without the usual forms.
 IN-FORM'-ANT, *n.* One who tells, or gives notice.
 IN-FORM-Ā'-TION, *n.* Notice given; intelligence.
 IN-FORM'-ED, *pp.* Told; made acquainted.
 IN-FORM'-ER, *n.* One who tells; one who communicates knowledge of offenses.
 IN-FORM-I-DA-BLE, *a.* Not formidable.
 IN-FORM'-ING, *pp.* Giving notice; telling.
 IN-FORM'-I-TY, *n.* Shapelessness; irregularity.
 IN-FORM'-OUS, *a.* Shapeless; irregular.
 IN-FO'-RO CON-SCI-EN'-TIÆ, [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.
 IN-FRACT', *v. t.* To violate; to break.
 IN-FRAC'-TION, *n.* Breach; violation; the act of breaking.
 IN-FRACT'-OR, *n.* One who violates an agreement.
 IN-FRANG'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be broken or separated into parts.
 IN-FRE'-QUEN-CY, *n.* Uncommonness; the state of rarely occurring.
 IN-FRE'-QUENT, *a.* Not usual; rare.
 IN-FRIDGE', (in-frinj') *v. t.* To break; to violate; to transgress.
 IN-FRING'-ED, *pp.* Broken; violated.
 IN-FRINGE'-MENT, *n.* Violation; transgression.
 IN-FRING'-ER, *n.* One who violates; a violator.
 IN-FRING'-ING, *pp.* Violating; transgressing.
 IN-FŪ-RI-ATE, *v. t.* To enrage; to make mad.
 IN-FŪ-RI-ATE, *a.* Like a fury; raging; mad.
 IN-FUS'-GATE, *v. t.* To darken; to make black.
 IN-FUS-Ā'-TION, *n.* Act of making dark.
 IN-FŪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *infuser* from L. *infusus.*] 1. To pour in, as a liquid. 2. To instill, as principles or qualities. 3. To introduce; to steep in liquors without boiling, for the purpose of extracting medicinal properties; to pour in; to steep; to inspire.
 IN-FŪS'-ED, *pp.* Poured in; instilled.
 IN-FU-SI-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being poured in; incapacity of being fused.
 IN-FŪ'-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be infused; that can not be made liquids.
 IN-FŪ'-SION, *n.* Act of pouring in; substance infused; suggestion; in *pharmacy*, the process of steeping in liquors; the liquor in which plants have been steeped.
 IN-FU-SŌ'-RI-A, *n.* [L.] Minute animals, inhabiting water and other liquids.
 IN-GATH'-ER-ING, *n.* Act of collecting the fruits of the earth; harvest.
 IN-GEL'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be congealed.
 IN-GEN'-IN-ATE, *v. t.* To double; to repeat.
 IN-GEN'-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To produce within.
 IN-GEN'-ER-ATE, *a.* Inborn; innate.
 IN-GE'-NI-OUS, (in-ge-n'yus,) *a.* Possessed of genius or the faculty of invention; proceeding from genius or ingenuity; of curious design; witty.
 IN-GE'-NI-OUS-LY, *ad.* With ingeniousness.
 IN-GE'-NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Promptness at invention; curiousness of design or execution.
 IN-GEN'-ITE, *a.* Innate.
 IN-GE-NŪ'-I-TY, *n.* Ready invention; curiousness in design; the effect of ingenuity.
 IN-GEN'-U-OUS, *a.* Open; frank; candid; fair; free from reserve, disguise or dissimulation.
 IN-GEN'-U-OUS-LY, *ad.* Candidly; frankly; fairly.

IN GEN'-'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Openness of heart; candor.
 IN-GES-'TION, *n.* Act of throwing in.
 IN''-GLE, *n.* [Scottish.] A fire place.
 IN-GLÓ-'RI-OUS, *a.* Bringing no glory; shameful.
 IN-GLÓ-'RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Disgracefully.
 IN''-GOT, *n.* A bar or wedge of metal unwrought.
 IN-GRAFT', *v. t.* To insert a cion in a stock; to plant or introduce something foreign into that which is native.
 IN-GRAFT'-ING, *ppr.* Inserting for growth.
 IN-GRAFT'-MENT, *n.* Act of ingrafting.
 IN''-GRAIN, *v. t.* To dye before manufacture.
 IN''-GRAIN-ED, *pp.* Dyed in the grain, or in the raw material.
 IN''-GRATE, *a.* Ungrateful; unthankful.
 IN''-GRATE, *n.* An ungrateful person.
 IN-GRATE'-FUL, *a.* Ungrateful.
 IN-GRAT'-TIATE, (in-grá'-shate,) *v. t.* To commend one's self to favor.
 IN-GRAT'-TIA-TING, *ppr.* Getting into favor.
 IN-GRAT'-I-TUDE, *n.* Want of a due sense of favors.
 IN-GRÉ-'DI-ENT, *n.* [*L. ingrediens*, entering into.] That which enters into a compound as a component part. It is particularly applied to simples in medicinal compositions.
 IN''-GRESS, *n.* Entrance; power of entering.
 IN-GRES-'SION, *n.* Act of entering.
 IN-GU-'Á-'NÁ, *n.* A species of lizard.
 IN''-GUIN-AL, *a.* Belonging to the groin.
 IN-GULF', *v. t.* To swallow in a gulf.
 IN-GULF'-ED, *pp.* Swallowed, as in a gulf.
 IN-GURG'-I-TATE, *v. t.* To swallow greedily.
 IN-GURG'-I-TÁ-'TION, *n.* Act of swallowing greedily.
 IN-HAB'-ILE, *a.* Not apt; not fit; unskilled.
 IN-HAB'-IT, *v. t.* [*L. inhabito*.] To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence; to occupy.
 IN-HAB'-IT, *v. i.* To dwell; to live; to abide.
 IN-HAB'-IT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be inhabited.
 IN-HAB'-IT-AN-CY, *n.* Legal residence to acquire the right to support from the public.
 IN-HAB'-IT-ANT, *n.* A dweller; one who has a legal settlement in a town, city, or parish.
 IN-HAB-IT-'Á-'TION, *n.* Act of residence.
 IN-HAB'-IT-ER, *n.* A dweller; an inhabitant.
 IN-HAB'-IT-ING, *ppr.* Dwelling; residing in.
 IN-HAB'-IT-RESS, *n.* A female inhabitant.
 IN-HALE', *v. t.* To draw into the lungs, as air.
 IN-HAL'-ED, *pp.* Drawn into the lungs.
 IN-HAL'-ER, *n.* A machine for drawing steam into the lungs.
 IN-HAR-MÓ-'NI-OUS, *a.* Unmusical; discordant.
 IN-HAR-MÓ-'NI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Discordantly.
 IN-HERE', *v. i.* To exist or be fixed in something.
 IN-HER-'ENCE, *n.* Existence in something else.
 IN-HER-'ENT, *a.* Existing in something.
 IN-HER-'ENT-LY, *ad.* By inherence.
 IN-HER-'IT, *v. t.* To take by descent from ancestors. 2. To receive by nature from a progenitor. 3. To possess; to enjoy.
 IN-HER-'IT, *v. i.* To take or have possession.
 IN-HER-'IT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be inherited.
 IN-HER-'IT-ANCE, *n.* A hereditary estate; an estate derived from an ancestor to an heir by succession, or in course of law; the reception of an estate by hereditary right; an estate which may descend to an heir, though it has not descended.
 IN-HER-'IT-OR, *n.* A man who inherits.
 IN-HER-'IT-RESS, *n.* An heiress; a female who inherits.
 IN-HER-'IT-RIX, *n.* Inherits.
 IN-HERSE', *v. t.* To put in a funeral monument.
 IN-HERS'-ED, *pp.* Inclosed in a funeral monument.
 IN-HE-'SION, *n.* Inherence; state of existing in something.

IN-HIB'-IT, *v. t.* To forbid; to hinder; to restrain
 IN-HI-BI-'TION, *n.* Act of prohibiting.
 IN-HOS-'PI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not disposed to entertain strangers gratuitously; affording no conveniences or shelter for strangers.
 IN-HOS-'PI-TA-BLY, *ad.* Unkindly to strangers.
 IN-HOS-PI-TAL-'I-TY, *n.* Want of hospitality.
 IN-HU-'MAN, *a.* Barbarous; cruel; unfeeling.
 IN-HU-MAN-'I-TY, *a.* Barbarity; cruelty.
 IN-HU-'MAN-LY, *ad.* Barbarously; with cruelty
 IN-HU-'MATE, } *v. t.* [*Fr. inhumér*.] To inter; to
 IN-HÚME', } bury, as a dead body.
 IN-HU-MÁ-'TION, *n.* The act of burying.
 IN-IM-'ÍE-AL, *a.* Unfriendly; adverse; hurtful.
 IN-IM-'ÍE-AL-LY, *ad.* In an unfriendly manner.
 IN-IM-I-TA-BIL-'I-TY, *n.* Incapacity to be imitated.
 IN-IM-'I-TA-BLE, *a.* That can not be imitated.
 IN-IM-'I-TA-BLY, *ad.* To a degree beyond imitation.
 IN-IQ-'UI-TOUS, (in-ik'-we-tous,) *a.* Unjust; wicked.
 IN-IQ-'UL-TY, (in-ik'-we-ty,) *n.* Injustice; wickedness; want of rectitude in principle; a particular deviation from rectitude.
 IN-IR-'RI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible of irritation.
 IN-Y'-TIAL, (in-ish'-al,) *a.* Placed at the beginning; first.
 IN-Y'-TIAL, *n.* The first letter of a name.
 IN-Y'-TIATE, *v. t.* To instruct in rudiments; to introduce into a new state or society.
 IN-I-TIA-'TION, *n.* Instruction in first principles.
 IN-Y'-TIA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving to initiate; introducing by instruction.
 IN-JECT', *v. t.* To throw in or upon.
 IN-JEC-'TION, *n.* Act of throwing in; a clyster
 IN-JU-DI-'CIOUS, (in-ju-dish'-us,) *a.* Not wise, or according to sound judgment.
 IN-JU-DI-'CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Without judgment; unwisely.
 IN-JU-DI-'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of judgment.
 IN-JUN-'E-'TION, *n.* [*L. injunctio*.] A command; the direction of a superior vested with authority; urgent advice. *In law*, a writ or order of the court of chancery.
 IN-'JURE, *v. t.* To wrong the person, to damage the property, or lessen the happiness of ourselves or others.
 IN-'JUR-ED, *pp.* Hurt; damaged; impaired.
 IN-'JUR-ER, *n.* One who injures another.
 IN-'JUR-ING, *ppr.* Hurting; damaging.
 IN-JŪ-'RI-OUS, *a.* Hurtful; doing injustice.
 IN-JŪ-'RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Hurtfully; wrongfully.
 IN-JŪ-'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being hurtful.
 IN-'JURY, *n.* Hurt; mischief; detriment.
 IN-JUS-'TICE, *n.* Injury to rights; wrong done.
 INK, *n.* A liquor used for writing or printing, usually black or red.
 INK, *v. t.* To black or mark with ink.
 INK-'HORN, *n.* A vessel to hold ink; a portable case for instruments of writing.
 INK-'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being inky.
 INK-'LE, *n.* A kind of narrow fillet; tape.
 INK-'LING, *n.* A hint; a whisper; inclination; de sire.
 INK-'STAND, *n.* A vessel to hold ink.
 INK-'Y, *a.* Consisting of ink or resembling it.
 IN-LACE', *v. t.* To embellish with variegations.
 IN-LÁID', *pp.* Inlaid. *See* INLAY.
 IN-'LAND, *a.* Interior; remote from the sea; not foreign.
 IN-LÁY', *v. t.* To veneer; to diversify with pieces of wood.
 IN-'LAY, *n.* Pieces of wood inlaid or prepared for inlaying.
 IN-LÁY'-ED, *pp.* Veneered; diversified.

IN-LAY'ER, *n.* One who inlays, or whose occupation is to inlay.
 IN-LAY-ING, *n.* The operation of ornamenting work with thin pieces of wood, set in a ground of other wood.
 IN-LAY-ING, *ppr.* Diversifying with pieces of wood.
 IN-LET, *n.* Passage into an inclosed place; a bay.
 IN LIM'-PNE, [L.] At the threshold; at the entrance.
 IN-LIST', *v. t.* To enroll for military or naval service. See ENLIST.
 IN-LIST'-MENT, *n.* Act of inlisting; writing containing the terms of inlisting.
 IN LO'-CO, [L.] In the place.
 IN-LY, *ad.* Internally; within; in the heart; secretly.
 IN-MATE, *n.* One who lives in the same house.
 IN-MOST, *a.* Deepest or furthest within.
 INN, *n.* A house for lodging. In England, a college of municipal or common law professors and students. Inns of Court, colleges in which students of law reside and are instructed.
 INN, *v. i.* To put up at an inn; to lodge.
 IN-NATE, *a.* Inborn; natural; native.
 IN-NATE-LY, *ad.* Naturally.
 IN-NATE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being innate.
 IN-NAV'-I-GA-BLE, *a.* Impassable by ships.
 IN-NER, *a.* Interior; furthest inward.
 IN-NER-MOST, *a.* Furthest inward; most remote from the outward part.
 IN-NERVE', *v. t.* To invigorate; to strengthen.
 IN-NERV'-ED, *pp.* Strengthened; invigorated.
 IN-NING, *n.* The ingathering of grain.
 IN-NINGS, *n. plu.* Lands recovered from the sea.
 IN-N-HOLD-ER, } *n.* One who keeps a house of en-
 IN-N-KEEP-ER, } tertainment for strangers.
 IN-NO-CENCE, *n.* Freedom from guilt; harmlessness.
 IN'-NO-CENT, *a.* Free from guilt; harmless.
 IN-NO-CENT-LY, *ad.* Harmlessly; without guilt.
 IN-NO-C'-U-OUS, *a.* Harmless; innocent; safe.
 IN-NO-C'-U-OUS-LY, *ad.* Harmlessly; without injurious effects.
 IN-NO-C'-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness.
 IN'-NO-VATE, *v. t. or i.* To introduce novelties.
 IN-NO-VA'-TION, *n.* Introduction of novelties.
 IN-NO-VA-TOR, *n.* One who innovates.
 IN-NOX'-IOUS, *a.* Harmless; innocent; not producing evil.
 IN-NOX'-IOUS-LY, *ad.* Innocently.
 IN-NOX'-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness; innocence.
 IN-NU-EN'-DÔ, *n.* [L. *innuo.*] An oblique hint; a remote intimation; a distant hint.
 IN-NU-MER-A-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* State of being
 IN-NU'-MER-A-BLE-NESS, } innumerable.
 IN-NU'-MER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be numbered.
 IN-NU'-MER-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond number.
 IN-NU'-MER-OUS, *a.* Innumerable; too many to be counted or numbered.
 IN-NU-TRI'-TION, *n.* Failure of nourishment; want of nutrition.
 IN-NU-TRI'-TIOUS, *a.* Not affording nourishment.
 IN-OB-SERV'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be observed.
 IN-OB-SERV'-ANT, *a.* Not taking notice.
 IN-OB-SERV'-A-TION, *n.* Neglect of observation.
 IN-OC'-U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *inoculo, in and oculus, the eye.*] To bud; to insert a cion in a stock; to insert the virus of a disease.
 IN-OC'-U-LA'-TION, *n.* Act of inoculating.
 IN-OC'-U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who inoculates.
 IN-Ô'-DOR-ATE, *a.* Having no odor or smell.

IN-Ô'-DOR-OUS, *a.* Destitute of smell; wanting scent.
 IN-OF-FENS'-IVE, *a.* Giving no offense; harmless; not obstructing.
 IN-OF-FENS'-IVE-LY, *ad.* Harmlessly; in a manner not to offend.
 IN-OF-FENS'-IVE-NESS, *n.* Harmlessness; innocence.
 IN-OF-FI'-CIAL, (in-of-fish'-al), *a.* Not official; not done in the usual forms, or by authority.
 IN-OF-FI'-CIAL-LY, *ad.* Not with authority; without the customary forms.
 IN-OF-FI'-CIOUS, *a.* Contrary to natural duty; not civil or attentive.
 IN-OP-ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Not operating; inactive; producing no effect.
 IN-OP-POR-TUNE', *a.* Not seasonable; inconvenient.
 IN-OP-POR-TUNE'-LY, *ad.* Unseasonably.
 IN-OP-PRESS'-IVE, *a.* Not oppressive or burdensome.
 IN-OP'-U-LENT, *a.* Not opulent, or wealthy.
 IN-OR'-DI-NA-CY, *n.* Irregularity; excess.
 IN-OR'-DI-NATE, *a.* Immoderate; excessive; disorderly; not limited to usual bounds.
 IN-OR'-DI-NATE-LY, *ad.* Immoderately; to excess.
 IN-OR'-DI-NATE-NESS, *n.* Deviation from order; excess.
 IN-OR-GAN'-IC, *a.* Destitute of organs; not found with the organs or instruments of life.
 IN-OR'-GAN-IZ-ED, *a.* Not organized.
 IN-OS'-CU-LATE, *v. t.* To unite, as two vessels, a vein and an artery, at their extremities.
 IN-OS-CU-LA'-TION, *n.* Union of two vessels of an animal body at their extremities.
 IN O'-VO, [L.] In the egg.
 IN PER-PET'-U-UM, [L.] To perpetuity.
 IN PET'-TO, [It.] In the breast; in secret.
 IN POS'-SE, [L.] In possible existence.
 IN PRO'-PRIA PER-SO'-NA, [L.] In one's own person.
 IN-QUEST, *n.* Judicial inquiry or examination.
 IN-QUI-ET-UDE, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness.
 IN-QUIR'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be inquired into.
 IN-QUIRE', *v. t.* To ask; to seek; to search.
 IN-QUIRE', *v. i.* To ask a question; to seek for truth or information by asking questions.
 IN-QUIR'-ED, *pp.* of INQUIRE.
 IN-QUIR'-ER, *n.* One who asks or examines.
 IN-QUIR'-ING, *ppr.* Asking; searching; *a.* disposed to investigate.
 IN-QUI-RY, *n.* Act of inquiring; interrogation; search; examination.
 IN-QUI-SI'-TION, *n.* Judicial inquiry; a court for the punishment of heresy; inquiry; examination.
 IN-QUI-SI'-TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to inquisition.
 IN-QUIS'-I-TIVE, *a.* Given to inquiry; prying.
 IN-QUIS'-I-TIVE-LY, *ad.* With curiosity to inquire.
 IN-QUIS'-I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Disposition to seek for knowledge; curiosity.
 IN-QUIS'-I-TOR, *n.* A member of the inquisition.
 IN-QUIS-I-TÔ'-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to inquiry, or to the court of inquisition.
 IN-RAIL', *v. t.* To inclose with rails.
 IN-RAIL'-ED, *pp.* Inclosed with rails.
 IN-REG'-IS-TER, *v. t.* To record; to enter in a register.
 IN'-ROAD, *n.* An incursion; sudden invasion.
 IN-SA-LÛ'-BRI-OUS, *a.* Unhealthy; unwholesome.
 IN-SA-LÛ'-BRI-TY, *n.* Unwholesomeness; unhealthfulness; want of salubrity.
 IN-SAL'-U-TA-RY, *a.* Unfavorable to health.

IN-SAN'-A-BLE, *a.* Incurable; that can not be healed.
 IN-SANE', *a.* Unsound in mind; deranged; appropriated to unsound persons, as an *insane* hospital.
 IN-SANE'-LY, *ad.* Madly; foolishly; without reason.
 IN-SANE'-NESS, } *n.* Unsoundness of mind; de-
 IN-SAN'-I-TY, } rangement of intellect.
 IN-SA'-TIA-BLE, *a.* That can not be satisfied.
 IN-SA'-TIA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Greediness not to be satisfied.
 IN-SA'-TIA-BLY, *ad.* With greediness not to be satisfied.
 IN-SA'-TIATE, *a.* Not to be satisfied; insatiate.
 IN-SA-TY'-E-TY, *n.* Insatiableness.
 IN-SAT-IS-FA'-TION, *n.* Want of satisfaction.
 IN-SAT'-U-RA-BLE, *a.* Not to be saturated.
 IN-SCY-ENCE, *n.* Ignorance; want of knowledge.
 IN-SCRIBE', *v. t.* To dedicate; to write on; to imprint on; to assign or address to; to mark with letters; to draw a figure within another.
 IN-SCRIB'-ED, *pp.* Written on; dedicated.
 IN-SCRIP'-TION, *n.* That which is written on something; a title; address of a book to a person.
 IN-SCRIP'-TION, *n.* A title; an address or consignment of a book to a person.
 IN-SCRIP'-TIVE, *a.* Bearing inscription.
 IN-SEROLL', *v. t.* To write on a scroll.
 IN-SCRU-TA-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* The quality of be-
 IN-SCRU-TA-BLE-NESS, } ing inscrutable.
 IN-SCRU-TA-BLE, *a.* Unsearchable; hidden.
 IN-SCRU-TA-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be found out.
 IN-SEULP', *v. t.* To engrave; to carve.
 IN-SEULP'-TURE, *n.* Sculpture; an engraving.
 IN-SEAM', *v. t.* To impress or make with a seam.
 IN-SEC'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be divided by cutting.
 IN'-SECT, *n.* A small animal, as a fly, a wasp, &c.
 IN-SECT'-ILE, *a.* Having the nature of insects.
 IN-SECT'-ION, *n.* Act of cutting in; a cut.
 IN-SECT-IV'-O-ROUS, *a.* Feeding on insects.
 IN-SE-CURE', *a.* Unsafe; dangerous; hazardous.
 IN-SE-CURE'-LY, *ad.* Unsafely; with hazard.
 IN-SE-CU'-RI-TY, *n.* Want of safety; danger.
 IN-SENS'-ATE, *a.* Senseless; stupid.
 IN-SENS-I-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* Want of sensibility
 IN-SENS-I-BLE-NESS, } or feeling; want of tenderness.
 IN-SENS-I-BLE, *a.* Destitute of feeling; imperceptible.
 IN-SENS-I-BLY, *ad.* Imperceptibly.
 IN-SEN'-TIENT, *a.* Not having perception.
 IN-SEP'-A-RA-BLE, *a.* That can not be disjoined.
 IN-SEP'-A-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being inseparable.
 IN-SEP'-A-RA-BLY, *ad.* With indissoluble union.
 IN-SERT', *v. t.* To set in; to thrust in.
 IN-SERT'-ED, *pp.* Set in or among.
 IN-SER'-TION, *n.* Act of inserting; the thing inserted.
 IN-SHRINE'. See ENSHRINE.
 IN-SIDE, *n.* The inward part or place.
 IN-SID'-IOUS, *a.* Deceitful; sly; ensnaring; treacherous; intended to entrap.
 IN-SID'-IOUS-LY, *a.* Deceitfully; treacherously.
 IN-SID'-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Deceit; treachery.
 IN'-SIGHT, (*in'-site*), *n.* Sight or view of the interior of a thing; inspection; thorough knowledge.
 IN-SIG'-NI-Ā, *n. plu.* [L.] Marks; signs; badges of distinction.
 IN-SIG-NIF'-I-CANCE, *n.* Want of signification; worthlessness.
 IN-SIG-NIF'-I-CANT, *a.* Void of meaning; worthless; without weight of character; contemptible.
 IN-SIG-NIF'-I-CANT-LY, *ad.* Without meaning.

IN-SIN-CERE', *a.* [L. *insincerus*.] Hypocritical; deceitful; false.
 IN-SIN-CERE'-LY, *ad.* Hypocritically.
 IN-SIN-CER'-I-TY, *n.* Dissimulation; deceitfulness.
 IN-SIN'-U-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *insinuer*; L. *insinuo*; *in* and *sinus*, the bosom.] To introduce gently; to push one's self into favor; to hint; to suggest by remote allusion; to instill.
 IN-SIN'-U-ATE, *v. i.* To creep in; to wind in; to gain on the affections by gentle or artful means.
 IN-SIN-U-Ā'-TION, *n.* A Winding in; hint; suggestion.
 IN-SIN'-U-A-TOR, *n.* One who insinuates or hints.
 IN-SIP'-ID, *a.* Void of taste, or spirit; vapid.
 IN-SI-PID'-I-TY, } *n.* Want of taste; want of life
 IN-SIP'-ID-NESS, } and spirit.
 IN-SIP'-ID-LY, *ad.* Without taste or spirit.
 IN-SIST', *v. i.* To stand; to persist in; to urge.
 IN-SIST'-ENT, *a.* Standing or resting on.
 IN-SI'-TION, *n.* Insertion of a cion; ingraftment.
 IN-SNARE', *v. t.* To entangle; to catch by stratagem.
 IN-SNAR'-ED, *pp.* Entrapped; caught.
 IN-SNAR'-ER, *n.* One who entraps.
 IN-SNAR'-ING, *ppr.* Catching; inveigling; *a.* adapted to entrap.
 IN-SO-BRI'-E-TY, *n.* Intemperance; drunkenness.
 IN-SO'-CIA-BLE, *a.* Averse to conversation.
 IN'-SO-LA-TY, *v. t.* To expose to the sun's rays.
 IN'-SO-LA-TED, *pp.* Dried or ripened in the sun's rays.
 IN-SO-LA'-TION, *n.* Exposure to the sun's rays.
 IN'-SO-LENCE, *n.* Haughtiness with contempt.
 IN'-SO-LENT, *a.* Haughty; overbearing.
 IN'-SO-LENT-LY, *ad.* Haughtily; proudly.
 IN-SO-LID'-I-TY, *n.* Want of solidity; weakness.
 IN-SOL-U-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of not being soluble or dissolvable in a fluid.
 IN-SOL'-U-BLE, *a.* That can not be dissolved in a fluid; not to be explained or solved.
 IN-SOLV'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be solved or explained, as a doubt.
 IN-SOLV'-EN-CY, *n.* Inability to pay all debts.
 IN-SOLV'-ENT, *a.* Not having money or estate sufficient to pay all debts, as an *insolvent* debtor. Not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner, as an *insolvent* estate. An *insolvent* law is a law which liberates a debtor from imprisonment, or exempts him from liability to arrest on account of any debt previously contracted.
 IN-SOM'-NI-OUS, *a.* Restless in sleep; sleepless.
 IN-SO-MUCH', *ad.* So that; to such a degree.
 IN-SPECT', *v. t.* To overlook; to view; to examine.
 IN-SPEC'-TION, *n.* Oversight; view; survey.
 IN-SPECT'-OR, *n.* An examiner; a superintendent.
 IN-SPECT'-OR-SHIP, } *n.* The office of inspector.
 IN-SPECT'-OR-ATE, }
 IN-SPER'-SION, *n.* The act of sprinkling on.
 IN'-SPEX'-I-MUS, [L. we have inspected.] An exemplification, so called from the first word.
 IN-SPHERE', *v. t.* To place in a sphere.
 IN-SPIR'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be drawn in.
 IN-SPI-RA'-TION, *n.* Act of drawing in the breath; Divine infusion into the mind; the infusion of a poetic spirit, as the inspiration of Homer.
 IN-SPI-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to inspiration.
 IN-SPIRE', *v. i.* To draw air into the lungs.
 IN-SPIRE', *v. t.* To breathe into; to infuse; to suggest supernaturally.
 IN-SPIR'-ED, *pp.* Infused; informed by supernatural suggestions.
 IN-SPIR'-ER, *n.* One who inspires or encourages.

IN-SPIR'-ING, *ppr.* Infusing; drawing in; animating.
 IN-SPIR'-IT, *v. t.* To animate; to encourage; to give new life to.
 IN-SPIR'-IT-ING, *ppr.* Animating; infusing spirit.
 IN-SPIS'-SATE, *v. t.* To thicken, as liquids.
 IN-SPIS'-SA-TED, *pp.* Thickened, as a liquor.
 IN-SPIS-SÄ'-TION, *n.* The act of thickening, as liquids.
 IN-STA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct.
 IN-STA-BLE, *a.* Inconstant; unsteady; changeable.
 IN-STA'-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unsteadiness; instability.
 IN-STALL', *v. t.* [*Fr. installer.*] To install a clergyman to place one, who has been previously ordained, over a particular church; to put in possession of an office.
 IN-STALL'-ED, *pp.* Placed in an office.
 IN-STALL-A'-TION, *n.* The giving possession of an office.
 IN-STALL-ING, *ppr.* Investing with an office.
 IN-STALL-MENT, *n.* Act of giving possession of an office; payment of part.
 IN-STANCE, *n.* Solicitation; occurrence; example.
 IN-STANCE, *v. i. or t.* To produce an example.
 IN-STANT, *n.* A moment; point of duration.
 IN-STANT, *a.* Present; immediate; urgent.
 IN-STANT-A'-NE-OUS, *a.* Done in an instant.
 IN-STANT-A'-NE-OUS-LY, *ad.* In an instant, or moment.
 IN-STANT-A'-NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being immediate.
 IN-STANT'-TER, [*L.*] Instantly.
 IN-STANT-LY, *ad.* Immediately; at the moment.
 IN-STÄR', *v. t.* To set with stars.
 IN-STÄR O.M'-NI-UM, [*L.*] Like all; an example for all.
 IN-STATE', *v. t.* To place in a certain condition.
 IN-STAT'-U QVO, [*L.*] In the former state.
 IN-STAU-RA'-TION, *n.* Renewal; restoration to a former state.
 IN-STAU-RA'-TOR, *n.* One who renews or restores to a former condition.
 IN-STEAD', *ad.* Compound of *in* and *stead*, in the place or room of.
 IN-STEEP', *v. t.* To steep; to soak; to drink.
 IN-STEEP'-ED, *pp.* Steeped; soaked.
 IN-STEEP, *n.* The upper part of the foot.
 IN-STI-GATE, *v. t.* To tempt to do evil; to incite.
 IN-STI-GÄ'-TION, *n.* Incitement to a crime.
 IN-STI-GÄ-TOR, *n.* One who incites to evil.
 IN-STILL', *v. t.* To infuse by drops; to infuse.
 IN-STILL-A'-TION, *n.* Act of infusing by drops, or by small quantities.
 IN-STILL'-ED, *pp.* Infused by drops or by slow degrees.
 IN-STIM'-U-LATE, *v. t.* To stimulate; to excite.
 IN-STINËT, *n.* [*L. instinctus.*] Disposition operating without the aid of instruction or experience.
 IN-STINËT'-IVE, *a.* Prompted by instinct; spontaneous.
 IN-STINËT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* By force of instinct.
 IN-STI-TÜTE, *v. t.* [*L. instituo.*] To found; to ground or establish in principles; to establish; to appoint; to instruct.
 IN-STI-TÜTE, *n.* Established law; settled order.
 IN-STI-TÜ'-TION, *n.* 1. The act of establishing. 2. That which is established, as the *institutions* of Lycurgus. 3. System, plan, or society established by law, or otherwise, for promoting an object, public or social; as a college, a Bible society, or a bank. 4. A system of the elements or rules of any art or science. 5. Education.
 IN-STI-TÜ'-TION-AL, *a.* Enjoined; elementary.

IN-STI-TU-TOR, *n.* One who establishes.
 IN-STRUCT', *v. t.* [*L. instruo.*] To inform the mind; to teach; to train up; to direct.
 IN-STRUCT'-ED, *pp.* Taught; informed.
 IN-STRUCT'-ING, *ppr.* Teaching.
 IN-STRUCT'-IVE, *a.* Act of teaching precepts; direction.
 IN-STRUCT'-IVE, *a.* Affording instruction.
 IN-STRUCT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* So as to convey knowledge.
 IN-STRUCT'-IVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of furnishing instruction.
 IN-STRUC'T'-OR, *n.* One who teaches; a teacher; one who imparts knowledge; the preceptor of a school or seminary of learning.
 IN-STRUC'T'-RESS, *n.* A female who teaches.
 IN-STRU-MENT, *n.* A tool; a writing or deed; means.
 IN-STRU-MENT'-AL, *a.* Conducive; aiding.
 IN-STRU-MENT-ÄL'-I-TY, *n.* Subordinate means; agency.
 IN-STRU-MENT'-ÄL-LY, *ad.* By way of an instrument; with instruments of music.
 IN-SUAV'-I-TY, *n.* Unpleasantness.
 IN-SUB-JEC'-TION, *n.* State of disobedience to government.
 IN-SUB-MIS'-SION, *n.* Want of submission; disobedience.
 IN-SUB-OR-DI-NÄ'-TION, *n.* Disobedience to authority.
 IN-SUB-STAN'-TIAL, *a.* Unsubstantial; not real.
 IN-SUF'-FER-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be borne; detestable.
 IN-SUF'-FER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Intolerableness.
 IN-SUF'-FER-A-BLY, *ad.* To a degree beyond endurance.
 IN-SUF-FI'-CIEN-CY, *n.* Want of sufficiency or of adequate power.
 IN-SUF-FI'-CIENT, *a.* Not sufficient; inadequate.
 IN-SUF-FI'-CIENT-LY, *ad.* Inadequately.
 IN-SUF-FLÄ'-TION, *n.* Act of breathing or blowing in.
 IN-SU-LAR, *a.* Belonging to an isle, surrounded by water.
 IN-SU-LATE, *v. t.* To set detached like an isle.
 IN-SU-LÄ'-TION, *n.* Act of insulating.
 IN-SU-LÄ-TOR, *n.* That which interrupts communication of electricity.
 IN-SULT, *n.* Gross abuse by words or actions; insolence.
 IN-SULT', *v. t.* [*Fr. insultar; L. insulto.*] To treat with abuse or insolence; to *insult over*, to triumph over with insolence and contempt.
 IN-SULT'-ER, *n.* One who insults another.
 IN-SULT'-ING, *ppr.* Treating with gross abuse; *a.* containing insult; grossly abusive.
 IN-SULT'-ING-LY, *ad.* With gross abuse; with insolent contempt.
 IN-SU-PER-A-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* The quality or
 IN-SÜ'-PER-A-BLE-NESS, } state of being insurmountable.
 IN-SÜ'-PER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be surmounted; that can not be passed over.
 IN-SÜ'-PER-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be surmounted.
 IN-SUP-PORT'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be endured; insufferable; intolerable.
 IN-SUP-PORT'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Insufferableness.
 IN-SUP-PORT'-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond endurance.
 IN-SUP-PRESS'-I-BLE, *a.* Not to be suppressed or concealed.
 IN-SUP-PRESS'-IVE, *a.* Not tending to suppress.
 IN-SÜR'-A-BLE, *a.* Proper to be insured.
 IN-SÜR'-ANCE, *n.* 1. Act of insuring against loss or damage; or a contract by which one engages for a stipulated consideration to make up a loss which another may sustain. 2. The premium paid for insuring property or life. *Insurance Company, is*

a company or corporation whose business is to insure against loss or damage. This company insures at 3 per cent. or at a low premium.

IN-SURE', (in-shûre') *v. t.* To make sure against loss or damage.

IN-SURE', *v. i.* To underwrite; to practice making insurance.

IN-SUR'-ED, *pp.* Secured against loss.

IN-SUR'-ER, *n.* One who insures; an underwriter.

IN-SUR'-GENT, *a.* Exciting sedition or revolt.

IN-SUR'-GENT, *n.* One who rises against lawful authority.

IN-SUR-MOUNT'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be overcome.

IN-SUR-MOUNT'-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be surmountable.

IN-SUR-RE'C'-TION, *n.* [L. *insurgo.*] A rising against civil or political authority. It is equivalent to *sedition*, except that *sedition* expresses a less extensive rising of citizens. It differs from *rebellion*, for the latter expresses an attempt to overthrow the government. It differs from *mutiny*, as it respects the civil or political government; whereas, a *mutiny* is an open opposition to law in the army or navy. Open opposition of numbers to lawful authority.

IN-SUR-RE'C'-TION-AL, *a.* Consisting in insurrection.

IN-SUR-RE'C'-TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to insurrection.

IN-SUS-CEP-TI-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Want of capacity to feel.

IN-SUS-CEP'-TI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of feeling, or of being affected.

IN-TACT'-A-BLE, *a.* Not perceptible to the touch.

IN-TAGL'-I-A-TED, (in-tal'-ya-ted,) *a.* Engraved or stamped on.

IN-TAG'-LIO, (in-tal'-yo,) *n.* An engraving; inscription on a precious stone.

IN-TAN'-GI-BLE, } *a.* That is not perceptible
IN-TAN'-GI-BIL'-I-TY, } to the touch.

IN-TAN'-GI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being intangible.

IN-TAST'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be tasted.

IN'-TE-GER, *n.* The whole; a whole number.

IN'-TE-GRAL, *a.* Whole; entire; not fractional; making a part of the whole.

IN'-TE-GRAL, *n.* An entire thing.

IN'-TE-GRANT, *a.* Necessary to constitute a thing.

IN'-TE-GRATE, *v. t.* To make entire; to restore; to renew.

IN-TEG'-RI-TY, *n.* Wholeness; entireness; unbroken state; the unimpaired state of any thing, particularly of the mind; moral soundness; honesty; purity. The Constitution guarantees to each State in the Union, the *integrity* of its territories.

IN-TEG-U-MÁ'-TION, *n.* That part of physiology which treats of the coverings of the different parts of animals or plants.

IN-TEG'-U-MENT, *n.* A covering; a membrane.

IN'-TEL-LECT, *n.* The faculty of the human soul which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it; the faculty of thinking; the understanding.

IN-TEL-LEC'-TION, *n.* Simple apprehension of ideas.

IN-TEL-LECT'-IVE, *a.* Able to understand.

IN-TEL-LECT'-U-AL, *a.* 1. Relating to the intellect; as, *intellectual* powers or operations. 2. Ideal, perceived by the intellect; as, an *intellectual* scene. 3. Having the power of understanding; as, an *intellectual* being. 4. Relating to the understanding; as, *intellectual* philosophy.

IN-TEL-LECT'-U-AL-IST, *n.* One who overrates the understanding.

IN-TEL-LECT'-U-AL-LY, *ad.* By means of the understanding.

IN-TEL'-LI-GENCE, *n.* [L. *intelligentia.*] Under-

standing; information communicated; as by messengers, letters, by signals, or telegraphs.

IN-TEL'-LI-GENCE, *n.* A spiritual being.

IN-TEL'-LI-GENCE-OF'-FICE, *n.* An office where intelligence may be obtained, particularly respecting servants.

IN-TEL'-LI-GEN-CER, *n.* One who sends or conveys intelligence.

IN-TEL'-LI-GEN-T, *a.* Knowing; skillful; informed.

IN-TEL'-LI-GEN'-TIAL, *a.* Intellectual; consisting of mind.

IN-TEL'-LI-GI-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* The quality of
IN-TEL'-LI-GI-BLE-NESS, } being intelligible.

IN-TEL'-LI-GI-BLE, *a.* That may be comprehended.

IN-TEL'-LI-GI-BLY, *ad.* So as to be understood; clearly.

IN-TEM'-PER-A-MENT, *n.* Bad state of the constitution.

IN-TEM'-PER-ANCE, *n.* Excess of action or indulgence; excess in drinking.

IN-TEM'-PER-ATE, *a.* Excessive; addicted to excess, or to the use of spiritous liquors.

IN-TEM'-PER-ATE-LY, *ad.* Immoderately; with excess.

IN-TEM'-PER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Excessive indulgence.

IN-TEM'-PER-A-TURE, *n.* Excess of a quality.

IN-TEN'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be maintained.

IN-TEND', *v. t.* To stretch; to design; to purpose; to mean.

IN-TEND'-ANT, *n.* An overseer; mayor of a city.

IN-TEND'-MENT, *n.* Design; meaning; intention.

IN-TEN'-E-RATE, *v. t.* To make tender; to soften.

IN-TEN'-E-RÁ-TION, *n.* The act of making soft or tender.

IN-TENSE', (in-tens') *a.* 1. Strained close; as, *intense* thought. 2. Raised to a high degree; as, *intense* heat. 3. Very severe; as, *intense* cold. 4. Strained; close; vehement.

IN-TENSE'-LY, *ad.* To a high degree.

IN-TENSE'-NESS, *n.* Intensity; extreme closeness.

IN-TEN'-SION, *n.* A stretching; increased power.

IN-TENS'-I-TY, *n.* State of being strained; extreme degree.

IN-TENS'-IVE, *a.* Strained; intent; giving force.

IN-TENS'-IVE-LY, *ad.* In a manner to increase force.

IN-TENT', *a.* Using close application; diligent.

IN-TENT', *n.* Design; purpose; aim; meaning.

IN-TEN'-TION, *n.* Design; purpose; the fixed direction of the mind to a particular object.

IN-TEN'-TION-AL, *a.* Designed; done with purpose.

IN-TEN'-TION-AL-LY, *ad.* With design; purposely.

IN-TENT'-IVE, *a.* Diligently applied; close.

IN-TENT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* Closely; assiduously.

IN-TENT'-IVE-NESS, *n.* Closeness of application.

IN-TENT'-LY, *ad.* With close application.

IN-TENT'-NESS, *n.* Close application of mind.

IN'-TER, a prefix, signifies *among* or *between*.

IN-TER', *v. t.* [Fr. *enterrer.*] To bury; to deposit in the earth and cover.

IN'-TER-ACT, *n.* Intermediate employment.

IN-TER-AM'-NI-AN, *a.* Being between rivers.

IN-TER-BRANCH', *v. t. or i.* To shoot branches among others.

IN-TER'-CAL-A-RY, *a.* Inserted; added; the 29th day of February, in leap year, is called the *intercalary* day.

IN-TER'-CAL-ATE, *v. t.* To insert a day or days.

IN-TER'-CAL-Á'-TION, *n.* The insertion of a day or days in a calendar.

- IN-TER-CEDE', *v. i.* To interpose; to make intercession.
- IN-TER-CED'-ENT, *a.* Mediating; interposing.
- IN-TER-CED'-ER, *n.* One who intercedes.
- IN-TER-CED'-ING, *ppr.* Mediating; pleading.
- IN-TER-CEPT', *v. t.* To seize on its passage; to obstruct; to stop in progress.
- IN-TER-CEPT'-ER, *n.* One who intercepts.
- IN-TER-CEPT'-ION, *n.* Act of seizing on its passage; interruption; hindrance.
- IN-TER-CES'-SION, *n.* Mediation; entreaty; the act of interceding.
- IN-TER-CES'-SOR, *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator.
- IN-TER-CES'-SO-RY, *a.* Containing intercession.
- IN-TER-CHAIN', *v. t.* To chain together; to link together.
- IN-TER-CHAIN'-ED, *pp.* Chained together.
- IN-TER-CHANGE', *v. t.* To change by giving and receiving; to succeed alternately.
- IN-TER-CHANGE, *n.* Mutual change; each giving and receiving; alternate succession.
- IN-TER-CHANGE'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be given and taken mutually.
- IN-TER-CHANGE'-A-BLY, *ad.* With mutual exchange.
- IN-TER-CHANG'-ED, *pp.* Mutually exchanged.
- IN-TER-CHANG'-ING, *ppr.* Reciprocally giving and taking.
- IN-TER-CLÜDE', *v. t.* To stop or interrupt; to intercept.
- IN-TER-CLÜ'-SION, *n.* A stopping; interception.
- IN-TER-CO-LUM-NI-Ä'-TION, *n.* In architecture, the space between columns.
- IN-TER-COM-MON, *v. i.* To use a common with others.
- IN-TER-COM-MÜ'-NI-CATE, *v. t.* To hold mutual communion.
- IN-TER-COM-MÜN'-ION, *n.* Mutual communion.
- IN-TER-COM-MÜ'-NITY, *n.* Mutual community.
- IN-TER-COST'-AL, *a.* Being between the ribs.
- IN-TER-COURSE, *n.* [*L. intercursus.*] Literally, a running between; mutual communication; connection by reciprocal dealings between persons or nations; mutual communications or dealings.
- IN-TER-CUR'-RENCE, *n.* A passing between.
- IN-TER-CUR'-RENT, *a.* Running between.
- IN-TER-CU'-TA'-NE-OUS, *a.* Being within the skin.
- IN-TER-DICT', *v. t.* To forbid; to exclude from communion.
- IN-TER-DICT, *n.* A prohibition; a papal prohibition, by which the clergy are restrained from performing divine service.
- IN-TER-DIC'-TION, *n.* Act of prohibiting.
- IN-TER-DICT'-O-RY, *a.* Serving to prohibit.
- IN-TER-EST, *v. t.* To concern; to affect; to move; to excite emotion; to give a share in; to engage.
- IN-TER-EST, *n.* [*Fr. interesser; L. inter and esse.*] Concern; share; benefit; influence; premium for the use of money.
- IN-TER-EST-ED, *pp.* Made a sharer; moved; affected; *a.* having an interest or concern; liable to be affected.
- IN-TER-EST-ING, *ppr.* Giving a concern in; engaging; *a.* engaging the curiosity; adapted to excite emotion or passion.
- IN-TER-FERE', *v. i. i.* 1. To interpose; to intermeddle. 2. To clash. 3. A horse is said to *interfere*, when one hoof or shoe strikes against the fetlock of the opposite leg.
- IN-TER-FER'-ENCE, *n.* Interposition; mediation; clashing; striking one foot against another.
- IN-TER-FER'-ING, *ppr.* Interposing; meddling; *a.* that clashes or is in opposition.
- IN-TER-FLU-ENT, } *a.* [*L. inter and fluo.*] Flowing
- IN-TER-FLU-OUS, } into.
- IN-TER-FO-LI-A'-CEOUS, *a.* Being between opposite leaves, but alternate.
- IN-TER-FUL'-GENT, *a.* Shining between.
- IN-TER-FÜS'-ED, *a.* Poured or scattered between.
- IN-TER-IM, *n.* The mean time; time intervening.
- IN-TER-LIN'-E-AR, } *a.* Written between lines
- IN-TER-LIN'-E-A-RY, } previously written or printed.
- IN-TE'-RI-OR, *a.* Internal; being within.
- IN-TE'-RI-OR, *n.* The inward part; inland country.
- IN-TER-JÄ'-CEN-CY, *n.* State of lying between.
- IN-TER-JÄ'-CENT, *a.* Lying between; intervening.
- IN-TER-JECT', *v. i.* To throw between; to insert.
- IN-TER-JEC'-TION, *n.* Act of throwing between; a word of exclamation.
- IN-TER-JEC'-TION-AL, *a.* Thrown in between words.
- IN-TER-LÄCE', *v. t.* To intermix; to insert; to put or insert one thing with another.
- IN-TER-LAC'-ED, *pp.* Intermixed; inserted.
- IN-TER-LAPSE', *n.* Time between two events.
- IN-TER-LÄRD', *v. t.* To insert or intermix.
- IN-TER-LEAF, *n.* A leaf inserted between leaves.
- IN-TER-LEAVE', *v. t.* To insert leaves between.
- IN-TER-LEAV'-ED, *pp.* Inserted between leaves.
- IN-TER-LINE', *v. t.* To write between lines.
- IN-TER-LIN-E-Ä'-TION, *n.* A writing between lines.
- IN-TER-LINK', *v. t.* To connect by links united.
- IN-TER-LINK'-ED, *pp.* United as links.
- IN-TER-LO-CÄ'-TION, *n.* A placing between.
- IN-TER-LOCK', *v. i.* To communicate with, or flow into one another.
- IN-TER-LO-CÜ'-TION, *n.* A conference; a dialogue.
- IN-TER-LOC'-Ü-TOR, *n.* One who speaks in dialogue.
- IN-TER-LOC'-Ü-TORY, *a.* Intermediate; not final; consisting of dialogue.
- IN-TER-LOPE', *v. i.* To intercept; to prevent right.
- IN-TER-LÖP'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of INTERLOPE.
- IN-TER-LÖP'-ER, *n.* One who interferes wrongfully in trade; an intruder.
- IN-TER-LU-CÄ'-TION, *n.* Act of thinning wood to let in light.
- IN-TER-LÜ'-CENT, *a.* Shining between or among.
- IN-TER-LÜDE, *n.* Theatrical entertainment between the acts of a play, or between the play and the after piece, to amuse the spectators. In ancient tragedy, the chorus sung the interludes. In modern times, interludes consist of songs, dances, &c.
- IN-TER-LÜ'-NAR, } *a.* Belonging to the time
- IN-TER-LÜ'-NARY, } when the moon is invisible.
- IN-TER-MAR'-RIAGE, *n.* Mutual marriage in families.
- IN-TER-MAR'-RI-ED, *pp.* Mutually connected by marriage.
- IN-TER-MAR'-RY, *v. i.* To marry one and give another in marriage.
- IN-TER-MAR'-RY-ING, *ppr.* Mutually giving and receiving in marriage.
- IN-TER-MED'-DLE, *v. i.* To meddle in the affairs of others; to intrude or interpose officiously.
- IN-TER-MED'-DLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of INTERMEDDLE.
- IN-TER-MED'-DLER, *n.* An officious person.
- IN-TER-ME'-DI-AL, } *n.* Lying between; inter-
- IN-TER-ME'-DI-ATE, } veining.
- IN-TER-ME'-DI-ATE-LY, *ad.* By way of intervention.
- IN-TER-ME-DI-Ä'-TION, *n.* Intervention.
- IN-TER-ME'-DI-UM, *n.* An intervening agent.
- IN-TER-MENT, *n.* A burying; sepulture.
- IN-TER-MI-GRÄ'-TION, *n.* Reciprocal migration.

IN-TERM'-IN-A-BLE, *a.* Admitting of no end.
 IN-TERM'-IN-ATE, *a.* Having no bounds or end.
 IN-TER-MIN'-GLE, *v. t.* To mingle together.
 IN-TER-MIN'-GLE, *v. i.* To be mixed or incorporated.
 IN-TER-MIN'-GLED, *pp.* Mixed together.
 IN-TER-MIS'-SION, *n.* Cessation for a time; inter-
 venient time.
 IN-TER-MIS'-SIVE, *a.* Coming at times; not con-
 tinual.
 IN-TER-MIT', *v. t. or i.* To cease or suspend for a
 time.
 IN-TER-MIT'-TENT, *a.* Ceasing at times.
 IN-TER-MIT'-TENT, *n.* A disease that intermits.
 IN-TER-MIX', *v. t. or i.* To mix or be mingled to-
 gether.
 IN-TER-MIX'-ED, *pp.* Mingled together.
 IN-TER-MIX'-TURE, *n.* A mixture of ingredients.
 IN-TER-MONT'-ANE, *a.* Situated between moun-
 tains.
 IN-TER-MUN'-DANE, *a.* Being between worlds.
 IN-TER-MU'-RAL, *a.* Lying between walls.
 IN-TER-MU'-TA'-TION, *n.* Interchange.
 IN-TERN'-AL, *a.* Inward; interior; intrinsic; do-
 mestic; not foreign, as the internal trade of a king-
 dom.
 IN-TERN'-AL-LY, *ad.* Inwardly; intellectually.
 IN-TERN'-A'-TION-AL, *a.* Existing between na-
 tions.
 IN'-TER-NÔDE, *n.* Space between joints in a plant.
 IN'-TER-NOS, [L.] Between ourselves.
 IN-TER-NUN'-CIO, *n.* A messenger between par-
 ties.
 IN-TER-OS'-SE-AL, } *a.* Being or situated be-
 IN-TER-OS'-SE-OUS, } tween bones.
 IN-TER-PLEAD', *v. i.* To discuss a previous point.
 IN-TER-PLEAD'-ER, *n.* A bill in chancery.
 IN-TER-PLEDGE', (in-ter-plej'), *v. t.* To give and
 take a pledge mutually.
 IN-TER-POINT', *v. t.* To distinguish by points.
 IN-TER-PO-LATE, or IN'-TER-PO-LATE, *v. t.*
 To insert or foist in, as words.
 IN-TER-PO-LX'-TION, *n.* The act of inserting spu-
 rious words in a writing; that which is foisted in.
 IN-TER-PO-LA-TOR, or IN'-TER-PO-LA-TOR,
n. One who foists into a book or manuscript spu-
 rious words or passages; one who adds something
 to genuine writings.
 IN-TER-PÔS'-AL, *n.* Act of interposing; interven-
 tion.
 IN-TER-PÔSE', *v. t.* To place between; to offer, as
 aid or services; to thrust in.
 IN-TER-PÔSE', *v. i.* To step in between parties at
 variance.
 IN-TER-PÔS'-ED, *pp.* Put between.
 IN-TER-PÔS'-ER, *n.* One who interferes.
 IN-TER-PO-SI'-TION, *n.* A coming or placing be-
 tween; intervention; mediation.
 IN-TER-PRET', *v. t.* [L. *interpretor.*] To explain;
 to expound; to decipher.
 IN-TER-PRET'-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of interpreta-
 tion.
 IN-TER-PRET'-A'-TION, *n.* Explanation; exposi-
 tion.
 IN-TER-PRET'-A-TIVE, *a.* Containing explana-
 tion.
 IN-TER-PRET'-ER, *n.* One who expounds; an ex-
 positor.
 IN-TER-REG'-NUM, *n.* The time a throne is vacant
 between the death of a king and his successor.
 IN-TER-RED, *pp.* Buried; placed in the grave.
 IN-TER-RING, *pp.* Depositing in the grave.
 IN-TER-REX, *n.* A regent; a man who governs
 during an interregnum.
 IN-TER-RO-GATE, *v. t.* To examine by ques-
 tion.
 IN-TER-RO-GA'-TION, *n.* A question; the note
 [?].

IN-TER-ROG'-A-TIVE, *n.* A word used in asking
 questions.
 IN-TER-ROG'-A-TIVE, *a.* Denoting a question.
 IN-TER-ROG'-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of ques-
 tion.
 IN-TER-RO-GA-TOR, *n.* One who asks questions.
 IN-TER-ROG'-A-TO-RY, *n.* A question; inquiry.
 IN-TER-RO'-REM, [L.] For a terror or warning.
 IN-TER-RUPT', *v. t.* To stop by interfering; to di-
 vide; to break continuity or a continued series.
 IN-TER-RUPT'-ED, *pp.* Stopped; hindered; broken.
 IN-TER-RUPT'-ED-LY, *ad.* With breaks or inter-
 ruptions.
 IN-TER-RUP'-TION, *n.* Stop; hindrance; breach.
 IN-TER-SECT', *v. t.* To divide; to cross mutually.
 IN-TER-SECT', *v. i.* To meet and cross each other.
 IN-TER-SEC'-TION, *n.* Act of crossing; point where
 two lines cut each other.
 IN'-TER-SPACE, *n.* A space between other things.
 IN-TER-SPERSE', *v. t.* To scatter among, or here
 and there.
 IN-TER-SPERS'-ED, *pp.* Scattered among other
 things.
 IN-TER-SPER'-SION, *n.* Act of scattering among.
 IN-TER-STEL'-LAR, *a.* Being among the stars.
 IN'-TER-STICE, (in'-ter-stis), *n.* A narrow space
 between things.
 IN-TER-STI'-TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to interstices.
 IN-TER-STRAT'-I-FI-ED, *a.* Stratified among or
 between other bodies.
 IN-TER-TEX'-TURE, *n.* Act of interweaving; state
 of things interwoven.
 IN-TER-TROP'-IC-AL, *a.* Lying within the tropics.
 IN-TER-TWINE', } *v. t.* To unite by twining.
 IN-TER-TWIST', }
 IN-TER-TWIN'-ED, *pp.* Twined together.
 IN-TER-VAL, *n.* A space between; distance;
 respite; remission; low ground between hills.
 IN-TER-VENE', *v. t.* [L. *intervenio.*] To come or
 be between persons and things; to come between
 points of time or events; to happen in the way; to
 disturb, cross, or interrupt.
 IN-TER-VEN'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of INTERVENE.
 IN-TER-VEN'-I-ENT, *a.* Coming between; inter-
 posed.
 IN-TER-VEN'-TION, *n.* Interposition; a state of
 coming or being between; agency of persons be-
 tween persons; interposition in favor of another.
 IN'-TER-VIEW, *n.* A meeting; conference; usual-
 ly a formal meeting.
 IN-TER-VOLVE', *v. t.* To involve one with an-
 other.
 IN-TER-VOLV'-ED, *pp.* Involved within; wrapped
 together.
 IN-TER-WEAVE', *v. t.* To weave one in another.
 IN-TER-WEAV'-ING, *pp.* Weaving together.
 IN-TER-WREATH'-ED, *a.* Woven into a wreath.
 IN-TEST'-A-BLE, *a.* Not qualified to make a
 will.
 IN-TEST'-A-CY, *n.* A state of dying without a
 will.
 IN-TEST'-ATE, *a.* Dying without a will; not de-
 vised.
 IN-TEST'-ATE, *n.* One who dies without leaving a
 will.
 IN-TES'-TI-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the bowels.
 IN-TES'-TINE, *a.* Internal; inward; domestic;
 not foreign.
 IN-TES'-TINES, *n.* The bowels; entrails.
 IN-THRALL', *v. t.* To enslave; to reduce to bond-
 age.
 IN-THRALL'-ED, *pp.* Enslaved; reduced to bond-
 age.
 IN-THRALL'-MENT, *n.* Slavery; bondage; servi-
 tude.
 IN-THRONE', *v. t.* To seat on a throne. See EN-
 THRONE.
 IN-TI-MA-CY, *n.* Close familiarity; friendship.

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BÄR; METE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NÔTE, DÔVE, MÔVE,

IN-TI-MATE, *v. t.* To hint; to suggest; to point out.
 IN-TI-MATE, *a.* Inmost; near; familiar; close in friendship or acquaintance.
 IN-TI-MATE, *n.* A familiar friend.
 IN-TI-MATE-LY, *ad.* Closely; familiarly.
 IN-TI-MAT-I-ON, *n.* A hint; a suggestion.
 IN-TIM-I-DATE, *v. t.* To make fearful; to frighten.
 IN-TIM-I-DAT-I-ON, *n.* Act of intimidating.
 IN-TÛ, *prep.* Noting entrance; noting penetration beyond the outside or surface; noting insertion; noting the passing of a thing from one form or state into another.
 IN-TOL-ER-A-BLE, *a.* Insufferable; not to be borne.
 IN-TOL-ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Insufferableness.
 IN-TOL-ER-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond endurance.
 IN-TOL-ER-ANCE, *n.* A not enduring; a not suffering to exist without persecution; want of toleration.
 IN-TOL-ER-ANT, *a.* Impatient; unable to bear.
 IN-TO-NA-TION, *n.* Manner of utterance or sound.
 In *music*, the action of sounding the notes of the scale with the voice.
 IN-TONE, *v. i.* To utter a sound.
 IN-TON-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of INTONE.
 IN-TOR-SION, *n.* A bending or twining.
 IN-TORT, *v. t.* To twist; to wreath; to wring.
 IN-TORT-ED, *pp.* Twisted; made winding.
 IN TO-TO, [L.] In the whole; entirely.
 IN-TOX-I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *in* and *toxicum*, poison.] To inebriate; to make delirious.
 IN-TOX-I-CA-TING, *pp.* Inebriating; making drunk; *a.* having qualities that intoxicate.
 IN-TOX-I-CA-TION, *n.* Inebriation; drunkenness.
 IN-TRACT-A-BLE, *n.* Unmanageable; indocile.
 IN-TRACT-A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* A state of being
 IN-TRACT-A-BIL-I-TY, } unmanageable; indocility.
 IN-TRACT-A-BLY, *ad.* In a perverse manner.
 IN-TRA-FO-LI-A-CEOUS, *a.* Growing on the inside of a leaf.
 IN-TRAN-QUIL-LI-TY, *n.* Unquietness; want of rest.
 IN-TRAN-SIENT, *a.* Not transient, or passing away.
 IN-TRANS-I-TIVE, *a.* Not passing; expressing action that does not pass to an object; an *intransitive* verb is one which expresses an action or state that is limited to the agent, as I *sleep*, I *walk*.
 IN-TRANS-I-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Without an object following.
 IN TRAN-S-I-TU, [L.] In passing from place to place.
 IN-TRANS-MIS-SI-BLE, *a.* That can not be transmitted.
 IN-TRANS-MÛT-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be changed into another substance.
 IN-TRANT, *a.* Entering; penetrating.
 IN-TRENCH, *v. t.* To fortify with a trench; to furrow.
 IN-TRENCH-ED, *pp.* Fortified with a trench.
 IN-TRENCH-MENT, *n.* A ditch; fortification.
 IN-TREP-ID, *a.* Fearless; bold; brave; resolute.
 IN-TRE-PID-I-TY, } *n.* Undaunted boldness and
 IN-TREP-ID-NESS, } bravery; fearlessness.
 IN-TREP-ID-LY, *ad.* Fearlessly; resolutely; without trembling or shrinking from danger.
 IN-TRI-CA-CY, } *n.* Entanglement; perplex-
 IN-TRI-CATE-NESS, } ed state; complication.
 IN-TRI-CATE, *a.* Entangled; involved; complicated.
 IN-TRI-CATE-LY, *ad.* With entanglement, or perplexity.
 IN-TRIG U'E, (in-træg') *n.* A plot or scheme of a complicated nature, intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices; the plot of a play or a romance.

IN-TRIG U'E, *v. i.* To carry on secret designs.
 IN-TRIG U'-ER, (in-træg'-er), *n.* One who intrigues.
 IN-TRIG U'-ING, (in-træg'-ing), *pp.* Forming secret schemes; *a.* addicted to secret scheming.
 IN-TRINS-IC, } *a.* Internal; true; real; genu-
 IN-TRINS-IC-AL, } ine; inherent; essential.
 IN-TRINS-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Internally; really; truly.
 IN-TRO-DÛCE, *v. t.* To lead or to bring in; to make known; to bring into notice; to begin.
 IN-TRO-DÛC-ED, *pp.* Conducted in; made acquainted; imported.
 IN-TRO-DÛC-ER, *n.* One who introduces another.
 IN-TRO-DÛC-TION, *n.* A bringing in; prefatory discourse; the act of bringing something into notice; the part of a book which precedes the main work.
 IN-TRO-DÛC-TIVE, } *a.* Serving to introduce.
 IN-TRO-DÛC-TORY, }
 IN-TRO-MIS-SION, *n.* A sending in; an intermeddling with the effects of another.
 IN-TRO-MIT, *v. t.* To send in; to allow to enter.
 IN-TRO-SPEC-TION, *n.* View of the inside.
 IN-TRO-VER-SION, *n.* Act of turning inward.
 IN-TRO-VERT, *v. t.* To turn inward.
 IN-TRÛDE, *v. i.* To come uninvited; to encroach.
 IN-TRÛD-ER, *n.* One who intrudes where he has no right or welcome.
 IN-TRÛ-SION, *n.* Entrance without right or invitation.
 IN-TRÛ-SIVE, *a.* Entering without right or welcome; apt to intrude.
 IN-TRÛST, *v. i.* To deliver in confidence of fidelity.
 IN-TU-I-TION, (in-tu-ish'-on), *n.* [L. *intuitus*.] Immediate perception, without the intervention of other ideas, or without reasoning.
 IN-TÛ-I-TIVE, *a.* Perceived immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony; as *intuitive* evidence; received or obtained by simple intuition or inspection; seeing clearly.
 IN-TÛ-I-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By immediate perception.
 IN-TU-MESCE, (in-tu-mess'), *v. i.* To swell, as with heat.
 IN-TU-MES-CENCE, *n.* A swelling, as with heat.
 IN-TUR-GES-CENCE, *n.* Act of swelling; swelled state.
 IN-TWINE, *v. t.* To twist or wreath together.
 IN-TWIN-ED, *pp.* Twisted together.
 IN-TWIST, *v. t.* To twist, or interweave.
 IN-U-LIN, *n.* A peculiar principle extracted from elecampane.
 IN-UM-BRATE, *v. t.* To shade; to obscure.
 IN-UN-C-TION, *n.* Act of anointing; unction.
 IN-UN-C-TU-OS-I-TY, *n.* Destitution of oiliness.
 IN-UN-DANT, *a.* Overflowing; abundant.
 IN-UN-DATE, *v. t.* To overflow; to deluge; to fill with an overflowing abundance, or superfluity.
 IN-UN-DAT-I-ON, *n.* An overflow of water.
 IN-UR-BAN-I-TY, *n.* Want of courteousness or politeness; rudeness.
 IN-ÛRE, *v. t.* or *i.* To accustom; to habituate.
 IN-ÛR-ED, *pp.* Accustomed; hardened by use.
 IN-ÛR-MENT, *n.* Hardening by use; habit.
 IN-ÛR-ING, *pp.* Accustoming; passing in use to the benefit of.
 IN-URN, *v. t.* To put in an urn; to entomb.
 IN-URN-ED, *pp.* Deposited in a tomb.
 IN-U-SI-TA-TION, *n.* Neglect of use; disuse.
 IN-US-TION, *n.* A branding; a marking by burning.
 IN-U-TIL-I-TY, *n.* Uselessness; unprofitableness.
 IN-ÛT-TER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be uttered.
 IN-VADE, *v. t.* [L. *invado*.] To enter in a hostile manner; to attack; to encroach on.
 IN-VAD-ER, *n.* One who invades.

IN-VAL-ID, *a* Weak; having no force; null; void.
 IN'-VA-LID, *n.* One disabled by wounds or sickness.
 IN-VAL-ID-ATE, *v. t.* To destroy the force of; to overthrow; to make void.
 IN-VAL-ID-Ā-TION, *n.* The act of destroying.
 IN-VA-LID-I-TY, } *n.* Weakness; want of legal
 IN-VAL-ID-NESS, } force.
 IN-VAL'-Ū-A-BLE, *a.* Very valuable; inestimable.
 IN-VA'-RI-A-BLE, *a.* Unchangeable; unerring; always uniform.
 IN-VA'-RI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unchangeableness.
 IN-VA'-RI-A-BLY, *ad.* Without change; constantly.
 IN-VA'-SION, *n.* Hostile entrance into the possessions of another, particularly the entrance of a hostile army into a country for the purpose of conquest or plunder; an attack on the rights of another.
 IN-VA'-SIVE, *a.* Entering with hostile purpose.
 IN-VEC'-TIVE, *n.* A railing speech; *a.* abusive.
 IN-VEC'-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Abusively; with railing.
 IN-VEIGH', (in-vāy',) *v. i.* To exclaim with reproach; to rail against.
 IN-VEIGH'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of INVEIGH.
 IN-VEIGH'-ER, *n.* One who inveighs.
 IN-VEIGH'-ING, *ppr.* Railing or declaiming against.
 IN-VEI'-GLE, (in-vee'-gl.) *v. t.* [Norm. *enveogler*, to blind.] To seduce by flattery; to entice.
 IN-VEY'-GLED, *pp.* Seduced; enticed from duty.
 IN-VEY'-GLER, *n.* One who seduces; a deceiver.
 IN-VEY'-GLING, *ppr.* Enticing; wheedling.
 IN-VEI'-GLE-MENT, *n.* Seduction; enticement.
 IN-VENT', *v. t.* [Fr. *inventer*.] To contrive; to find out what is new.
 IN-VENT'-TION, *n.* Act of finding out, or contriving something new; that which is invented; fiction; power of inventing.
 IN-VENT'-IVE, *a.* Ready at invention; ingenious; ready at expedients.
 IN-VENT'-OR, *n.* One who finds out or contrives something new.
 IN'-VEN-TO-RI-ED, *pp.* Inserted in an inventory.
 IN'-VEN-TO-RY, *n.* A list of articles or goods.
 IN-VEN-TO-RY, *v. t.* To make a list of articles.
 IN-VENT'-RESS, *n.* A female who invents.
 IN-VERSE', (in-vers',) *a.* Inverted; reciprocal; contrary.
 IN-VERSE'-LY, *ad.* In a contrary order.
 IN-VER'-SION, *n.* Change of order or place; change of order so that the last becomes first; *in grammar*, a change of the natural order of words.
 IN-VERT', *v. t.* To turn upside down; to change order.
 IN-VERT'-ED-LY, *ad.* In an inverted order.
 IN-VEST', *v. t.* To clothe; to dress; to clothe with office or authority; to adorn; to inclose; to clothe money in something permanent, as to invest money in bank stock.
 IN-VEST'-I-ENT, *a.* Clothing; covering.
 IN-VEST'-I-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be investigated.
 IN-VEST'-I-GATE, *v. t.* To search or inquire into.
 IN-VEST'-I-GĀ'-TION, *n.* A searching for truth.
 IN-VEST'-I-GA-TOR, *n.* One who searches for truth.
 IN-VEST'-I-TŪRE, *n.* The act of giving possession.
 IN-VEST'-MENT, *n.* Clothes; investiture; the converting into property less fleeting than money.
 IN-VE'T'-ER-A-CY, *n.* Deep-rooted firmness from age.
 IN-VE'T'-ER-ATE, *a.* Old; deep-rooted; firmly fixed.
 IN-VE'T'-ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* With obstinate fixedness.

IN-VET'-ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy formed by time.
 IN-VID'-I-OUS, *a.* Envious; likely to incur envy.
 IN-VID'-I-OUS-LY, *ad.* Enviously; malignantly; so as to incur hatred.
 IN-VID'-I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of provoking envy.
 IN-VIG'-I-LANCE, *n.* Neglect of vigilance.
 IN-VIG'-OR-ATE, *v. t.* To strengthen; to animate; to give life and energy to.
 IN-VIG-OR-Ā'-TION, *n.* Act of invigorating.
 IN-VIN'-CI-BLE, *a.* That can not be conquered or overcome; insuperable.
 IN-VIN-CI-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* Unconquerableness.
 IN-VIN'-CI-BLE-NESS, }
 IN-VIN'-CI-BLY, *ad.* Unconquerably; insuperably.
 IN-VI'-O-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not, or ought not to be broken or profaned, or injured.
 IN-VI'-O-LA-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* The state or quality
 IN-VI'-O-LA-BLE-NESS, } of being inviolable.
 IN-VI'-O-LA-BLY, *ad.* Without breach or violation.
 IN-VY'-O-LATE, *a.* Not broken; uninjured; entire; unprofaned; unpolitured.
 IN'-VI-OUS, *a.* Untrodden; impassable.
 IN-VIS'-C-ATE, *v. t.* To besmear with glue.
 IN-VIS-I-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* The state of being in-
 IN-VIS'-I-BLE-NESS, } visible.
 IN-VIS'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be seen; imperceptible by the sight.
 IN-VIS'-I-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be seen.
 IN' VĪ'-TĀ MI-NER'-VĀ, [L.] Without the aid of genius.
 IN-VI'-TĀ'-TION, *n.* Act of inviting; request to attend.
 IN-VY'-TĀ-TORY, *a.* Containing invitation.
 IN-VI'-TĀ-TO-RY, *n.* A service in the Catholic church.
 IN-VITE', *v. t.* [L. *invito*.] To request the company of; to allure.
 IN-VIT'-ING, *ppr.* Asking to attend; *a.* adapted to allure, entice, or tempt.
 IN-VIT'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to invite or allure.
 IN-VIT'-RI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be vitrified.
 IN'-VO-ĀTE, *v. t.* To invoke; to implore.
 IN-VO-Ā'-TION, *n.* The act of addressing in prayer; the form or act of calling for assistance, or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity; a judicial call.
 IN'-VOICE, *n.* A list or bill of goods, with the prices annexed.
 IN'-VOICE, *v. t.* To make a list of, with the prices.
 IN'-VOIC-ED, *pp.* Inserted in a list of particulars.
 IN'-VOIC-ING, *ppr.* Making an account of particulars.
 IN-VŌKE', *v. t.* To address in prayer; to call.
 IN-VŌK'-ED, *pp.* Called; addressed in prayer.
 IN-VO-LŪ'-ĒRUM, *n.* A calyx remote from the flower.
 IN-VOL'-UN-TA-RI-LY, *ad.* Against the will.
 IN-VOL-UN-TA-RY, *a.* Being against the will; independent of the will.
 IN'-VO-LUTE, *a.* Rolled spirally inward.
 IN-VO-LŪ'-TION, *n.* Action of involving; complication.
 IN-VOLVE', (in-volv',) *v. t.* To envelop; to infold; to comprise; to entangle; to blend.
 IN-VOLV'-ED, *pp.* Enveloped; entangled; blended.
 IN-VOLV'-ING, *ppr.* Enwrapping; complicating.
 IN-VUL-NE-RA-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* State or quali-
 IN-VUL-NE-RA-BLE-NESS, } ty of being not susceptible of wounds.
 IN-VUL-NE-RA-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible of wounds.

IN-WALL, *v. t.* To inclose with a wall.
 IN-WALL-ED, *pp.* Inclosed or fortified with a wall.
 IN-WARD, *a.* Being within; internal; interior.
 IN-WARD, *ad.* Toward the inside; within.
 IN-WARDS, *n. plu.* Intestines; entrails; inner parts.
 IN-WARD-LY, *ad.* In the inner part; in heart; secretly.
 IN-WEAVE, *v. t. pret.* inwove; *pp.* inwove, inwoven. To weave together.
 IN-WORK-ING, *n.* Internal operation.
 IN-WRAP, *v. t.* To involve; to infold; to cover.
 IN-WREATH, *v. t.* To surround with a wreath.
 IN-WREATH-ED, *pp.* Surrounded with a wreath.
 IN-WROUGHT, (in-raub't,) *pp. or a.* Worked in.
 Y-O-DINE, *n.* A substance deemed elementary, found in certain sea-weed.
 I-ON-IE, *a.* A term applied to an order in architecture; to a dialect of the Greek language; to a sect of philosophers.
 I-O-TÁ, *n.* The Greek name of the letter *i*; a small quantity; a title.
 IP-E-CAC-U-AN-HÁ, *n.* A root, used as an emetic.
 IP-SE DIX-IT, [L. he said.] A mere assertion.
 IP-SO FAC-TÓ, [L.] In fact; by the very fact.
 I-RAS-CI-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being
 I-RAS-CI-BLE-NESS, } easily provoked to anger.
 I-RAS-CI-BLE, *a.* Irritable; easily provoked.
 IRE, *n.* Anger; wrath; keen resentment.
 IRE-FUL, *a.* Angry; wroth; furious with anger.
 IR-I-DES-CENCE, *n.* Colors like those of the rainbow.
 IR-I-DES-CENT, *a.* Having colors like the rainbow.
 I-RID-I-UM, *n.* A metal of a whitish color.
 Y-RIS, *n. plu.* IRISES. The rainbow, or an appearance like it; the circle round the pupil of the eye.
 Y-RIS-ED, *a.* Having colors like the rainbow.
 Y-RISH, *a.* Pertaining to Ireland; *n.* the native language of the Irish.
 Y-RISH-ISM, *n.* A peculiarity of speaking among the Irish.
 IRK, *v. t.* To weary; to give uneasiness to.
 IRK-SOME, *a.* Tedious; tiresome; wearisome.
 IRK-SOME-LY, *ad.* In a wearisome manner.
 IRK-SOME-NESS, *n.* Tediousness; wearisomeness.
 Y-RON, (i'-urn,) *n.* [A. S. *iren*; Scot. *irne*, or *airn*; Dan. *iern*; W. *haiarn*; G. *eisen*; L. *ferrum*.] The hardest and most useful metal.
 Y-RON, *a.* Made of iron; hard, firm.
 Y-RON, (i'-urn,) *v. t.* To smooth with a hot iron.
 Y-RON-ED, (i'-urn-d,) *pp.* Smoothed with a hot iron.
 Y-RON-HEART-ED, *a.* Unfeeling; cruel.
 Y-RON-MÖLD, *n.* A spot on cloth made by iron.
 Y-RON-MÖNG-ER, *n.* A dealer in iron or hardware.
 Y-RON-WÖRKS, *n.* Place where iron is wrought.
 I-RON-IC-AL, *a.* Spoken in irony; expressing one thing and meaning another.
 I-RON-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By way of irony.
 Y-RO-NY, *n.* Speech intended to convey a contrary signification.
 IR-RÁ-DI-ANCE, *n.* Beams of light; splendor.
 IR-RÁ-DI-ATE, *v. t. or i.* To illuminate; to shine.
 IR-RA-DI-Á-TION, *a.* Emission of rays; illumination.
 IR-RA-TION-AL, *a.* Void of reason; absurd.
 IR-RA-TION-AL-I-TY, *n.* Absurdity; want of reason.
 IR-RA-TION-AL-LY, *ad.* Without reason; absurdly.
 IR-RE-CLAIM'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be reclaimed, reformed, or tamed.
 IR-RE-CLAIM'-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be reclaimed.

IR-REC-ON-CIL'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be reconciled, appeased, or made to agree.
 IR-REC-ON-CIL'-A-BLY, *a.* That can not be reconciled, appeased, or made to agree.
 IR-REC-ON-CIL'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being irreconcilable.
 IR-REC-ON-CIL'-A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner that precludes reconciliation.
 IR-REC-ON-CIL'-ED, *a.* Not reconciled.
 IR-REC-ON-CILE'-MENT, *n.* Want of reconciliation.
 IR-REC-ON-CIL-I-Á-TION, *n.* Want of reconciliation.
 IR-RE-CÖV'-ER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be recovered.
 IR-RE-CÖV'-ER-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond recovery.
 IR-RE-DEEM'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be redeemed.
 IR-RE-DÜ'-CI-BLE, *a.* That can not be reduced.
 IR-RE-FLECT'-IVE, *a.* Not reflective.
 IR-RE-FRA-GA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being irrefragable.
 IR-RE-FRÁ'-GA-BLE, *a.* That can not be refuted.
 IR-RE-FRÁ'-GA-BLY, *ad.* Above confutation.
 IR-REF'-U-TA-BLE, *a.* That can not be refuted.
 IR-REF'-U-TA-BLY, *ad.* So as to defy refutation.
 IR-REG'-U-LAR, *a.* Not according to rule, method, law, or established principles.
 IR-REG'-U-LAR-I-TY, *n.* Deviation from rule, or method.
 IR-REG'-U-LAR-LY, *ad.* In an irregular manner.
 IR-REL'-A-TIVE, *a.* Having no relation.
 IR-REL'-E-VAN-CY, *n.* Inapplicability.
 IR-REL'-E-VANT, *a.* Not aiding; inapplicable.
 IR-REL'-E-VANT-LY, *ad.* Without being to the purpose.
 IR-RE-LIEV'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be relieved.
 IR-RE-LIG'-ION, *n.* Want of religion; impiety.
 IR-RE-LIG'-IOUS, *a.* Ungodly; wicked; profane.
 IR-RE-LIG'-IOUS-LY, *ad.* Without religion.
 IR-RE-ME'-DI-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be remedied.
 IR-RE-ME'-DI-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond remedy.
 IR-RE-MIS'-SI-BLE, *a.* Unpardonable; that can not be forgiven.
 IR-RE-MIS'-SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unpardonable.
 IR-RE-MIS'-SI-BLY, *ad.* So as not to admit of pardon.
 IR-RE-MÖV-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The not being removable.
 IR-RE-MÖV'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be removed.
 IR-RE-NOWN'-ED, *a.* Not celebrated.
 IR-REP-A-RA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* A not being repairable.
 IR-REP-A-RA-BLE, *a.* That can not be repaired.
 IR-REP-A-RA-BLY, *a.* So as not to admit of repair.
 IR-RE-PEAL-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being irrepealable.
 IR-RE-PEAL'-A-BLE, *ad.* That can not be repealed.
 IR-RE-PLEV'-I-A-BLE, } *a.* That can not be re-
 IR-RE-PLEV'-I-SA-BLE, } plevied.
 IR-REP-RE-HENS-I-BLE, *a.* Not to be blamed.
 IR-REP-RE-HENS-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The not being blamable.
 IR-REP-RE-HENS-I-BLY, *ad.* So as not to incur blame.
 IR-RE-PRESS'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be pressed.
 IR-RE-PRÖACH'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be reproached.
 IR-RE-PRÖACH'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of not being reproachable.
 IR-RE-PRÖACH'-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to deserve reproach.
 IR-RE-PRÖV'-A-BLE, *a.* That is not to be proved.

IR-RE-PRÖV'-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to deserve reproof.
 IR-RE-SIST'-ANCE, *n.* Forbearance of resistance.
 IR-RE-SIST-I-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* The quality of be-
 IR-RE-SIST'-I-BLE-NESS, } ing irresistible.
 IR-RE-SIST'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be resisted with success.
 IR-RE-SIST'-I-BLE, *ad.* So as not to be resistible.
 IR-RES'-O-LU-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being dissolved.
 IR-RES'-O-LUTE, *a.* Not firm in purpose; wavering.
 IR-RES'-O-LUTE-LY, *ad.* Without resolution.
 IR-RES'-O-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Want of firm determination.
 IR-RES-O-LÜ'-TION, *n.* Want of firmness of mind.
 IR-RE-SPECT'-IVE, *a.* Not regarding circumstances.
 IR-RE-SPECT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* Without regard to circumstances.
 IR-RES-PIR'-A-BLE, *a.* Not fit for respiration.
 IR-RE-SPONS'-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Want of responsibility.
 IR-RE-SPONS'-I-BLE, *a.* Not answerable; not liable to answer for consequences.
 IR-RE-TEN'-TIVE, *a.* Not apt to retain.
 IR-RE-TRIEV'-A-BLE, *a.* Irrecoverable; irreparable.
 IR-RE-TRIEV'-A-BLY, *ad.* Irrecoverably; irreparably.
 IR-REV'-ER-ENCE, *n.* Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of a due regard to the character and authority of the Supreme Being.
 IR-REV'-ER-ENT, *a.* Wanting in reverence.
 IR-REV'-ER-ENT-LY, *ad.* With want of reverence.
 IR-RE-VERS'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be reversed, or recalled.
 IR-RE-VERS'-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being not reversible.
 IR-RE-VERS'-I-BLY, *ad.* So as to preclude reversal.
 IR-RE-VO-CA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Quality of not being revocable.
 IR-REV'-O-CA-BLE, *a.* That can not be recalled.
 IR-REV'-O-CA-BLY, *ad.* So as not to admit of recall.
 IR-RE-VÖK'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be recalled.
 IR-RI-GATE, *v. t.* To water or wet; to moisten or bedew.
 IR-RI-GA'-TION, *n.* Act of watering or moistening.
 IR-RIG'-Ü-OUS, *a.* Watery; wet; dewy.
 IR-RIS'-ION, *n.* A laughing at another.
 IR-RI-TA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being irritated; susceptibility of excitement.
 IR-RI-TA-BLE, *a.* Easily provoked; susceptible of contraction.
 IR-RI-TANT, *n.* That which excites or irritates.
 IR-RI-TATE, *v. t.* [*L. irritō.*] To excite heat and redness in the skin; to excite anger; to exasperate; to cause fibrous contractions.
 IR-RI-TÄ'-TION, *n.* Act of exciting; excitement; anger.
 IR-RI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Serving to excite action.
 IR-RI-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Exciting; stimulating.
 IR-RO-RÄ'-TION, *n.* Act of moistening with dew.
 IR-RUP'-TION, *n.* Sudden invasion; inroad.
 IR-RUP'-TIVE, *a.* Rushing in or upon.
 IS, *v. i.* [*A. S. is; G. ist; D. is; L. est; Gr. εστι; Sans. asti; Per. est.*] Third person singular of the verb substantive.
 IS'-A-BEL, *a.* Of a brownish yellow, with a shade of red.
 ISH, a termination of English words. Annexed to adjectives, it denotes diminution, as *whitish* = an-

nexed to nouns, it forms a possessive adjective, as in *Suedish*: annexed to common nouns, it denotes a participation of the qualities expressed by the noun, as *foolish*, from *fool*.
 I'-SIN-GLASS, *n.* A substance prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of fish.
 IS'-LAM-ISM, *n.* Mohammedism.
 ISL'-AND, (*i'*-land,) *n.* Land in water; an isle.
 ISL'-AND-ER, *n.* An inhabitant of an island.
 ISLE, *n.* A tract of land surrounded by water.
 ISL'-ET, (*i'*-let,) *n.* A little island.
 I-SÖCH'-RO-NAL, } *a.* Of equal time; uniform
 I-SÖCH'-RO-NOUS, } in time.
 IS'-O-LATE, *v. t.* To place detached; to insulate.
 IS'-O-LÄ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Standing apart from others.
 IS-O-LÄ'-TION, *n.* State of being isolated or alone.
 IS'-RA-EL-ITE, *n.* A descendant of Israel; a Jew.
 IS-RA-EL-IT'-IE, }
 IS-RA-EL-Y'-TISH, } *a.* Pertaining to Israel.
 I-SÖS'-CE-LESS, *n.* Having two legs only that are equal.
 IS-O-THERM'-AL, *a.* Having equal temperature.
 IS-O-TON'-IE, *a.* Having equal tones.
 IS'-SÜ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be issued.
 IS'-SÜE, (*ish'*-yu,) *n.* End; event; offspring; ultimate result.
 IS'-SUE, *v. i.* or *t.* To come or send out; to proceed.
 IS'-SÜ-ED, *pp.* Sent out; produced.
 IS'-SUE-LESS, *a.* Having no offspring; childless.
 IS'-SÜ-ING, *ppr.* Proceeding; springing; sending.
 ISTH'-MI-AN, (*ist'*-mi-an,) *a.* The Isthmian Games were one of the four great festivals in Greece, so called because celebrated on the isthmus of Corinth.
 ISTH'-MUS, (*ist'*-mus,) *n.* A neck of land connecting larger portions of land.
 IT, [*A. S. hit; D. het; L. id.*] A pronoun of the neuter gender. Sometimes it is called a personal pronoun, and sometimes a demonstrative. It is much used with verbs called impersonal, as *it rains*. That thing.
 I-TAL'-IAN, (*i-tal'*-yan,) *a.* Pertaining to Italy.
 I-TAL'-IAN, *n.* A native of Italy; language of Italy.
 I-TAL'-IAN-IZE, *v. t.* To make Italian.
 I-TAL'-IC, *a.* Relating to Italy or to its letters.
 I-TAL'-I-CIZE, *v. t.* To write or print in Italic letters.
 I-TAL'-ICS, *n.* Letters inclining as these. Characters first used in Italy. They are now used to distinguish words for emphasis, importance, antithesis, &c.
 ITCH, *n.* A cutaneous disease; teasing desire.
 ITCH, *v. i.* To have an uneasy sensation on the skin; to long.
 ITCH'-Y, *a.* Infected with the itch.
 ITCH'-ING, *ppr.* Having an uneasy sensation.
 I'-TEM, *n.* An article; a separate particular.
 I'-TEM, *ad.* A word used when something is to be added.
 IT'-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To repeat; to utter a second time.
 IT-ER-A'-TION, *n.* Act of repeating.
 I-TIN'-ER-ANT, *n.* One who travels from place to place.
 I-TIN'-ER-ATE *v. i.* To travel; to journey; to wander without a settled habitation.
 I-TIN'-ER-A-RY, *n.* A book of travels; *a.* traveling.
 IT-SELF, *pron.* of *it* and *self*. The neuter reciprocal pronoun, applied to things.
 I'-VO-RY, *n.* The tusk of an elephant; a hard solid substance, of a fine white color.
 I'-VO-RY, *a.* Consisting of ivory.
 I'-VY, *n.* A parasitic or climbing plant.
 I'-VY-ED, *a.* Overgrown with ivy.

FATE, FÄL, WHÄT, BÄR; MÈTE, PRËY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NÖTE, DOVE, MÖVE,

J.

J This letter has the compound sound of *dzh*. In modern practice it has, in many words, taken the place of *I*. It seems formerly to have had the sound of *Y* in many words, as it still has in the German.

JAB'-BER, *v. i.* To talk rapidly and indistinctly.
JAB'-BER, *n.* Rapid talk; a chattering.
JAB'-BER-ER, *n.* One who talks fast and indistinctly.
JAB'-I-RU, *n.* A Fowl resembling the stork.
JAC'-A-MAR, *n.* A bird of the size of a lark.
JAC'-CENT, *a.* Lying at length.
JAC'-CINTH, *n.* A species of pellucid gems.
JACK, *n.* A nickname of John; an instrument to pull off boots; an engine for various purposes; a flag.
JACK'-A-DAN-DY, *n.* A little foppish impertinent fellow.
JACK'-A-LENT, *n.* A simple sheepish fellow.
JACK'-AL, *n.* An animal resembling a dog and a fox.
JACK'-A-NAPES, *n.* A monkey; an ape; a coxcomb.
JACK'-ASS, *n.* The male of the ass.
JACK-AT-ALL-TRADES, *n.* A person who can turn his hand to any thing.
JACK'-BOOTS, *n.* Very large boots.
JACK'-DAW, *n.* A fowl of the crow kind.
JACK'-PUD-DING, *n.* A buffoon; a zany.
JACK'-ET, *n.* A short coat for males.
JACK'-ET-ED, *a.* Wearing a jacket.
JACK'-FLAG, *n.* A flag hoisted at the sprit sail top-mast head.
JACK-WITH-A-LAN-TERN, *n.* An ignis fatuus; a meteor that appears in low moist ground.
JAC'-O-BIN, *n.* A member of a political club; a disorganizer.
JAC'-O-BIN'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to secret clubs
JAC'-O-BIN'-IC-AL, } against government.
JAC'-O-BIN-ISM, *n.* Unreasonable opposition to government.
JAC'-O-BITE, *n.* A partisan of James II. of England.
JAC'-O-BIT-ISM, *n.* The principles of the jacobites.
JAC'-O-NET', *n.* A coarse muslin.
JAG-TI-TA'-TION, *n.* A tossing of the body; restlessness.
JAC'-U-LATE, *v. t.* To dart; to throw.
JAC'-U-LA'-TION, *n.* The act of darting.
JAC'-U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Darting; uttering suddenly.
JADE, *n.* A poor tired horse; a mean woman; a mineral.
JADE, *v. t.* or *i.* To tire; to exhaust by riding.
JAD'-ISH, *a.* Unruly; vicious; wanton.
JAG, *n.* A small load.
JAGG, *v. t.* To notch; to indent; *n.* a notch.
JAG'-GED, *pp.* Notched; indented.
JAG'-GED-NESS, *n.* State of being notched or rough.
JAG'-GING-I-RON, *n.* An instrument for making cakes.
JAG'-GY, *a.* Notched; indented; rough.
JAG-U-AR', *n.* The American tiger, or once of Brazil.
JAH, *n.* Jehovah.
JAIL, *n.* A prison for debtors and criminals.
JAIL'-BIRD, *n.* A prisoner; one who has been confined in jail.

JAIL'-ER, *n.* One who keeps a jail or prison.
JAKES, *n.* A house of office.
JAL'-AP, *n.* The root of a plant used as a cathartic.
JAM, *n.* A conserve of fruits; a child's frock.
JAM, *v. t.* To confine; to wedge in.
JAMB, *n.* The side piece of a chimney or door.
JANE, *n.* A kind of fustian.
JAN'-GLE, *v. t.* or *i.* To wrangle; to dispute noisily; to cause to sound discordantly.
JAN'-GLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **JANGLE**.
JAN'-GLER, *n.* A wrangler; a noisy disputer.
JAN'-GLING, *ppr.* Wrangling; disputing.
JAN'-I-TOR, *n.* A door keeper, or porter.
JAN'-I-ZA-RY, *n.* A Turkish soldier of the guards.
JAN'-NOCK, *n.* Oat-bread.
JAN'-SEN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of Jansen in regard to free will and grace.
JANT'-I-LY, *ad.* Airily; briskly; gayly.
JANT'-I-NESS, *n.* Airiness; briskness; gayety.
JANT'-Y, *Adjective*; showy; finical; gay.
JAN'-U-A-RY, *n.* The first month of the year.
JA-PAN', *n.* A varnish, or varnished work.
JA-PAN, *v. t.* To varnish in a particular manner.
JA-PAN'-NED, *pp.* Varnished.
JA-PAN'-NER, *n.* One who japans.
JA-PAN'-NING, *n.* The art or act of varnishing.
JA-PHET'-IE, *a.* Pertaining to Japheth, the eldest son of Noah.
JÄR, *v. t.* To shake; to cause to tremble.
JÄR, *v. i.* To clash; to strike harshly; to interfere.
JÄR, *n.* A shaking; clash; a vessel.
JÄRDES, *n.* Callous tumors on the legs of a horse.
JÄR'-GON, *n.* Confused talk; gibberish.
JÄR'-RED, *pp.* Shaken; caused to tremble.
JÄR'-RING, *ppr.* Shaking; discordant; making a harsh sound.
JÄS'-MINE, } *n.* A plant of several species, bearing
JÄS'-MIN, } beautiful flowers.
JÄS'-PER, *n.* A mineral of various colors, less hard than flint, but gives fire with steel.
JAUN'-DICE, *n.* A disease in which the body becomes yellow.
JAUN'-DI-CED, *a.* Affected with jaundice.
JÄUNT, *v. i.* To ramble here and there.
JÄUNT, *n.* A ramble; a short excursion.
JÄV'-E-LIN, *n.* A kind of spear, to be thrown.
JAW, *n.* The bone in which the teeth are fixed. *In vulgar language*, a scolding.
JAW, *v. i.* To scold; to rail vulgarly.
JAW'-FALL, *n.* Depression of the jaw, or of the spirits.
JAW'-FALL-EN, *a.* Dejected in spirits; depressed.
JÄY, *n.* A bird; a finical fellow.
JÄ'-ZEL, *n.* A gem of an azure-blue color.
JEAL'-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *jaloux*.] Solicitous to defend the honor of; suspicious; apprehensive of rivalry.
JEAL'-OUS-LY, *ad.* With jealousy or suspicion.
JEAL'-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being jealous.
JEAL'-OUS-Y, (*je'us-y*) *n.* Suspicion; fear of losing some good, which another may obtain.
JEAN, *n.* A cloth made of cotton.
JEER, *v. i.* To scoff; to deride; *n.* scoff; mockery.
JEER'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **JEER**.
JEER'-ER, *n.* A scoffer.
JEER'-ING, *ppr.* Scoffing at; railing; taunting.
JEER'-ING-LY, *ad.* Scornfully; contemptuously.
JE-HO'-VAH, *n.* The Hebrew name of God.
JE-JUNE', *a.* Hungry; dry; barren; empty.
JE-JUNE'-NESS, *n.* Poverty; want of interesting matter.

JEL'-LI-ED, *a.* Brought to the consistency of jelly.
 JEL'-LY, *n.* Inspissated juice of fruit; sily substance.
 JEN'-NET, *n.* A small Spanish horse. See GENET.
 JEN'-NET-ING, *n.* An early apple.
 JEN'-NY, *n.* A machine for spinning.
 JEOP'-ARD, *v. t.* To put in danger; to hazard.
 JEOP'-ARD-IZE, *v. t.* To jeopard, [*a useless word.*]
 JEOP'-ARD-OUS, *a.* Exposed to danger; hazardous.
 JEOP'-ARD'-Y, *n.* Danger; peril; hazard; risk.
 JER-E-MI'-ADE, *n.* Lamentation; a tale of grief.
 JERK, *v. t. or i.* To thrust, throw, or pull with sudden motion.
 JERK, *n.* A sudden thrust or twitch; a sudden spring.
 JERK, *pret. and pp. of* JERK.
 JERK'-IN, *n.* A jacket or short coat.
 JER'-SEY, *n.* The finest of the wool.
 JES'-SA-MINE, *n.* A fragrant flower. See JASMINE.
 JESS, *n.* Short straps of leather tied round the legs of a hawk.
 JEST, *v. i.* To joke; to utter words for sport.
 JEST, *n.* A joke; something ludicrous uttered.
 JEST'-ER, *n.* One who jests; a buffoon.
 JEST'-ING, *n.* Talk to excite laughter; mirth.
 JEST'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a jocose manner.
 JES'-U-IT, *n.* One of the Society of Jesus, so called, founded by Ignatius Loyola; a society remarkable for their cunning in propagating their principles.
 JES-U-IT'-IC, } *a.* Designing; cunning; deceit-
 JES-U-IT'-IC-AL, } ful.
 JES-U-IT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Craftily; cunningly.
 JES'-U-IT-ISM, *n.* Deceit; stratagem; artifice.
 JET, *n.* A very black fossil substance; a spouting.
 JET, *v. i.* To shoot forward; to project; to strut.
 JET D'EAU', (zha-dó') *n.* [Fr.] A water spout.
 JET'-SAM, *In law,* a throwing of goods overboard in a storm.
 JET'-TEE, *n.* A projection in a building.
 JET'-TY, *a.* Made of jet; like jet; black.
 JET'-TY, *n.* A projection into a river for raising the water.
 JEUX DE MOT', (zhu-de-mó') [Fr.] A pun; a play upon words.
 JEUX D'ESPRIT', (zhu-de-spreé') [Fr.] A play of wit; a witticism.
 JEW, *n.* A Hebrew or Israelite.
 JEW'-EL, *n.* A precious stone; an ornament worn in the ears.
 JEW'-EL-ER, *n.* A person who deals in jewels.
 JEW'-EL-RY, *n.* Jewels and trinkets in general.
 JEW'-ESS, *n.* A female of the Hebrew race.
 JEW'-RY, *n.* Judea.
 JEWS'-HARP, *n.* A small musical instrument.
 JEW'-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.
 JIB, *n.* The foremost sail of a ship.
 JIBE, *v. t.* To shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.
 JIF'-FY, *n.* A moment.
 JIG, *n.* A dance by two persons.
 JILL, *n.* A young woman in contempt.
 JILT, *n.* A woman who trifles with her lover.
 JILT, *v. t.* To trifle with and deceive a lover.
 JIN'-GLE, *v. i. or t.* To sound with a sharp noise; to clink.
 JIN'-GLE, *n.* A sharp clinking sound.
 JIN'-GLED, *pp.* Sounded with a clinking.
 JOB, *n.* A piece of work; a lucrative business.
 JOB, *v. t. or i.* To strike or stab; to do small business; to deal in stocks.
 JOB'-BER, *n.* One who jobs; a dealer in stocks.
 JOB'-BING, *n.* The practice of taking jobs.
 JOCK'-EY, *n.* One who rides or deals in horses; a cheat.
 JOCK'-EY, *v. t.* To cheat; to trick; to deceive.
 JOCK'-EY-ED, *pp.* Cheated; tricked.
 JOCK'-EY-SHIP, *n.* Practice of riding horses.
 JO-COSE', *a.* Given to jokes and jesting; merry.

JO-COSE'-LY, *ad.* In jest; with pleasantry.
 JO-COSE'-NESS, *n.* Practice of jesting; waggery
 JOE'-U-LAR, *a.* Jocose; merry; waggish.
 JOE'-U-LAR-LY, *ad.* Jococely; merrily.
 JOE'-U-LAR'-I-TY, *n.* Jestng; merriment.
 JOE'-UND, *a.* Merry; gay; lively; sportive.
 JOE'-UND-LY, *ad.* With merriment; gayly.
 JOE'-UND-NESS, } *n.* Mirth; gayety; state of be-
 JO-CUND'-I-TY, } ing merry.
 JOG, *v. t. or i.* To push or shake with the elbow; to walk slowly.
 JOG, *n.* A sudden push with the elbow.
 JOG'-GED, *pp.* Pushed suddenly or slightly.
 JOG'-GER, *n.* One who jogs or walks slowly.
 JOG'-GLE, *v. t.* To shake slightly; to give a slight and sudden push.
 JOG'-GLED, *pp.* Shaken; moved slightly.
 JOG'-GLING, *pp.* Shaking slightly.
 JO-HAN'-NES, *n.* A Portuguese gold coin, value eight dollars.
 JOIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *joindre*; L. *jungo.*] To bring one thing into continuity with another; to couple; to unite; to add; to associate.
 JOIN, *v. i.* To adhere; to grow to; to be contiguous; to unite with in marriage.
 JOIN'-ED, *pp.* United; set or fastened together.
 JOIN'-ER, *n.* A joining.
 JOIN'-ER, *n.* An artisan who does the inner wood work of buildings; a carpenter.
 JOIN'-ER-Y, *n.* The art of uniting wood work.
 JOIN'-HAND, *n.* Writing in which letters are joined.
 JOIN'-ING, *pp.* Uniting; putting together.
 JOINT, *n.* Union of bones; articulation; knot of a plant; a hinge.
 JOINT, *v. t.* To form into joints; to divide.
 JOINT, *a.* Shared by two or more; united.
 JOINT'-ED, *pp. or a.* Formed with articulations; divided into joints.
 JOINT'-ER, *n.* A large plane; a joiner's utensil.
 JOINT'-HEIR, (joint'-air) *n.* An heir having a joint interest.
 JOINT'-LY, *ad.* Unitedly; in concert.
 JOINT'-RESS, *n.* A woman who has a jointure.
 JOINT'-TEN'-AN-CY, *n.* Tenure of an estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession.
 JOINT'-TEN'-ANT, *n.* One who holds by joint-tenancy.
 JOIN'-TURE, *n.* An estate settled on a woman at marriage.
 JOIN'-TURE, *v. t.* To settle a jointure on.
 JOIN'-TUR-ED, *pp.* Endowed with a jointure.
 JOIST, *n.* A small piece of timber used in building.
 JOKE, *n.* A jest; sportive raillery; something not real. *In joke,* in jest, not in earnest.
 JOKE, *v. t. or i.* To jest; to be merry; to rally.
 JOK'-ED *pret. and pp. of* JOKE.
 JOK'-ER, *n.* One who jokes; a jester.
 JOK'-ING, *pp.* Jestng; making merry with.
 JOLE, *n.* The cheek; head of a fish.
 JOL'-LILY, *ad.* With noisy mirth; with disposition to noisy merriment.
 JOL'-LI-NESS, } *n.* Noisy mirth; festivity.
 JOL'-LI-TY, }
 JOL'-LY, *a.* Merry; gay; lively; pretty.
 JOL'-LY-BOAT, *n.* A small boat belonging to a ship.
 JOLT, *v. t. or i.* To shake with sudden jerks.
 JOLT, *n.* A shock or short sudden shake.
 JOLT'-HEAD, *n.* A dunce; a blockhead.
 JON'-QUIL, } *n.* A plant; a species of daffo-
 JON'-QUILLE, } dil.
 JOS'-TLE, (jos'-l) *v. t.* To run against and shake; to push.
 JOS'-TLED, *pp.* Run against; pushed.
 JOS'-TLING, *pp.* Running against; shaking.
 JOT, *v. t.* To set down; to make a memorandum of.
 JOT, *n.* An iota; a point; a tittle.

JOUR'-NAL, (jur'-nal), *n.* [Fr. *journal*; W. *diurnod*; L. *diurnum*.] A newspaper published daily; an account of daily transactions; a diary.

JOUR'-NAL-ISM, *n.* The practice of keeping a journal.

JOUR'-NAL-IST, *n.* One who keeps a journal.

JOUR'-NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To enter in a journal.

JOUR'-NAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Entered in a journal.

JOUR'-NEY, *n.*; *plu.* **JOURNEYS**. Travel to some distance by land.

JOURN'-NEY, *v. i.* To travel from place to place; to pass from home to a distance.

JOUR'-NEY-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **JOURNEY**.

JOUR'-NEY-CAKE, *n.* A cake of maize meal, baked on a journey.

JOUR'-NEY-ING, *ppr.* Traveling to a distance.

JOUR'-NEY-MAN, *n.* A hired workman.

JOUR'-NEY-WORK, *n.* Work by a journeyman.

JOUST, *n.* A tilt or tournament.

JOVE, *n.* Jupiter, the supreme deity of the Romans.

JÓ'-VI-AL, *a.* Merry; jolly; gay; expressive of mirth and hilarity.

JÓ'-VI-AL-LY, *ad.* With merriment; gayly.

JÓ'-VI-AL-NESS, *n.* Merriment; gayety; noisy mirth.

JÓWL. See **JOLE**.

JOWL'-ER, *n.* The name of a dog.

JOY, *n.* Gladness; exultation; happiness.

JOY, *v. i. or t.* To rejoice; to be or to make glad.

JOY'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **JOY**.

JOY'-FUL, *a.* Affected by joy; glad; exulting.

JOY'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With joy; gladly.

JOY'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Great joy or gladness.

JOY'-ING, *ppr.* Gladdening; giving joy to.

JOY'-LESS, *a.* Void of joy; giving no joy.

JOY'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of joy; state of being joyless.

JOY'-OUS, *a.* Glad; merry; cheerful.

JOY'-OUS-LY, *ad.* With joy or gladness.

JOY'-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being joyous.

JŮ'-BI-LÁNT, *a.* Uttering songs of triumph.

JU'-BI-LÁ'-TION, *n.* The act of declaring triumph.

JŮ'-BI-LEE, *n.* A public periodical festivity.

JU'-CUND-I-TY, *n.* Pleasantness; agreeableness.

JU'-DÁ'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.

JU'-DÁ'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.

JŮ'-DÁ-ISM, *n.* The tenets and rites of the Jews.

JŮ'-DÁ-IZE, *v. i.* To conform to the rites of the Jews.

JŮ'-DÁ-IZ-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **JUDAIZE**.

JŮ'-DÁ-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Conforming to the doctrines and rites of the Jews.

JUD'-DOCK, *n.* A small snipe.

JUDGE, *n.* The Supreme Being; one authorized to hear and determine causes in court; one skilled in deciding.

JUDGE, *v. t. or i.* To hear and determine cases.

JUDG'-ED, *pp.* Decided; sentenced.

JUDGÉ'-SHIP, *n.* The office of a judge.

JUDG'-ING, *ppr.* Hearing and determining.

JUDG'-MENT, *n.* That faculty of the mind by which man is able to compare ideas, and ascertain the relation of terms and propositions. *In law*, the sentence pronounced in any case.

JUDG'-MENT-SEAT, *n.* The seat or bench on which judges sit in court.

JŮ'-DI-CA-TO-RY, *n.* A court of justice; a tribunal.

JŮ'-DI-CA-TŮRE, *n.* Power of distributing justice.

JU-DI'-CIAL, *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice.

JU-DI'-CIAL-LY, *ad.* In the forms of legal justice.

JU-DI'-CIA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice.

JU-DI'-CIA-RY, *n.* Courts of justice.

JU-DI'-CIOUS, *a.* Prudent; skillful; rational.

JU-DI'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Prudently; wisely.

JU-DI'-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being according to sound judgment.

JUG, *n.* A vessel with a protuberant belly.

JUG'-GLE, *n.* A trick; an imposture.

JUG'-GLE, *v. i.* To play tricks by slight of hand.

JUG'-GLE, *v. t.* [D. *gocchelen*; Dan. *gogler*; L. *joculor*.] To deceive by tricks or artifice.

JUG'-GLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **JUGGLE**.

JUG'-GLER, *n.* One who juggles; a deceiver.

JUG'-GLING, *n.* Act of playing tricks; buffoonery.

JŮ'-GU-LAR, *a.* Belonging to the throat.

JUICE, (jŷse), *n.* The sap of vegetables.

JŮICE'-LESS, (jŷse'-less), *a.* Void of sap or moisture.

JŮI'-CI-NESS, (jŷ'-si-ness), *n.* Abundance of juice; succulence in plants.

JŮI'-CY, (jŷ'-sy), *a.* Full of sap; succulent.

JŮ'-JŮBE, *a.* A plant and its pulpy fruit.

JŮ'-JŮB, *a.* A plant and its pulpy fruit.

JŮ'-LEP, *n.* A liquor or sirup.

JŮ'-LI-AN, *a.* Noting the old account of the year as regulated by Julius Cesar, which continued to be used till 1752, when the Gregorian year or new style was adopted.

JU-Lŷ', *n.* The seventh month of the year.

JŮ'-MÁRT, *n.* The offspring of a bull and a mare.

JUM'-BLE, *v. t.* To mix in a confused manner.

JUM'-BLE, *n.* A confused mixture; a mass or collection without order.

JUM'-BLED, *pp.* Mixed in confusion.

JUM'-BLER, *n.* One who mixes things confusedly.

JUMP, *v. i.* To leap, to spring with two feet; to agree; to tally.

JUMP, *n.* A leap with two feet, as a man; a leap; a spring.

JUNÉ'-ÁTE, *n.* A cheese-cake; a species of food.

JUNÉ'-TION, *n.* Act of joining; union; combination.

JUNÉ'-TURE, *n.* A joining; point of time.

JUNE, *n.* The sixth month of the year.

JUN''-GLE, *n.* In Asia, a thick cluster of small trees or shrubs.

JŮN'-IOR, (jŷn'-yur), *a.* Younger; later born; inferior.

JŮN'-IOR, *n.* One younger in years or office.

JŮ'-NI-PER, *n.* A tree or shrub bearing berries.

JUNK, *n.* A Chinese ship; old ropes.

JUNK'-ET, *n.* A junicate, or sweetmeat; private entertainment.

JUNK'-ET, *v. i.* To feast in secret; to make an entertainment by stealth.

JUN'-TO, *n.* A cabal; a faction; a party.

JŮ'-PI-TER, *n.* A heathen deity; Jove; a planet.

JŮ'-RAT, *n.* A magistrate in some corporations.

JŮ'-RE DŷFF'-NO, [L.] By divine right.

JU-RID'-IC-AL, *a.* Used in courts of justice.

JU-RID'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With legal authority or forms.

JŮ'-RIS-ÉON'-SULT, *n.* Among the Romans, a man learned in the law.

JU-RIS-DIC'-TION, *n.* Legal authority, or the extent of it.

JU-RIS-DIC'-TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to jurisdiction.

JU-RIS-DIC'-TIVE, *a.* Having jurisdiction.

JU-RIS-PRŮ'-DENCE, *n.* The science of law.

JU-RIS-PRU-DEN'-TIAL, *a.* Belonging to jurisprudence.

JŮ'-RIST, *n.* A professor of the civil law; a lawyer.

JŮ'-ROR, *n.* One who serves on a jury.

JŮ'-RY-MAN, *n.* One who serves on a jury.

JŮ'-RY, *n.* Persons sworn to deliver truth on evidence in court.

JŮ'-RY-MÁST, *a.* A temporary mast erected to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest, or battle.

JUS GEN'-TI-UM, [L.] The law of nations.

JUST, *a.* Upright; honest; equitable; exact.
 JUST, } *n.* A mock encounter on horseback.
 JOUST, }
 JUST, *ad.* Exactly; nicely; closely; barely.
 JUST-TLE, *v. t. or i.* To run against; to encounter.
 JUT'-WIN-DOW, *n.* A window that projects from the line of a building.
 JUST'-ICE, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *justicia*; L. *justitia*.]
 1. The virtue which consists in giving to every one what is his due. *Distributive justice* belongs to magistrates and rulers, and consists in distributing to every man that right and equity which the laws and the principles of equity require; *commutative justice* consists in fair dealing in trade between man and man. 2. Impartiality. 3. Vindictive retribution. 4. A civil officer or magistrate.
 JUST'-ICE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a justice.
 JUST-TI'-CIA-RY, *n.* One who administers justice.
 JUST'-I-FY-A-BLE, *a.* That can be justified.
 JUST'-I-FY-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being justifiable.

JUST'-I-FY-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be justified.
 JUST'-I-FY-CA'-TION, *n.* Vindication; defense. *In theology*, remission of sin and absolution from guilt and punishment.
 JUST'-I-FY-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to justify.
 JUST'-I-FY-ED, *pp.* Proved to be just; vindicated.
 JUST'-I-FY, *v. t.* To prove or show to be just; to absolve from guilt and merited punishment.
 JUST'-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Showing to be just; *a.* having the quality of absolving from guilt.
 JUST'-TLE. See JOSTLE.
 JUST'-LY, *ad.* Equitably; honestly; uprightly.
 JUST'-NESS, *n.* Conformity to truth; equity; exactness; accuracy.
 JUT, *v. i.* To shoot out or project; to shoot forward.
 JUT'-TING, *ppr.* Projecting from a line.
 JU'-VE-NILE, *a.* Young; youthful; suited to youth.
 JU'-VE-NIL'-I-TY, *n.* Youthfulness; youthful age.
 JUX-TA-PO-SI'-TION, *n.* Nearness in place.

K.

K is a palatal consonant. Before all the vowels it has one invariable sound, as in *king, keel*; it is silent before *n*, as in *know, knife*.
 KALE, *n.* Sea kale; an esculent plant.
 KAL-EID'-O-SCOPE, *n.* An instrument which exhibits an infinite variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms.
 KAL'-EN-DAR. See CALENDAR.
 KA'-LI, *n.* A plant, whose ashes are used in making glass.
 KA'-LIF. See CALIF.
 KAL'-MI-Á, *n.* An evergreen plant called laurel and ivy.
 KAN'-GA-ROO', *n.* An animal with short forelegs.
 KANT'-ISM, *n.* The doctrines or theory of Kant, the German metaphysician.
 KA'-O-LIN, *n.* A species of clay, used in making porcelain.
 KAW, *n.* The cry of the crow, raven, or rook.
 KAW, *v. i.* To cry as a crow, &c.
 KAWN, *n.* A public inn in Eastern countries.
 KAYLE, *n.* A nine-pin; a play.
 KECK, *v. t.* To heave, as the stomach.
 KECK'-LE, *v. t.* To wind old rope around a cable to preserve it.
 KEDGE, *n.* A small anchor.
 KED'-LACK, *n.* A weed; charlock.
 KEEL, *n.* The lower timber of a ship.
 KEEL'-ED, *a.* Carinated, as a leaf.
 KEEL'-ER, *n.* One who manages vessels; a shallow tub.
 KEEL'-HAUL, *v. t.* To haul under the keel of a ship, by way of punishment.
 KEEL'-HAUL-ED, *pp.* Drawn under a keel.
 KEEL'-HAUL-ING, *n.* The act or practice of punishing a culprit by drawing him under a ship.
 KEEL'-SON, (kel'-son.) *n.* A piece of timber laid on the floor timbers of a ship.
 KEEN, *a.* Eager; sharp; severe; piercing.
 KEEN'-LY, *ad.* Sharply; eagerly; bitterly.
 KEEN'-NESS, *n.* Sharpness; bitterness.
 KEEP, *n.* The dungeon in an old castle.
 KEEP, *v. t. pret. and pp. kept.* To preserve; to save; to hold; to conceal; to detain; to obey.
 KEEP, *v. i.* To remain in any state.
 KEEP'-ER, *n.* One who preserves, or guards.

KEEP'-ING, *ppr.* Saving; holding; maintaining.
 KEEP'-ING, *n.* Custody; protection; fodder.
 KEEP'-SAKE, *n.* A token of kind remembrance.
 KEG. See KAG.
 KELP, *n.* The calcined ashes of sea-weed, used in the manufacture of glass.
 KELP'-Y, *n.* A supposed spirit of the waters in Scotland, of the form of a horse.
 KELT'-ER, *n.* A state of preparation. *Not in kelter*, not in readiness.
 KEN, *v. t.* To see at a distance; to know; to descry.
 KEN, *n.* Reach of the sight; view.
 KEN'-NEL, *n.* A place for dogs; a pack of hounds; a water course; a haunt.
 KEN'-NEL, *v. i.* To lodge in a kennel, as a dog or fox.
 KEN'-NING, *n.* View; sight.
 KEN'-TLE, *n.* A hundred pounds, a quintal.
 KEPT, *pret. and pp. of KEEP*.
 KER'-CHIEF, (ker'-chif.) *n.* A cloth to cover the head.
 KFR'-CHIEF-ED, *a.* Having the head covered.
 KERF, *n.* The cut of an ax or saw.
 KERM'-ES, *n.* An insect; grains used in dyeing.
 KERN, *v. i.* To harden in ripening; to granulate.
 KERN'-EL, *n.* The seed of a pulpy fruit, or one covered with a shell; a grain.
 KERN'-EL, *v. i.* To form into a kernel.
 KER'-SY, *n.* A coarse woollen cloth.
 KER'-SEY-MÈRE, *n.* A fine twilled woollen cloth.
 KES-TREL, *n.* A fowl of the hawk kind, called also stannel and windhover.
 KETCH, *n.* A vessel with two masts.
 KET'-TLE, *n.* [A. S. *cecl*.] A vessel of metal for boiling.
 KET'-TLE-DRUM, *n.* A large drum of copper or brass.
 KET'-TLE-PIN, *n.* A nine-pin; a skittle.
 KEY, (ke.) *n.* That which fastens: an instrument to fasten and open locks; an instrument by which some thing is screwed or turned, as the *key* of a watch; the stone which binds an arch; in an *organ*, &c. the lever by which the instrument is played by the fingers; an index which explains a cipher.
 KEY, *n.* [Fr. *quai*.] A bank or wharf built on the

side of a river or harbor, for loading and unloading ships. It is sometimes written *quay*.
KEY'-AGE, n. Money paid for lying at a wharf.
KEY'-ED, u. Furnished with keys; set to a key, as a tune.
KEY'-HÖLE, n. A hole for a key in a lock.
KEY'-STONE, n. The stone that binds an arch.
KHAN, (kaun,) n. A prince or governor in the East.
KIBE, n. A chap in the heel; a chilblain.
KIB'-ED, a. Affected with kibes; affected with chilblains.
KICK, n. A blow with the foot or feet.
KICK, v. t. or i. To strike with the foot.
KICK'-ED, pp. Struck with the foot or feet.
KICK'-ING, ppr. Striking with the foot or feet.
KICK'-ING, n. Act of striking with the foot.
KICK'-SHAW, n. Something fantastical; a dish.
KID, n. [Dan. *kid*; W. *cidus*; L. *hædus*; Gr. *ἰδα*.] A young goat; a bundle of furze.
KID'-DER, n. One who buys up provisions to advance the price.
KID'-NAP, v. t. To steal a human being, man, woman, or child.
KID'-NAP-PED, pp. Stolen, seized and carried away.
KID'-NAP-PER, n. One who steals a person.
KID'-NAP-PING, n. The act or practice of stealing, or the forcible abduction of, a human being.
KID'-NEY, n. That part of the viscera which secretes the urine.
KIL'-DER-KIN, n. A small cask of 16 or 18 gallons.
KILL'-DEE, n. A species of plover.
KILL, v. i. To slay; to put to death; to quell.
KILL'-ED, pp. Deprived of life; quelled.
KILL'-ER, n. One who slays or deprives of life.
KILL'-ING, ppr. Destroying life; slaying.
KILN', (kil,) n. A stove or oven to dry or bake bricks, meal, ware, &c.
KILN'-DRY, (kil'-dry,) v. t. To dry in a kiln, as meal or grain.
KILT, n. A kind of short petticoat worn in Scotland by the Highlanders.
KIM'-BO, a. Bent; crooked; arched.
KIN, n. Kindred; relation; thing related.
KIND, a. Good; tender; obliging; favorable.
KIND, n. A genus; race; sort; particular nature.
KIN'-DLE, v. t. or i. To set on fire; to inflame; to provoke; to excite to action.
KIN'-DLED, pp. Set on fire; inflamed; excited into action.
KIN'-DLER, n. One who sets on fire.
KIND'-LI-NESS, n. Affectionate disposition.
KIND'-LY, ad. With good will; obligingly.
KIND'-LY, a. Mild; favorable; bland; congenial.
KIND'-NESS, n. Benevolence; favor; benignity.
KIN'-DRED, n. Relation; relatives; affinity.
KIN'-DRED, a. Allied by birth; related; congenial.
KINE, n. plu. Two or more cows.
KING, n. [A. S. *cyng*; G. *konig*; Sw. *kung*; W. *cun*.] A monarch; supreme magistrate; a card having the picture of a king; the chief piece in a game of chess.
KING'S-BENCH', n. In England, the supreme court of common law.
KING'-BIRD, n. A bird of remarkable courage.
KING'-CUP, n. A flower; crowfoot.
KING'S-E'-VIL, (king's-ē'-vl,) n. A disease of the scrofulous kind.
KING'-FISH-ER, n. A bird of the genus *Alcedo*.
KING'-DÖM, n. The territory subject to a king.
KING'-LING, n. A petty king.
KING'-LY, a. Royal; like a king; with an air of royalty.

KING'S-ENG'-LISH; a phrase for correct or current language of good speakers.
KING'-SHIP, n. Royalty; sovereign power.
KINK, n. The twist of a rope spontaneously formed.
KINK, v. t. or i. To twist into a kink.
KINS'-FÖLK, n. Relations; kindred.
KINS'-MAN, n. A man of the same race or family.
KINS'-WÖ-MAN, n. A woman of the same race.
KIP'-SKIN, n. Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calf skin and cow hide.
KIRK, n. The church, as in Scotland.
KIR'-TLE, n. An upper garment; a gown; a short jacket.
KISS, n. A salute with the lips; a common token of affection.
KISS, v. t. To salute with the lips; to touch gently.
KISS'-ED, pp. Saluted with the lips.
KISS'-ING, ppr. Saluting with the lips.
KISS'-ING, n. Act of saluting with the lips.
KISS'-ING-CÖM-FIT, n. Perfumed sugar plums to sweeten the breath.
KITCH'-EN, n. [A. S. *cyecene*; G. *kuche*; D. *keuken*; Dan. *kokke*; W. *cegin*; It. *cucina*; L. *coquina*; Sp. *cocina*.] A room for cooking.
KITCH'-EN-GAR'-DEN, n. A garden for culinary plants.
KITCH'-EN-STUFF, n. Fat from the pots or pans.
KITE, n. A rapacious fowl; a paper for flying.
KIT'-TEN, n. The young of a cat; a young cat.
KITTE'-FOÖT, n. A sort of tobacco.
KITH, n. Acquaintance, [obs.]
KLICK, v. i. To make short, sharp sounds by striking two things together.
KLICK'-ED, pret. and pp. of **KLICK**.
KLICK'-ING, ppr. Making small sharp sounds.
KNAB, v. t. To know; to bite; to nibble.
KNACK, n. Dexterity; a nice trick; a toy.
KNAG, n. A knot in wood; a peg.
KNAG'-GY, (nag'-gy,) a. Knotty; rough with knots.
KNAP, n. A swelling; a protuberance.
KNAP, v. t. To bite off; to bite short.
KNAP'-PLE, { *v. t.* To bite off; to bite short.
KNAP'-SACK, (nap'-sack,) n. A soldier's sack or bag, carried on the back.
KNAP'-WEED, n. A plant so called.
KNÄR, n. A knot in wood.
KNÄRL'-ED, (närl'-d,) a. Knotty. See **GNARLED**.
KNÄR'-LY, { *a.* Knotty. See **GNARL**.
KNÄR'-RY, {
KNÄVE, n. [A. S. *cnapa*, a boy; Dan. *knab*.] A boy; a dishonest person.
KNÄV'-ER-Y, n. Dishonesty; deception in trade; mischievous tricks or practices.
KNÄV'-ISH, a. Dishonest; fraudulent; mischievous.
KNÄV'-ISH-LY, ad. Dishonestly; by trick.
KNÄV'-ISH-NESS, n. Dishonesty; trick; deceit.
KNEAD, v. t. To work and mix with the hands, as dough.
KNEAD'-ING, ppr. Working with the hands.
KNEAD'-ING-TROUGH, (nëed'-ing-trauf,) n. A tray in which dough is kneaded.
KNEE, n. The joint between the leg and thigh.
KNEED, a. Having knees; geniculated.
KNEE'-DEEP, { *a.* Rising to the knees.
KNEE'-HIGH, {
KNEE'-PAN, n. The round bone of the knee.
KNEEL, v. t. To bend or fall on the knees.
KNEEL'-ED, pret. and pp. of **KNEEL**.
KNEEL'-ING, ppr. Falling on the knees.
KNEE'-TRIB-UTE, n. Obedience by kneeling.
KNELL, n. The sound of a bell; funeral tolling.
KNEW, pret. and pp. of **KNOW**.
KNICK'-KNACK, n. Any play thing or trifle.

KNIFE, *n.*; *plu.* **KNIVES**. [A. S. *cnif*; Dan. *knif*; Fr. *ganif* or *canif*.] A steel instrument for cutting.

KNIGHT, (*nite*), *n.* [A. S. *cnicht*, a boy, a servant; Ir. *cniocht*.] Originally, a knight was a youth, and hence it came to signify a servant. 2. In feudal times, a *knight* was a man admitted to military rank by a certain ceremony. 3. A champion.

KNIGHT, (*nite*), *v. t.* To dub or create a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and says, "Rise, Sir."

KNIGHT-ER-RANT, *n.* A roving knight.

KNIGHT-ER-RANT-RY, *n.* The feats of a knight errant.

KNIGHT'-HOOD, *n.* The dignity of a knight.

KNIGHT'-LY, *a.* Becoming a knight; pertaining to a knight.

KNIT, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* knit, knitted. To unite as threads with needles.

KNIT'-TER, *n.* One who knits.

KNIT'-TING-NEE'-DLE, *n.* A needle used for knitting.

KNOB, *n.* A knot; a protuberance; a bunch.

KNOB'-BED, } *a.* Full of knots.

KNOB'-BY, }

KNOB'-BI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being full of knots.

KNOCK, *v. i.* To strike or beat with something heavy; to be driven against; to strike against.

KNOCK, *n.* A blow; a dashing; a rap.

KNOCK'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **KNOCK**.

KNOCK'-ER, *n.* A hammer to rap on a door.

KNOCK'-ING, *n.* A beating; a rap.

KNOLL, *n.* A little hill, or hillock.

KNOP, *n.* A knap; knob; button; bunch.

KNOP'-PED, *a.* Having knobs, or fastened with them.

KNOT, (*not*), *n.* A tie; joint of a plant; bond; division of a log-line.

KNOT, *v. t.* To form knots; to complicate; to tie.

KNOT'-GRASS, *n.* A species of grass full of joints.

KNOT'-LESS, *a.* Free from knots.

KNOT'-TED, } *a.* Full of knots; hard; intricate.

KNOT'-TY, }

KNOT'-TI-LY, *ad.* With knots; ruggedly.

KNOT'-TI-NESS, *n.* Abundance of knots; intricacy.

KNOUT, (*nout*), *n.* A Russian punishment with a whip.

KNOW, *v. t. pret.* knew; *pp.* known. [A. S. *cnawan*; L. *nosco*.] To perceive with certainty; to understand clearly; to be informed of; to distinguish; to recognize by recollection.

KNOW, *v. i.* To have clear and certain perception.

KNOW'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be known.

KNOW'-ER, *n.* One who has knowledge.

KNOW'-ING, *ppr.* Understanding; *a.* skillful; well instructed.

KNOW'-ING-LY, *ad.* Understandingly; with knowledge.

KNOW'L-ED&E, (*no'l'-lege*), *n.* Clear perception; skill; information; cognizance; notice.

KNUEK'-LE, (*nuek'-l*), *n.* A joint of the fingers, &c.

KNUEK'-LE, *v. i.* To submit in contest.

KNUEK'-LED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **KNUEKLE**.

KNUR, } *n.* A knot in wood.

KNURL, }

KNURL'-Y, *a.* Full of knots; hard.

KO'-PECK, *n.* A Russian coin, about a cent in value.

KO'-RAN, *n.* The Mohammedan book of faith.

KO'-RET, *n.* A delicious fish of the East Indies.

KO'-RIN, *n.* An antelope with smooth horns.

KRAAL, (*král*), *n.* A village in Africa; a collection of huts.

KRA'-KEN, *n.* A supposed enormous sea animal.

KRE'-A-SOTE, *n.* The antiseptic principle of smoke.

KREM'-LIN, *n.* The imperial palace in Moscow.

KU'-MISS, *n.* A liquor made from mare's milk.

L

L is a liquid consonant, having but one sound, as in *love*. In English words the terminating syllable *le* is unaccented; the *e* is silent, and *l* has a feeble sound, as in *able*, *eagle*, pronounced *abl*, *eagl*.

LÄ. A note in music.

LÄ, *ex.* Look.

LÄB'-A-RUM, *n.* The standard borne before the Roman Emperors.

LÄB-E-FÄC'-TION, *n.* A weakening, or failing; ruin.

LÄ'-BEL, *n.* A slip of paper, &c., tied to any thing, containing a note; name or title.

LÄ'-BEL, *v. t.* To affix a label to.

LÄ'-BEL-ED, *pp.* Furnished with a label.

LÄ'-BEL-ING, *ppr.* Marking with a label.

LÄ'-BI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the lips.

LÄ'-BI-AL, *n.* A letter uttered by the lips.

LÄ'-BI-ATE, *a.* Having lips, as a plant.

LÄ-BI-O-DENT'-AL, *a.* Formed by the lips and teeth.

LÄ'-BOR, *n.* Exertion of muscular strength; intellectual exertion; exertion of the mental powers in connection with bodily employment; work done, or to be done; heroic achievement.

LÄ'-BOR, *v. i. or t.* To work; to toil; to be in travail.

LÄB'-O-RA-TO-RY, *n.* A place for chemical operations, and the manufacture of arms.

LÄ'-BOR-ED, *pp.* Tilled; formed with labor.

LÄ'-BOR-ER, *n.* One who labors; a workman.

LÄ'-BOR-ING, *ppr.* Toiling; exerting strength; *a.* customarily working with the hands.

LÄ-BÖ'-RI-ÖUS, *a.* Diligent in work; toilsome.

LÄ-BÖ'-RI-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* With great toil.

LÄ-BÖ'-RI-ÖUS-NESS, *n.* State of being toilsome.

LÄB'-Y-RINTH, *n.* A place full of windings; a maze.

LÄB'-Y-RINTH'-I-AN, *a.* Winding; intricate.

LÄCE, *n.* Work composed of threads; a cord; a plaited string.

LÄCE, *v. t.* To fasten; to trim with lace; to whip.

LÄC'-ED, *pp.* Fastened or adorned with lace.

LÄCE'-MAN, *n.* A man who deals in lace.

LÄCE'-WÖ-MAN, *n.* A woman who makes or sells lace.

LÄC'-E-RATE, *v. t.* To tear; to rend; to separate by violence or tearing.

LÄC'-E-RÄ-BLE, *a.* That may be rent or torn.

LÄC'-E-RÄ'-TION, *n.* Act of tearing; a rent.

LÄC'-E-RÄ-TIVE, *a.* Rending; having the power to tear.

LAËH'-RY-MAL, *a.* Pertaining to tears; pertaining to or secreting tears.
LAËH'-RY-MA-RY, *a.* Containing tears.
LACH'-RY-MA-TO-RY, *n.* A vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, supposed to have contained the tears of the friends of the deceased.
LAC'-ING, *ppr.* Fastening with cords.
LA-CIN'-I-ATE, *a.* Adorned with fringes.
LACK, *v. t. or i.* To want or need; to be destitute.
LACK, *n.* Want; a hundred thousand rupees.
LACK'-BRAIN, *n.* One deficient in understanding.
LACK'-ER, *n.* A varnish consisting of resin in **LAC'-QUER**, } solution.
LACK'-ER, *v. t.* To varnish; to apply lacquer to.
LACK'-ER-ED, *pp.* Varnished; covered with lacker.
LACK'-EY, *n.* A footman, or footboy; a servant.
LACK'-EY, *v. t. or i.* To attend as a footman.
LA-CON'-IC, } *a.* Very short, or brief; pithy;
LA-CON'-IC-AL, } expressive.
LA-CON'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With pithy brevity.
LA-CON'-ICS, *n.* A book of Pausanias, which treats of Lacedemonia.
LA'-CON-ISM, } *n.* A brief sententious phrase
LA-CON'-I-CISM, } or expression; a concise style.
LAC'-TANT, *a.* Suckling; feeding with the breast.
LAC'-TA-RY, *a.* Milky; soft; *n.* a dairy house.
LAC'-TA'-TION, *n.* The act of giving milk.
LAC'-TE-AL, *n.* Pertaining to milk or chyle.
LAC'-TE-AL, *n.* A vessel of the body that conveys chyle.
LAC'-TE-OUS, *a.* Milky; like milk.
LAC'-TES-CENCE, *n.* Tendency to milk.
LAC'-TES-CENT, *a.* Producing milk or white juice.
LAC'-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to milk.
LAC'-TIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Conveying milk.
LAD, *n.* [W. *llawd*; A. S. *leod*.] A boy; a young man.
LAD'-DER, *n.* A frame with rounds for steps.
LADÉ, *v. t. pret.* laded; *pp.* laded, laden. To load; to freight; to throw with a dipper.
LAD'-EN, (*lad'-n.*) *pret.* of **LADÉ**.
LAD'-ING, *ppr.* Putting on or in; loading.
LAD'-ING, *n.* Load; cargo; that which a ship carries.
LÄ'-DLE, *n.* A dipper with a handle; receptacle of a mill wheel.
LÄ'-DY, *n.* A well-bred woman; a title of respect.
LÄ'-DY-DÄY, *n.* The annunciation, March 25.
LÄ'-DY-LIKE, *a.* Genteel; well-bred; delicate.
LÄ'-DY-SHIP, *n.* The title of a lady.
LAG, *a.* Coming after; slow; sluggish.
LAG, *v. i.* To loiter; to delay; to move slowly.
LAG'-GARD, *a.* Slow; sluggish; backward.
LAG'-GED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **LAG**.
LAG'-GER, *n.* A loiterer.
LAG'-GING, *ppr.* Loitering; moving slowly.
LA-GOON, *n.* A fen, marsh, or shallow pond.
LA'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to people not of the
LA'-IC-AL, } clergy.
LÄID, *pret.* and *pp.* of **LÄY**. Placed; deposited.
LÄIN, *pret.* and *pp.* of **LÄE**.
LÄIR, *n.* The bed of a wild beast; a place of rest.
LÄIRD, *n.* In *Scotland*, a lord; owner of a manor.
LÄ'-I-TY, *n.* The people, as distinct from the clergy.
LAKE, *n.* A large collection of water surrounded by land; a red color.
LAKE'-LET, *n.* A little lake.
LÄ'-MÄ, *n.* The pontiff or deity of the Asiatic Tartars.
LAM-AN'-TIN, *n.* The sea cow; a species of walrus.
LAMB, *n.* A young sheep. In *Scripture*, **LAMB OF GOD**, the Savior Jesus Christ, who was typified by the Paschal Lamb.
LAMB, *v. t. or i.* To bring forth young, as a sheep.
LAM'-BENT, *a.* Playing over the surface; licking.
LAMB'-KIN, *n.* A young or small lamb.

LAMB'-LIKE, *a.* Gentle; meek; humble.
LÄME, *a.* Unsound in a limb; imperfect.
LÄME, *v. t.* To make lame; to disable or cripple.
LÄM'-ED, *pp.* Made lame; disabled.
LÄM'-EL, *n.* A very thin plate or scale.
LÄM'-EL-LÄR, } *a.* Formed or disposed in thin
LÄM'-EL-LÄTE, } plates or scales.
LÄM'-EL-LÄ-TED, *a.* Covered with thin plates.
LÄM'-EL-LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a plate.
LÄME'-LY, *ad.* In a halting manner; imperfectly.
LÄME'-NESS, *n.* Impaired state; imperfection.
LÄ-MENT', *n.* Grief expressed in complaints and cries.
LÄ-MENT', *v. t. or i.* To weep; to mourn; to bewail.
LÄM'-ENT-A-BLE, *a.* Mournful; grievous.
LÄM'-ENT-A-BLY, *ad.* With sorrow; grievously.
LÄM-ENT-A'-TION, *n.* Expression of sorrow; cries of grief.
LÄ-MENT'-ER, *n.* One who cries out with sorrow.
LÄ'-MI-A, *n.* A demon; a hag.
LÄM'-IN-A, *n.* A thin plate; a coat lying over another.
LÄM'-IN-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being formed into thin plates.
LÄM'-IN-ÄR, *a.* Consisting of thin plates.
LÄM'-IN-A-TED, *a.* Plated; lying in plates.
LÄM'-MAS, *n.* The first day of August.
LÄMP, *n.* A vessel with oil for light; a light.
LÄMP'-BLACK, *n.* A fine soot collected from the smoke of burning resinous substances.
LÄMP'-ASS, *n.* A lump of flesh in the roof of a horse's mouth.
LÄMP-OF-SÄFE-TY, or **SÄFE-TY-LÄMP**. A lamp for lighting coal mines, without exposing the workmen to the explosion of inflammable air.
LÄM-POON', *n.* A personal satire or abuse.
LÄM-POON', *v. t.* To abuse with written satire.
LÄM-POON'-ED, *pp.* Abused in writing.
LÄM-POON'-ER, *n.* One who writes personal satire.
LÄM'-PREY, *n.* A fish resembling the eel.
LÄ'-NÄTE, *a.* Woolly; having hairs like wool.
LÄNCE, (*läns*) *n.* A spear; a weapon of war to be thrown.
LÄNCE, *v. t.* To pierce; to open with a lancet.
LÄN'-CED, *pp.* Pierced; cut open.
LÄN'-CE-O-LÄR, *a.* Tapering toward the end.
LÄN'-CE-O-LÄTE, *a.* Shaped like a lance; tapering.
LÄN'-CER, *n.* One who carries a lance in war.
LÄN'-CET, *n.* A surgical instrument to let blood.
LÄNCH, *v. t.* To cast; to dart; to throw, as a spear, &c. See **LÄUNCH**.
LÄN'-CI-NÄTE, *v. t.* To tear, to cut.
LÄN-CI-NÄ'-TION, *n.* A tearing.
LÄND, *n.* [A. S. *land*; G. Dan. *land*.] 1. Earth, or the solid matter; matter in distinction from the sea. 2. Any portion of the solid superficial part of the globe, as a country. 3. Any small portion of the superficial part of the globe, as an acre of *land*. 4. Ground. 5. Real estate. To *make land*, is to discover land from the sea. Ground; country; region; a strip unplowed.
LÄND, *v. t. or i.* To come, set, or put on shore.
LÄN'-DAU, *n.* A four-wheeled carriage, whose top may be thrown back.
LÄND'-ED, *pp.* Disembarked; set on shore.
LÄND'-EÄ, *a.* Having land; consisting in land.
LÄND'-FÄLL, *n.* Land first seen as a vessel approaches.
LÄND'-FLOOD, (*land'-flud*) *n.* A flood on land, or from land; inundation.
LÄND'-FÖRCE, *n.* Military forces serving on land.
LÄND'-GRÄVE, *n.* A German count or prince.
LÄND-GRÄ'-VI-ÄTE, *n.* The territory of a landgrave.
LÄND'-HÖLD-ER, *n.* One who possesses land.
LÄND'-ING, *ppr.* Setting or coming on shore.

LAND'-ING, } n. A place to land on.
 LAND'-ING-PLACE, }
 LAND'-JOB-BER, n. One who speculates in land.
 LAND'-LA-DY, n. The mistress of an inn.
 LAND'-LESS, a. Having no land or estate.
 LAND'-LOCK, v. t. To inclose or encompass by land.
 LAND'-LOCK-ED, pp. Shut in by land so that no point of the compass is open to the sea.
 LAND'-LORD, n. The lord or owner of land; master of an inn or tavern.
 LAND'-LO-PER, n. A land man. *Literally, a land runner*; a term of reproach among seamen to designate a man who passes his life on land.
 LAND'-MAN, n. A man who serves on land.
 LAND'-MÄRK, n. A mark of bounds to land.
 LAND'-OF-FICE, n. An office for the disposal of land.
 LAND'-SCAPE, n. A prospect of a portion of land.
 LAND'-SLIP, } n. A portion of land sliding down
 LAND'-SLIDE, } a mountain.
 LANDS'-MAN, n. In *seaman's language*, a sailor on board a ship, who has not been to sea before.
 LAND'-TAX, n. A tax on land and houses.
 LAND'-WAIT-ER, n. An officer who inspects the landing of goods.
 LAND'-WARD, ad. Toward land.
 LANE, n. A narrow passage for traveling.
 LAN'-GRÄGE, } n. Pieces of old iron shot for
 LAN'-GREL, } tearing sails and rigging.
 LAN'-GUAGE, n. [Fr. *langage*; Sp. *lengua*; L. *lingua*.] Human speech; the expression of ideas by words or significant articulate sounds; words duly arranged in sentences, exhibited to the eye; the speech peculiar to a particular nation; style; any manner of expressing thoughts.
 LAN'-GUID, a. Weak; faint; feeble; dull.
 LAN'-GUID-LY, ad. Faintly; weakly; slowly.
 LAN'-GUID-NESS, n. Faintness; weakness; slowness.
 LAN'-GUISH, v. i. To droop; to lose vigor.
 LAN'-GUISH-ED, pret. and pp. of LANGUISH.
 LAN'-GUISH-ING, ppr. Drooping; growing faint; a. having a languid look.
 LAN'-GUISH-ING-LY, ad. Weakly; meltingly.
 LAN'-GUISH-MENT, n. State of pining; softness of looks or mien.
 LAN'-GUOR, n. Faintness; weakness; lassitude.
 LAN'-IG'-E-ROUS, a. Bearing or producing wool.
 LANK, a. Thin; slender; languid; drooping.
 LANK-NESS, n. A want of flesh; thinness.
 LAN'-NER, } n. A species of hawk.
 LAN'-NER-ET, }
 LAN'-TERN, n. A case or vessel for a candle; a dark lantern is one which may be so closed as to conceal the light.
 LAN'-TERN-FLY, n. The English name of an insect of South America, which emits a strong light in the dark.
 LA-NÜ'-GI-NOUS, a. Downy; containing fine soft hair.
 LA-O-DI-CE'-AN, a. Like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.
 LA-O-DI-CE'-AN-ISM, n. Lukewarmness in religion.
 LAP, n. The loose part of a coat; the part of the clothes that lies on the knees; the knees.
 LAP, v. i. To be spread or laid; to be turned over.
 LAP, v. t. To wrap or lay over; to lick up.
 LAP'-DOG, n. A little dog for the lap.
 LA-PEL', n. That part of a coat which laps over the facing.
 LAP'-FUL, n. As much as the lap will hold.
 LAP'-I-DA-RY, a. Engraved upon stone.
 LAP'-I-DA-RY, n. One who cuts and sells precious stones.
 LAP-I-DÄ'-TION, n. Act of stoning.
 LA-PID'-E-OUS, a. Stony; like stone; hard.

LAP-I-DES'-CENCE, n. A hardening into stone; a strong concretion.
 LAP-I-DES'-CENT, a. Hardening into stone.
 LAP-I-DIF'-IE, a. Forming into stone.
 LA-PID'-I-FY, v. t. or i. To turn or be formed into stone.
 LA'-PIS LAZ'-U-LI, n. [L.] Azure stone.
 LAP'-PED, pp. Folded over; turned over.
 LAP'-PER, n. One that folds; one that laps with his tongue.
 LAP'-PET, n. Part of a garment hanging loose.
 LAP'-PING, ppr. Folding over; licking.
 LAP-PON'-IC, a. Pertaining to Lapland, or the people.
 LAPSE, (laps,) v. t. To glide; to slip in moral conduct; to commit a fault; to slide; to fall.
 LAPSE, n. A slip; a fall; a course or passing.
 LAPSE'-ED, pret. and pp. of LAPSE.
 LAP-SID'-ED, a. Having one side heavier than the other.
 LAP'-STONE, n. A stone on which shoemakers beat their leather in the lap.
 LAP'-SUS LIN'-GUAE, n. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
 LAP'-WING, n. A bird; the tewit.
 LAR, n.; plu. LARES, [L.] A household deity.
 LAR'-BOARD, n. The left hand side of a ship.
 LAR'-CE-NY, n. Theft; the taking of property feloniously.
 LÄRCH, n. A tree of the genus Pinus.
 LÄRD, n. The fat of swine, melted and separated from the flesh; bacon.
 LÄRD, v. t. To stuff with pork; to fatten; to mix.
 LÄRD-ER, n. A place where meat is kept.
 LÄRGE, a. Bulky; wide; copious; liberal; ample
 LÄRGE'-LY, ad. Abundantly; extensively.
 LÄRGE'-NESS, n. Great size or extent; wideness
 LÄRGE'-ESS, n. A gift; present; donative.
 LÄRG-HET'-TO, } (lärg'-get'-to), [It.] In music,
 LÄR'-GO, } a term directing to a slow movement.
 LÄRK, n. A small singing bird.
 LÄRK'-SPUR, n. A genus of plants.
 LÄR'-MIER, n. The dropper; jutting part of a cornice.
 LÄR'-UM, n. A noise giving notice of danger.
 LÄR'-VÄ, } n. An insect in a caterpillar state.
 LÄRVE, }
 LÄR'-YNX, n. The upper part of the windpipe, or trachea, which modulates the voice.
 LAS'-CAR, n. A seaman in the East Indies.
 LAS-CIV'-IOUS, a. Wanton; lustful; lewd; loose.
 LAS-CIV'-IOUS-LY, ad. Wantonly; lewdly; loosely.
 LAS-CIV'-IOUS-NESS, n. Wantonness; looseness.
 LASH, n. The thong of a whip; a stroke with a whip or any thing plant; a stroke of satire.
 LASH, v. t. To strike with a thong or whip; to satirize; to bind fast.
 LASH'-ED, pp. Beaten; whipped; made fast.
 LASH'-ING, ppr. Whipping; binding fast.
 LÄSS, n. A girl; a young woman.
 LAS'-SI-TÜDE, n. Weariness; languor of body.
 LÄSS'-LORN, a. Forsaken by his lass.
 LAS'-SO, n. A rope or cord with a noose for catching wild horses.
 LÄST, a. Latest; hindmost; following the rest.
 LÄST, v. i. To continue or endure without perishing.
 LÄST, } ad. In the last place or time.
 LÄST'-LY, }
 LÄST, n. A form to shape a shoe.
 LÄST'-ING, ppr. Continuing long; a. durable; that may continue long.
 LÄTCH, n. A catch for a door.
 LÄTCH, v. t. To fasten with a latch; to fasten.
 LÄTCH'-ED, pp. Made fast with a latch.

LATCH'-ET, *n.* A fastening for a shoe.
 LATE, *a.* [A. S. *lat*; Goth. *lata*.] Coming after the usual time; slow; not long past.
 LATE, *ad.* Far in the day or night; unseasonably.
 LATE'-LY, *ad.* Not long ago.
 LATE'-NESS, *n.* A coming after the usual time; slowness; time far advanced.
 LA'-TENT, *a.* Hidden; secret; unseen; concealed.
 LAT'-ER, *a.* More late; posterior.
 LAT'-ER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the side; proceeding from the side.
 LAT'-ER-AL-LY, *ad.* On one side; by the side; in the direction of the side.
 LAT'-ER-AN, *n.* One of the churches in Rome.
 LAT'-ER-I-FÓ'-LI-OUS, *a.* Growing on the side of a leaf.
 LAT'-ER-I'-TIOUS, *a.* Having the color of brick.
 LATH, *n.* A narrow strip of wood to support plaster.
 LATH, *v. t.* To cover with laths.
 LATHÉ, *n.* A turner's machine for turning.
 LATH'-ER, *n.* Froth of soap and water; froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.
 LATH'-ER, *v. t.* To spread with lather.
 LATH'-ER-ED, *pp.* Spread over with lather.
 LATH'-Y, *a.* Thin as a lath; slender and long; weak.
 LAT'-I-CLÁVE, *n.* A broad stripe of purple on the Roman tunic.
 LAT'-IN, *a.* Pertaining to the Roman language.
 LAT'-IN, *n.* The ancient language of Romans.
 LAT'-IN-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the Latin language.
 LAT'-IN-IST, *n.* One well versed in the Latin.
 LA-TIN'-I-TY, *n.* The style of the Roman language.
 LAT'-IN-IZE, *v. t.* To turn or translate into Latin.
 LAT'-ISH, *a.* Somewhat late.
 LAT'-I-TAT, [L. *he lurks*.] *In law*, a writ to summon one to appear who lies concealed.
 LAT'-I-TUDE, *n.* Breadth; room; space; distance from the equator.
 LAT'-I-TÚ'-DI-NÁL, *a.* In the direction of latitude.
 LAT'-I-TU-DI-NÁ'-RI-AN, *n.* One who departs from orthodoxy.
 LAT'-I-TU-DI-NÁ'-RI-AN, *a.* Unconfined.
 LAT'-I-TU-DI-NÁ'-RI-AN-ISM, *n.* Freedom of opinion, especially in theology.
 LAT'-I-RI-Á, [L.] The highest kind of worship.
 LAT'-TEN, *n.* Iron plate covered with tin.
 LAT'-TER, *a.* The last of two; late; modern.
 LAT'-TER-LY, *ad.* In late times or ages; lately.
 LAT'-TICE, *n.* Work consisting of cross bars; a window.
 LAT'-TICE, *v. t.* To form with cross bars or open work.
 LAUD, *n.* Praise; commendation; music.
 LAUD, *v. t.* To praise; to extol; to celebrate in words alone, or with words and singing.
 LAUD'-A-BLE, *a.* Praiseworthy; commendable.
 LAUD'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Praiseworthiness; the quality of deserving praise.
 LAUD'-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to deserve praise.
 LAUD'-A-NUM, *n.* Tincture of opium.
 LAUD'-A-TO-RY, *n.* That which contains praise.
 LAUGH, (láf) *v. i.* To manifest mirth; to be gay.
 LAUGH, *n.* Expression of mirth.
 LAUGH'-A-BLE, (láf'-a-bl) *a.* That may excite laughter.
 LAUGH'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of LAUGH.
 LAUGH'-ER, (láf'-er) *n.* One who laughs.
 LAUGH'-ING, (láf'-ing) *ppr.* Expressing mirth.
 LAUGH'-ING-LY, *ad.* With laughter.
 LAUGH'-ING-STOCK, (láf'-ing-stock) *n.* An object of ridicule.

LAUGH'-TER, (láf'-ter) *n.* An expression of mirth.
 LAUNCH. *See* LANCH.
 LAUN'-DRESS, } *n.* A washer woman.
 LAN'-DRESS, }
 LAUN'-DRY, } *n.* A place where clothes are
 LAN'-DRY, } washed.
 LAU'-RE-ATE, *a.* Invested with a laurel; *Poet* *Laureate*, in Great Britain, the royal or king's poet.
 LAU'-RE-ATE, *v. t.* To honor with a degree and laurel.
 LAU'-RE-Á'-TION, *n.* The act of conferring a degree and a wreath of laurel.
 LAU'-REL, *n.* The bay-tree, of several species.
 LAU'-REL-ED, *a.* Decorated with laurel.
 LAUS DE'-O, [L.] Praise to God.
 LA'-VÁ, *n.* Melted matter flowing from a volcano, but hard when cool.
 LA-VÁ'-TION, *n.* A washing or cleansing.
 LAV'-A-TO-RY, *n.* A place for washing; a lotion.
 LÁVE, *v. t.* To wash; to bathe.
 LÁVE, *v. i.* To bathe; to wash one's self.
 LAV'-EN-DER, *n.* An aromatic plant.
 LÁ'-VER, *n.* A large basin for washing.
 LAV'-ER-OCK. *See* LARK.
 LAV'-ISH, *a.* Prodigal; wasteful; extravagant.
 LAV'-ISH, *v. t.* To waste; to scatter profusely.
 LAV'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Squandered; wasted; expended profusely or prodigally.
 LAV'-ISH-LY, *ad.* With wasteful profusion.
 LAV'-ISH-MENT, *n.* Prodigality.
 LAV'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Wastefulness; prodigality.
 LAW, *n.* [A. S. *laga*; Sw. *tag*; Dan. *lov*; It. *legge*; Fr. *loi*; L. *lex*.] 1. A rule of action or motion. 2. An established rule prescribed by a supreme power of a state to its subjects. 3. *Law of nature* is a rule of conduct arising out of the natural relations of human beings. *Laws of nations* are the rules which regulate the mutual intercourse of nations. 4. *Moral law* is a law which prescribes to men their religious and social duties. 5. *Statute law* is a rule prescribed by the sovereign authority, and recorded in writing. 6. *Common law* is a rule of action which derives its authority from long usage, and the decision of courts of justice.
 LAW'-LAN-GUÁGE, *n.* The language used in legal writings, particularly the Norman dialect, or old French.
 LAW'-BREAK-ER, *n.* One who violates the law.
 LAW'-DÁY, *n.* A day of open court.
 LAW'-FÚL, *a.* Conformable to law; legal.
 LAW'-FÚL-LY, *ad.* In accordance with law; legally.
 LAW'-FÚL-NESS, *n.* Legality; right by law.
 LAW'-GIV-ER, } *n.* One who makes laws.
 LAW'-MAK-ER, }
 LAW'-LESS, *a.* Not restrained by law; disorderly.
 LAW'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without the restraints of law.
 LAW'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from the restraints of law.
 LAW'-MON'-GER, *n.* A low dealer in law; a pettifogger.
 LAWN, *n.* A plain; a species of fine linen.
 LAWN'-Y, *a.* Level as a lawn; plain.
 LAW'-SÚIT, *n.* A process in law to recover a right.
 LAW'-YER, *n.* One who practices law.
 LAW'-YER-LIKE, *a.* Like a real lawyer.
 LAX, *a.* Loose; vague; slack; *n.* looseness.
 LAX'-Á'-TION, *n.* Act of loosening; a slackening.
 LAX'-Á'-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of relieving the bowels from costiveness.

LAX'ITY, }
LAX'NESS, } *n.* Looseness; slackness.
LAY, *v. t. pret. and pp.* laid. To put; to place; to apply; to wager; to calm; to bring eggs.
LAY, *n.* A song; grassy ground; a wager.
LAY, *a.* Pertaining to the laity; not clerical.
LAY'ER, *n.* A stratum; bed; a sprig laid for growth.
LAY'ING, *ppr.* Placing; applying; wagering.
LAY'MAN, *n.* A man not of the clerical order.
LAY'STALL, *n.* A heap of dung; or place for it.
LA'ZAR, *n.* A person affected with nauseous disease.
LA'ZAR-HOUSE, *n.* A house for lazars.
LAZ-A-RET', }
LAZ-A-RET'-TO, } *n.* A pest house for diseased persons.
LAZ-A-RÖ'NI, *n.* In Italy, the poor who live by begging.
LA'ZI-LY, *ad.* In a slothful manner.
LA'ZI-NESS, *n.* Sloth; sluggishness; indolence.
LA'ZY, *a.* Slothful; sluggish; averse to action.
LEA, }
LEA, } *n.* A meadow; plain; lawn.
LEA, }
LEA, }
LEACH, *v. t.* To wash, as ashes, by percolation.
LEACH, *n.* Wood ashes washed by percolation of water.
LEACH'TUB, *n.* A vessel in which ashes are leached.
LEACH'ED, *pp.* Washed by percolation of water.
LEAD, *n.* Precedence; a going before.
LEAD, *n.* A soft metal; a plummet.
LEAD, *v. t.* To cover with lead; to separate, as lines, with leads.
LEAD, *v. t. or i. pret. and pp.* led. To go before; to guide; to conduct; to pass; to induce.
LEAD'ED, *a.* Separated by plates of lead, as lines in printing.
LEAD'EN, *a.* Consisting of lead; dull.
LEAD'ER, *n.* One who leads, or conducts; a chief.
LEAD'ING, *ppr.* Going before; guiding; passing; *a.* chief; principal; most influential.
LEAD'ING-STRINGS, *n.* Strings to lead children.
LEAF, *n.; plu.* LEAVES. Part of a plant, or flower; part of a book, and of a door; something resembling a leaf in thinness, as *gold leaf*; the movable side of a table.
LEAF, *v. i.* To put forth leaves.
LEAF'BUD, *n.* A young plant produced without the agency of stamens and pistils.
LEAF'CROWN-ED, *a.* Crowned with foliage.
LEAF'ED, *pret. and pp.* of LEAF.
LEAF'I-NESS, *n.* A state of being full of leaves.
LEAF'LESS, *a.* Destitute of leaves.
LEAF'LET, *n.* A small leaf; a foliole.
LEAF'Y, *a.* Full of leaves; thick.
LEAGUE, (*leeg*), *n.* Alliance of states; union; the distance of three miles: [in some countries more, and in some less.]
LEAGUE, *v. i.* To unite in confederacy.
LEAG'UED, *pret. and pp.* of LEAGUE.
LEAG'UER, *n.* A confederate.
LEAG'UING, *ppr.* Confederating.
LEAK, *n.* A crack or hole that admits a fluid to pass.
LEAK, *v. i.* To let a fluid in or out; to escape.
LEAK'AGE, *n.* A leaking; allowance for waste.
LEAK'ED, *pret. and pp.* of LEAK.
LEAK'Y, *a.* Letting a fluid in or out; apt to leak.
LEAN, *a.* Thin; slender, as an animal; barren.
LEAN, *n.* The muscular part of flesh.
LEAN, *v. i.* [A. S. *hlinian*; G. *lehnen*.] To incline; to bend; to rest on.
LEAN'ED, *pret. and pp.* of LEAN.
LEAN'ING, *ppr.* Inclining; tending.
LEAN'NESS, *n.* Want of flesh; thinness; poor-

LEAP, *v. i.* [A. S. *hleapan*; Goth. *hlaupan*; G. *laufen*; D. *loopen*; Sw. *lopa*; Dan. *løber*.] To spring; to bound; to rush; to jump; to vault.
LEAP, *n.* A jump; bound; skip; space leaped over.
LEAP'ED, *pret. and pp.* of LEAP.
LEAP'FROG, *n.* A childish play.
LEAP'YEAR, *n.* Every fourth year; bissextile.
LEAP'ING, *ppr.* Springing; bounding.
LEARN, (*lern*), *v. t.* To gain or receive knowledge; to receive instruction.
LEARN, *v. t.* [A. S. *leornian*; G. *lernen*.] 1. To gain knowledge of. 2. To acquire skill in any thing.
LEARN'ED, *pp.* Obtained as knowledge; *a.* versed in science and literature.
LEARN'ED-LY, *ad.* With erudition.
LEARN'ER, *n.* One who is acquiring knowledge.
LEARN'ING, *n.* Acquired knowledge; erudition.
LEAS'ABLE, *a.* That may be leased.
LEASE, *n.* A letting of land or tenements for hire.
LEASE, *v. t.* To let for use by hire; to glean.
LEAS'ED, *pret. and pp.* Let for hire.
LEASE'HOLD, *a.* Held by lease, as a *leasehold* tenement.
LEAS'ER, *n.* One who gleans after reapers.
LEAS'ING, *ppr.* Letting; demising, as land.
LEASH, *n.* A thong of leather, or long line. *Among sportsmen*, a brace and a half; three.
LEAS'ING, *n.* Lies; falsehood, [*obs.*]
LEAST, *a.* Smallest; *ad.* in the smallest degree.
LEATH'ER, *n.* [A. S. *lether*; G. *leder*.] The skin or outward covering of an animal dressed for use.
LEATH'ER-DRESS-ER, *n.* One who dresses leather.
LEATH'ERN, *a.* Made of or like leather.
LEATH'ER-Y, *a.* Resembling leather; tough.
LEAVE, *n.* [A. S. *leaf*, *leafan*.] Permission; liberty granted.
LEAVE, *v. t. pret. and pp.* left. To quit; to forsake; to desist; to stop; to bequeath.
LEAV'ED, *a.* Furnished with leaves or foliage.
LEAV'EN, *n.* A mass of sour dough for making other dough light.
LEAV'EN, *v. i.* To raise and make light.
LEAV'EN-ED, *pp.* Raised and made light.
LEAV'EN-ING, *n.* That which leavens or makes light.
LEAV'ER, *n.* One who quits or forsakes.
LEAVES, *n. plu.* of LEAF.
LEAV'ING, *ppr.* Quitting; deserting; desisting from.
LEAV'INGS, *n. plu.* Things left; offals; remains.
LECH'ER, *n.* A man given to lewdness.
LECH'ER-OUS, *a.* Lustful; given to lewdness.
LECH'ER-OUS-LY, *ad.* Lewdly; lasciviously.
LECH'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Lust; propensity to lewdness.
LECH'ER-Y, *n.* Lewdness; free indulgence of lust.
LEC'TION, *n.* A reading; difference in copies.
LEC'TURE, *n.* A discourse; recital; a formal reproof; rehearsal of a lesson.
LEC'TURE, *v. t. or i.* To read lectures; to reprimand.
LEC'TUR-ER, *n.* A teacher by lectures.
LEC'TURE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a lecturer.
LED, *pret. and pp.* of LEAD.
LEDGE, *n.* A lay; a ridge, a molding on the edge.
LEDG'ER, *n.* A chief book of accounts.
LED'HORSE, *n.* A sumpter horse
LEE, *n.* The side opposite to the wind; a calm or sheltered place.
LEECH, *n.* A bloodsucker; a physician.
LEEK, *n.* A plant with a bulbous root.
LEER, *n.* An oblique, or arch look; *a.* empty.
LEER, *v. i.* To look obliquely or archly.
LEER'ED, *pret. and pp.* of LEER.
LEER'ING, *ppr.* Casting a look askance.
LEER'ING-LY, *ad.* With an arch look.

LEES, *n. pl.* Dregs; sediment of liquor.
 LEE'-SHORE, *n.* The shore toward which the wind blows.
 LEE'-SIDE, *n.* The side of a ship opposite the wind.
 LEET, *n.* In Great Britain, a court.
 LEE'-TIDE, *n.* A tide running with the wind.
 LEE'-WARD, *a.* Pertaining to the part toward which the wind blows.
 LEE'-WARD, *ad.* Toward the lee.
 LEE'-WAY, *n.* The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course.
 LEFT, *pret.* and *pp.* of LEAVE.
 LEFT, *a.* Opposite to the right; unlucky.
 LEFT'-HAND-ED, *a.* Using the left hand with most dexterity.
 LEG, *n.* A limb which supports the body.
 LEG'-A-CY, *n.* A bequest; a particular thing or certain sum of money given by last will or testament.
 LE'-GAL, *a.* Done according to law; lawful.
 LE-GAL'-I-TY, *n.* Lawfulness; conformity to law.
 LE'-GAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make lawful; to make conformable to law.
 LE'-GAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Authorized by law.
 LEFT'-HAND-ED, *ad.* Lawfully; in accordance with law.
 LEG'-ATE, *n.* An ambassador of the pope.
 LEG'-A-TEE', *n.* One who has a legacy.
 LEG'-A-TINE, *a.* Belonging to a legate.
 LE-GA'-TION, *n.* An embassy; deputation.
 LEG'-A-TOR, *n.* One who bequeaths a legacy.
 LE'-GEND, or LEG'-END, *n.* An inscription; a chronicle; fable.
 LEG'-END-ARY, *a.* Fabulous; strange.
 LEG'-ER, *n.* The book into which accounts are carried. See LEDGER.
 LEG'-ER-DE-MAIN', *n.* Slight of hand; a trick.
 LEG'-ER-LINE, *n.* In music, a line added to the staff.
 LEG'-GED, *a.* Having legs, as *two legged*.
 LEG'-GIN, *n.* A cover for the leg.
 LEG'-I-BLE, *a.* That can be read.
 LEG'-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being legible.
 LEG'-I-BLY, *ad.* So that it can be read; plainly.
 LE'-GION, *n.* A body of soldiers; vast number.
 LE'-GION-ARY, *a.* Pertaining to legions.
 LEG'-IS-LATE, *v. i.* To make laws; to enact.
 LEG-IS-LA'-TION, *n.* Act of making laws.
 LEG'-IS-LA-TIVE, *a.* Lawgiving; passing laws.
 LEG'-IS-LA-TOR, *n.* A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a community.
 LEG'-IS-LA-TRESS, *n.* A female lawgiver.
 LEG'-IS-LA-TURE, *n.* The body that makes laws.
 LE-GIT'-I-MA-CY, *n.* Lawfulness; lawful birth.
 LE-GIT'-I-MATE, *a.* Lawful; born in marriage; genuine; real.
 LE-GIT'-I-MATE, *v. t.* To make lawful; to render legitimate.
 LE-GIT'-I-MATE-LY, *ad.* Lawfully; genuinely.
 LE-GIT'-I-MA'-TION, *n.* Act of making legitimate.
 LEG'-UME, *n.* A seed-vessel of two valves; pulse.
 LE-GU'-MIN-OUS, *a.* Consisting of pulse.
 LEIS'-URE, (lee'-zhur, or lezh'-ur), *n.* Freedom from business.
 LEIS'-URE-LY, (lee'-zhur-ly, or lezh'-ur-ly), *ad.* Deliberately; slow; slowly.
 LEM'-MA, *n.* A previous or assumed proposition.
 LEM'-MING, *n.* A kind of rat.
 LEM'-ON, *n.* An acid fruit.
 LEM-ON-ADE, *n.* Water, sugar, and lemon juice.
 LE'-MUR, *n.* [L.] A genus of animals allied to apes.
 LEM'-U-RES, (lem'-u-res), *n.* Hobgoblins; evil spirits.
 LEND, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* lent. To grant on condition of receiving the thing again, or an equivalent.
 LEND'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be lent.
 LEND'-ER, *n.* One who lends.

LEND'-ING, *n.* The act of lending.
 LENGTH, *n.* Extent from end to end.
 LENGTH'-EN, *v. t. or i.* To grow or make longer.
 LENGTH'-EN-ED, *pp.* Extended; made longer.
 LENGTH'-WISE, *ad.* In direction of the length.
 LENGTH'-Y, *a.* Somewhat long, as a discourse.
 LE'-NI-ENT, *a.* Softening; mild; gentle.
 LE'-NI-TIVE, *a.* Assuasive; easing; softening.
 LE'-NI-TIVE, *n.* An assuasive application.
 LE'-NI-TY, *n.* Mildness; mercy; tenderness.
 LENS, *n.* A glass that magnifies or diminishes objects.
 LENT, *pret.* and *pp.* of LEND.
 LENT, *n.* The time of fasting forty days. It begins at Ash Wednesday and continues till Easter.
 LEN-TIC'-U-LAR, *a.* Resembling a lentil, or lens.
 LEN'-TI-GO, *n.* [L.] A freckly eruption on the skin.
 LEN'-TIL, *n.* A plant and its seed, resembling a pea.
 LEN'-TISK, *n.* The mastich tree; a fragrant wood.
 LENT'-OR, *n.* [L.] Tenacity; viscosness; sizziness; slowness.
 LE'-O, *n.* [L.] The lion; the fifth sign of the zodiac.
 LE'-O-NINE, *a.* Having the qualities of a lion.
 LEOP'-ARD, *n.* A spotted rapacious quadruped.
 LEP'-ER, *n.* One infected with leprosy.
 LEP'-O-RINE, *a.* Pertaining to the hare.
 LEP'-RO-SY, *n.* A cutaneous disease, characterized by dry, white, scurfy scales.
 LEP'-ROUS, *a.* Affected with leprosy.
 LEP'-ROUS-NESS, *n.* State of being leprous.
 LE'-SION, *n.* A hurt; wound; bruise.
 LESS, *a.* A terminating syllable of many nouns and some adjectives, denoting destitution.
 LESS, } *a.* Smaller; not so great.
 LESS-ER, }
 LESS, *ad.* In a smaller degree.
 LESS-SEE', *n.* One to whom a lease is made.
 LESS'-EN, *v. i. or t.* To diminish; to become less.
 LESS'-EN-ED, *pp.* Made smaller; diminished.
 LES'-SON, *n.* A portion of a book learned, or to be read or learned.
 LES'-SON, *v. t.* To teach; to instruct.
 LES'-SON-ED, *pp.* Taught; instructed.
 LES'-SOR, *n.* He who grants a lease.
 LEST, *con. pret.* of LEASE. That not; for fear that.
 LET, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* let. To permit; to suffer; to leave; to lease; to hinder.
 LET, *n.* Hindrance; delay; impediment.
 LE'-THAL, *a.* Mortal; deadly; drowsy; heavy.
 LE-THAR'-GIC, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; dull; heavy.
 LETH'-AR-GY, *n.* Morbid drowsiness; dullness.
 LE'-THE, *n.* Forgetfulness; a draft of oblivion.
 LE-THE'-AN, *a.* Inducing sleep or oblivion.
 LE-THIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Deadly; destructive.
 LET'-TER, *n.* One who leases or lets; a printing type; a mark or character; an epistle; the verbal expression, or literal meaning.
 LET'-TER, *v. t.* To stamp with letters.
 LET'-TER-ED, *pp.* Stamped with letters; *a.* educated; belonging to learning.
 LET'-TER-FOUND-ER, *n.* One who casts types.
 LET'-TER-PRESS, *n.* Letters and words im pressed.
 LET'-TERS, *n. plu.* Learning; literature.
 LET'-TUCE, (let'-tis), *n.* A genus of plants, some of them used as salads.
 LE'-VANT, *a.* Eastern; oriental.
 LE-VANT', *n.* The countries along the Mediterranean, east of Italy.
 LE-VANT'-ER, *n.* A strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean.
 LEV'-AN-TINE, *n.* A particular sort of silk.

LEV'-EE, *n.* A concourse of people on a visit to a great personage; a bank.
 LEV'-EL, *a.* Even; smooth; plain; flat.
 LEV'-EL, *v. t.* To make even; to reduce or bring to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to reduce to equality of condition; to point in taking aim.
 LEV'-EL, *n.* A plain; a flat surface; equal state.
 LEV'-EL-ED, *pp.* Reduced to a plain.
 LEV'-EL-ER, *n.* One who levels or destroys distinction.
 LEV'-EL-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to a smooth surface.
 LEV'-EL-NESS, *n.* Evenness; equality of surface.
 LEV'-ER, or LE'-VER, *n.* A mechanical power; a beam.
 LEV'-ER-ET, *n.* A hare in its first year.
 LEV'-I-A-BLE, *a.* That may be levied or imposed.
 LE-VI'-A-THAN, *n.* A large sea animal.
 LEV'-IED, *pp.* Raised; collected.
 LEV'-I-GATE, *v. t.* To reduce to a fine powder.
 LEV'-I-GA-TING, *ppr.* Reducing to a powder.
 LEV'-I-GA'-TION, *n.* The act of reducing to a fine powder.
 LE'-VITE, *n.* One of the tribe of Levi.
 LE-VIT'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Levites, or to the Jewish religion.
 LE-VIT'-IC-US, *n.* A book of the Old Testament containing the laws of Moses.
 LEV'-ITY, *n.* Lightness; inconstancy; vanity.
 LEV'-Y, *v. t.* To raise; to impose; to collect. To *levy war* is to begin war.
 LEV'-Y-ING, *ppr.* Raising; collecting.
 LEV'-Y, *n.* Act of raising money or troops.
 LEWD, *a.* Given to the unlawful indulgence of lust.
 LEWD'-LY, *ad.* Lustfully; wantonly.
 LEWD'-NESS, *n.* Unlawful indulgence of lust.
 LEX'-I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon.
 LEX-I-COG'-RA-PHER, *n.* The writer of a dictionary.
 LEX-I-CO-GRAPH'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to lexicography.
 LEX-I-COG'-RA-PHY, *n.* The art or act of composing dictionaries.
 LEX'-I-CON, *n.* A dictionary.
 LEX TAL-I-O'-NIS, [L.] Law of retaliation.
 LEY'-DEN JAR, *n.* A jar used in chemical experiments.
 LY'-A-BLE, *a.* Subject; exposed; responsible.
 LY'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* A state of being liable; responsibility.
 LY'-BIL'-I-TY, } sponsibility.
 LY'-AR, *n.* One who utters falsehood to deceive.
 LY-BA'-TION, *n.* An offering of wine; the wine or other liquor poured out in honor of a deity.
 LY-BEL, *n.* A defamatory writing.
 LY-BEL, *v. t.* To defame by writing; to institute a suit in an admiralty court.
 LY-BEL-ANT, *n.* One who brings a libel.
 LY-BEL-ED, *pp.* Defamed in writing.
 LY-BEL-ER, *n.* One who defames in writing.
 LY-BEL-ING, *ppr.* Defaming; charging.
 LY-BEL-OUS, *a.* Defamatory; scandalous.
 LIB'-ER-AL, *a.* Free in giving; generous; catholic. *Liberal arts*, as distinguished from the *mechanical*, are such as depend more on the exertion of the mind than on the labor of the hands, such as *Grammar, Rhetoric, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Music*.
 LIB'-ER-AL-ISM, *n.* Liberal principles.
 LIB'-ER-AL'-I-TY, *n.* Generosity; munificence.
 LIB'-ER-AL-LY, *ad.* Generously; freely.
 LIB'-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To release from confinement.
 LIB ER-A'-TION, *n.* A setting free from restraint.
 LIB'-ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make liberal or catholic.
 LIB'-ER-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made liberal.

LIB-ER-A'-TOR, *n.* One who liberates.
 LIB'-ER-TINE, *n.* A dissolute man; a freed man.
 LIB'-ER-TIN-ISM, *n.* Licitiousness of life.
 LIB'-ER-TY, *n.* Freedom; permission; privilege.
 LI-BID'-IN-OUS, *a.* Lustful; licentious; lewd.
 LI-BID'-IN-OUS-LY, *ad.* Lustfully.
 LI-BID'-IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Lustfulness; inordinate lust.
 LI'-BRA, [L.] The balance. The seventh sign of the zodiac.
 LI-BRA'-RI-AN, *n.* One who has charge of a library.
 LI-BRA'-RI-AN-SHIP, *n.* The office of librarian.
 LI'-BRA-RY, *n.* A collection of books; place for books.
 LY'-BRATE, *v. i.* To poise; to balance; to swing.
 LI-BRA'-TION, *n.* Act of balancing; equipoise.
 LY'-BRA-TO-RY, *a.* Moving like a balance.
 LICE, *plu.* of Louse.
 LY'-CENSE, *n.* Permission; liberty; authority given to do or forbear an act.
 LY'-CENSE, *v. t.* To permit; to grant leave; to authorize.
 LY'-CENS-ED, *pp.* Permitted; authorized.
 LY'-CENS-ER, *n.* One who grants permission.
 LI-CEN'-TIATE, *n.* One who has a license.
 LI-CEN'-TIOUS, *a.* Loose in morals; dissolute.
 LI-CEN'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* With unrestrained liberty.
 LI-CEN'-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Contempt of just restraint.
 LICH'-EN, *n.* Rock moss; tree moss; liverwort.
 LICK, *v. t.* To touch with the tongue; to lap.
 LICK, *n.* A stroke; a place where beasts lick for salt.
 LICK'-ED, *pp.* Beaten; rubbed with the tongue.
 LICK'-ER-ISH, *a.* Nice; delicate; eager to enjoy.
 LICK'-ER-ISH-NESS, *n.* Niceness to the taste.
 LIC'-OR-ICE, *n.* A balsamic plant and its root.
 LIC'-TOR, *n.* A Roman officer; a beadle.
 LID, *n.* A cover for a pot, chest, or other vessel.
 LIE, *n.* An untruth, or falsehood uttered to deceive.
 LIE, *v. i.* To utter falsehood for deception.
 LIE *v. i. pret.* lay; *pp.* lain, [lien *obs.*] To rest; to lean; to stay; to remain; to lodge; to consist.
 LY'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of LIE.
 LIEF, (lef) *ad.* Gladly; willingly; freely; *a.* loved.
 LIEGE, *a.* Bound by tenure to be faithful.
 LIEGE, *n.* 1. A vassal holding a fee. 2. A lord.
 LIEN, (len), *n.* A legal claim.
 LY'-EN-TA-RY, *n.* A morbid flux.
 LY'-ER, *n.* One who lies down; one who rests or remains.
 LIEU, (liu), *n.* Stead; place; behalf.
 LIEU-TEN'-AN-CY, *n.* The office of a lieutenant.
 LIEU-TEN'-ANT, *n.* A deputy; viceroy; an officer next below a captain.
 LIFE, *n.* A state of being animated, or living; energy; spirit; exact likeness; history of life.
 LIFE'-BLÓOD, (life-blud), *n.* Blood necessary to life.
 LIFE'-BOAT, *n.* A boat constructed for preserving lives in cases of ship disasters.
 LIFE'-GUARD, *n.* A prince's body guard.
 LIFE'-LESS, *a.* Void of life or spirit; dull.
 LIFE'-LESS-LY, *ad.* In a dull, spiritless manner.
 LIFE'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Dullness; heaviness.
 LIFE-PRE-SERV'-ER, *n.* An apparatus for preserving lives of persons in cases of shipwreck.
 LIFE'-TIME, *n.* The continuance of life.
 LIFT, *v. t.* To raise; to elate; to bear; to exalt.
 LIFT, *n.* Act of lifting; rise; elevation.
 LIFT'-ED, *pp.* Raised; exalted; elevated.
 LIFT'-ER, *n.* He or that which lifts.
 LIG'-A-MENT, *n.* Any thing that binds; a substance that unites bones.

LI-GA'-TION, *n.* Act of binding, or state of being bound.
 LIG'-A-TURE, *n.* A bandage; that which binds.
 LIG'-NUM VI'-TAE, [L.] Pockwood; guaiacum; a very hard wood.
 LIGHT, (lite,) *n.* [A. S. *leoht*; *liht*.] The matter or agent by which we see; open view; illustration.
 LIGHT, *a.* Bright; not heavy; nimble.
 LIGHT, *v. t.* To give light; to illuminate; to kindle; to ease; to descend; to settle; to rest.
 LIGHT, *v. i.* To light on; to come to by chance.
 LIGHT'-ARM-ED, *a.* Armed with light weapons.
 LIGHT'-ED, *pp.* Kindled; illuminated.
 LIGHT'-EN, *v. i.* To flash with light.
 LIGHT'-EN, *v. t.* To make light; to illuminate; to make lighter; to alleviate.
 LIGHT'-ER, *n.* One that kindles; a large boat.
 LIGHT'-ER-MAN, *n.* One who manages a lighter.
 LIGHT'-FIN'-GER-ED, *a.* Thievish; dishonest.
 LIGHT'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Nimble; swift of foot; active.
 LIGHT'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Delirious; thoughtless.
 LIGHT'-HEART-ED, *a.* Free from care; gay; cheerful.
 LIGHT'-HORSE, *n.* Light-armed cavalry.
 LIGHT'-HOUSE, *n.* A building or light to direct seamen.
 LIGHT'-LY, *ad.* Nimble; with levity; easily.
 LIGHT'-MIND-ED, *a.* Volatile; unsettled in mind.
 LIGHT'-NESS, *n.* Levity; brightness; inconstancy; nimbleness.
 LIGHT'-NING, *n.* A flash or discharge of electricity.
 LIGHT'-NING-GLANCE, *n.* A glance or darting of lightning.
 LIGHTS, *n. plu.* Lungs; organs of breathing.
 LIGHT'-SOME, *a.* Luminous; gay, cheering.
 LIG'-NE-OUS, *a.* Wooden; like wood.
 LIG'-NI-FORM, *a.* Resembling wood.
 LIG'-NI-FY, *v. t. or i.* To convert into wood; to become wood.
 LIG'-NIN, *n.* The woody part of plants.
 LIG'-NITE, *n.* Fossil or bituminous wood.
 LIG'-U-LATE, *a.* Like a bandage or strap.
 LIG'-URE, *n.* A precious stone.
 LIKE, *a.* [A. S. *lic*, *gelic*; Goth. *leiks*; Sw. *lic*; Dan. *lig*.] Equal; similar; probable.
 LIKE, *a.* That which resembles another; an equal.
 LIKE, *ad.* In the same manner; probably.
 LIKE, *v. t.* To be pleased with; to approve; to relish.
 LIKE, *v. i.* To be pleased; to choose.
 LIK'-ED, *pp.* Approved; pleased with.
 LIKE'-LI-HOOD, *n.* Probability.
 LIKE'-LI-NESS, *n.* Probability; good appearance.
 LIKE'-LY, *a.* Probable; having good qualities.
 LIKE'-LY, *ad.* Probably.
 LIK'-EN, *v. t.* To make like; to compare.
 LIK'-EN-ED, *pp.* Resembled; compared.
 LIKE'-NESS, *n.* Resemblance; form; similitude.
 LIKE'-WISE, *ad.* In like manner; also.
 LIK'-ING, *ppr.* Approving; relishing; *a.* plump; full; of good appearance.
 LIK'-ING, *n.* Inclination; healthful appearance.
 LI'-LAC, *n.* A flowering shrub.
 LIL-I-A'-CEOUS, *a.* Like or pertaining to a lily.
 LIL'-LED, *a.* Embellished with lilies.
 LIL'-Y, *n.* A beautiful flower.
 LI-MA'-TION, *n.* The act of polishing, or filing.
 LY'-MA-TURE, *n.* A filing; particles rubbed off.
 LIMB, *n.* A member; joint; bough; edge. *In anatomy*, an extremity of the human body.
 LIMB, *v. t.* To give limbs to; to dismember.
 LIMB'-ED, *a.* Formed with limbs.
 LIM'-BER, *a.* Easily bent; supple; pliable.
 LIM'-BER-NESS, *n.* Flexibility; pliancy.
 LIMB'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of limbs.

LIM'-BO, *n.* The borders of hell; a place of restraint.
 LIME, *n.* [A. S. *lim*, *lime*, whence *geliman*, to glue; Dan. *lim*; D. *lym*; L. *limus*.] Calcareous earth; a viscous matter.
 LIME, *n.* The linden tree; an acid fruit.
 LIME, *v. t.* To manure with lime; to smear with a resinous substance.
 LIM'-ED, *pp.* Smeared with viscous matter.
 LIME'-KILN, *n.* A kiln for burning lime.
 LIME'-STONE, *n.* A calcareous stone burnt for lime.
 LIM'-IT, *n.* A bound; border; utmost extent.
 LIM'-IT, *v. t.* To confine within bounds; to circumscribe; to restrain.
 LIM'-IT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be bounded.
 LIM-IT-A'-RI-AN, *n.* One that limits or circumscribes.
 LIM'-IT-A-RY, *a.* Placed on the boundaries.
 LIM-IT-A'-TION, *n.* Act of bounding; restriction.
 LIM'-IT-LESS, *a.* Having no bounds or limits.
 LIMM, (lim,) *v. t.* To draw or paint.
 LIM'-NER, *n.* One who colors or paints on paper, as a portrait-painter.
 LIM'-NING, *ppr.* Painting in water colors.
 LY'-MOUS, *a.* Like mud; slimy; muddy.
 LIMP, *n.* A halt.
 LIMP, *v. i.* To walk lamely; to halt.
 LIMP'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of LIMP.
 LIMP'-ER, *n.* One that limps.
 LIM'-PET, *n.* A shell adhering to rocks.
 LIM'-PID, *a.* Clear; transparent; pure.
 LIM'-PID-NESS, *n.* Clearness; transparency.
 LIMP'-ING, *ppr.* Walking lamely; halting.
 LIMP'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a halting manner.
 LIM'-Y, *a.* Containing, or like lime.
 LINC'H'-PIN, *n.* An iron pin to keep a wheel on.
 LIN'-DEN, *n.* The lime tree; the teal tree.
 LINE, *n.* A string; extension in length; a verse; the equator; order; progress; the twelfth of an inch.
 LINE, *v. t.* To cover on the inside; to cover or strengthen with any thing added.
 LIN'-ED, *pp.* Covered on the inside.
 LIN'-E-AGE, *n.* A race; family; descent; pedigree.
 LIN'-E-AL, *a.* Being in a direct line; composed of lines; allied by direct descent.
 LIN'-E-AL-I-TY, *n.* The state of being in a line.
 LIN'-E-AL-LY, *ad.* In a direct line.
 LIN'-E-A-MENT, *n.* Outline; feature.
 LIN'-E-AR, *a.* Pertaining to a line; like a line; slender.
 LIN'-E-A'-TION, *n.* Draught; delineation.
 LIN'-EN, *a.* Made of flax or hemp; resembling linen cloth.
 LIN'-EN, *n.* Cloth of flax or hemp; an under garment.
 LIN'-EN-DRA-PER, *n.* One who deals in linen.
 LING, *n.* A large sea fish; a long grass; heath.
 LIN'-GER, *v. i.* To delay; to loiter; to hesitate.
 LIN'-GER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of LINGER.
 LIN'-GER-ING, *n.* A delaying; tardiness.
 LIN'-GER-ING, *ppr.* Loitering; delaying; *a.* protracted.
 LIN'-GER-ING-LY, *ad.* Tediously; slowly; with delay.
 LIN'-GET, *n.* A small mass of metal.
 LIN'-GUA-DENT'-AL, *a.* Formed by the tongue and teeth.
 LIN'-GUA-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of the tongue.
 LIN'-GUAL, *a.* Pertaining to the tongue.
 LIN'-GUIST, *n.* A person skilled in languages.
 LIN'-I-MENT, *n.* A soft ointment; a balsam.
 LIN'-ING, *n.* The inner cover of a garment, &c.
 LINK, *n.* Part of a chain; a torch of pitch.
 LINK, *v. t.* To connect by links; to unite closely.

LINK'-BOY, *n.* A boy who carries a torch.
 LIN'-NET, *n.* A small singing bird.
 LIN'-SEY-WOOL'-SEY, *a.* Made of linen and wool.
 LIN'-STOCK, *n.* A cannonier's staff for firing guns.
 LINT, *n.* Soft scrapings of linen, used for dressing wounds and sores.
 LIN'-TEL, *n.* The head piece of a door frame.
 LINT'-SEED, *n.* Flax seed.
 LI'-ON, *n.* A fierce, rapacious quadruped.
 LI'-ON-ESS, *n.* A female lion.
 LI'-ON-LIKE, *a.* Bold; fierce; like a lion.
 LIP, *n.* [A. S. *lippa*; D. *lip*; Sw. *lapp*; L. *labium*.] The border of the mouth; edge.
 LIP, *v. t.* To salute with the lips.
 LIP-DE-VO'-TION, *n.* Prayer in words; not from the heart.
 LIP-LÁ-BOR, *n.* Words without sentiments.
 LI-POTH'-Y-MY, *n.* A fainting; a swoon.
 LIP'-PED, *a.* Having lips; labiate; *pp.* kissed.
 LIP'-I-TUDE, *n.* Soreness of eyes.
 LIP'-WIS-DOM, *n.* Wisdom in talk only.
 LIQ'-UA-BLE, (lik'-wa-bl.) *a.* That may be melted.
 LI-QUA'-TION, *n.* Act of melting, or capacity of being melted.
 LIQ-UE-FAC'-TION, *n.* Process of melting, or state of being melted.
 LIQ'-UE-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be melted.
 LIQ'-UE-FI-ER, *n.* That which dissolves.
 LIQ'-UE-Fÿ, (lik'-we-fÿ.) *v. t.* To melt; to dissolve; to convert from a solid form to that of a liquid.
 LIQ'-UE-Fÿ, *v. i.* To melt; to become liquid.
 LIQ'-UE-Fÿ-ING, *pp.* Melting; becoming liquid.
 LI-QUES'-CEN-CY, *n.* Aptness to melt.
 LI-QUES'-CENT, *a.* Melting; dissolving.
 LIQ'-EUR', (le-kare'), *n.* [Fr.] A spirituous liquor or cordial.
 LIQ'-UID, (lik'-wid.) *a.* Fluid; that flows.
 LIQ'-UID, *n.* A fluid or flowing substance; a smooth letter.
 LIQ'-UID-ATE, *v. t.* To adjust; to settle; to ascertain.
 LIQ-UID-A'-TION, *n.* Reduction to a certain rule.
 LIQ'-UID-A-TOR, *n.* He that liquidates.
 LIQ-UID'-I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being liquid,
 LIQ'-UID-NESS, } or in a state to flow.
 LIQ'-UOR, (lik'-ur.) *n.* A liquid; strong drink.
 LIS'-BON, *n.* Metropolis of Portugal; a kind of wine.
 LISP, *v. i.* To clip words in pronunciation.
 LISP, *n.* The act of lispings; imperfect utterance.
 LISP'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of LISP.
 LISP'-ER, *n.* One that lisps.
 LISP'-ING, *pp.* Uttering with a lisp.
 LISP'-ING-LY, *ad.* With a lisp.
 LIST, *v. t.* To enroll for service; to cover with list.
 LIST, *v. i.* To lean; to incline.
 LIST, *n.* A roll; strip of cloth; fillet; place for fighting.
 LIST, *n.* In the language of seamen, an inclination to one side.
 LIST'-ED, *pp.* Covered with a list; inclosed; enrolled.
 LIST'-EL, *n.* In architecture, a fillet.
 LIST'-EN, *v. i.* To hearken; to hear; to attend to.
 LIST'-EN-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of LISTEN.
 LIST'-EN-ER, *n.* One who listens.
 LIST'-ER, *n.* One who marks a list or roll.
 LIST'-LESS, *a.* Indifferent; heedless; carelessly.
 LIST'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without attention; heedlessly.
 LIST'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Indifference; inattention.
 LIT, *pret.* and *pp.* of LIGHT. Sometimes, though inelegantly used for *lighted*.
 LIT'-A-NY, *n.* A form of public prayer.
 LIT'-ER-AL, *a.* According to the letter; not figurative.
 LIT'-ER-AL-LY, *ad.* With adherence to words.
 LIT'-ER-A-RY, *a.* Relating to learning and letters.
 LIT-ER-A'-TI, *n.* [L.] Men of learning.

LIT'-ER-A-TÛRE, *n.* Learning; skill in letters.
 LIT-E-R-A'-TIM, *ad.* Literally; letter for letter.
 LITH-AR-GE, *n.* An oxyd of lead; lead and oxygen.
 LITHE, *a.* Pliant; flexible; limber.
 LITHE'-NESS, *n.* Flexibility; pliancy.
 LITHE'-SOME, *n.* Pliant; limber.
 LITH-O-GRAPH, *v. t.* To trace letters or figures on stone, and transfer them to paper.
 LI-THOG'-RA-PHER, *n.* One who practices lithography.
 LITH-O-GRAPH'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to lithography.
 LI-THOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* Art or act of engraving on stone.
 LI-THOL'-O-Gÿ, *n.* The natural history of stones.
 LITH-ON-THRYP'-TIC, *a.* Having the quality of dissolving the stone in the bladder.
 LITH-OPH'-A-GOUS, *a.* Eating or swallowing stones.
 LI-THOT'-O-MIST, *n.* One who cuts for the stone.
 LI-THOT'-O-MY, *n.* The operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder.
 LIT'-I-GANT, *n.* One engaged in a lawsuit.
 LIT'-I-GANT, *a.* Contesting in law.
 LIT'-I-GATE, *v. i.* or *t.* To contest in law; to dispute in law.
 LIT-I-GA'-TION, *n.* Contention in law.
 LI-TIG'-IOUS, *a.* Inclined to lawsuits.
 LI-TIG'-IOUS-LY, *a.* In a contentious manner.
 LI-I-G'-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to engage in lawsuits.
 LIT'-MUS, *n.* A blue pigment formed from archil.
 LIT'-OTS, *n.* A trope in rhetoric, in which, by denying the contrary, more is intended than expressed.
 LIT'-TER, *v. t.* To bring forth; to scatter with scraps.
 LIT'-TER, *n.* A carriage; straw; a brood of pigs.
 LIT'-TER-ED, *pp.* Brought forth; scattered; a covered or overspread with litter.
 LIT'-TLE, *a.* Small; diminutive; trifling.
 LIT'-TLE, *ad.* In a small degree or quantity.
 LIT'-TLE-NESS, *n.* Smallness; meanness.
 LIT'-TO-RAL, *a.* Belonging to a shore.
 LI-TUR'-GIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a liturgy.
 LIT'-UR-Gÿ, *n.* A formulary of public prayers.
 LIVE, *v. i.* To abide; to dwell; to be animated; to exist.
 LIVE, *a.* Living; having life; containing fire.
 LIV'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of LIVE.
 LIVE'-LI-HOOD, *n.* The means of living.
 LIVE'-LI-NESS, *n.* Sprightliness; briskness.
 LIVE'-LONG, (liv'-long.) *a.* Long in passing or duration.
 LIVE'-LY, *a.* Brisk; active; sprightly; cheerful.
 LIVE'-LY, *ad.* In a lively; brisk manner.
 LIV'-ER, *n.* One who lives; part of the entrails.
 LIV'-ER-WORT, *n.* Plants of several species; lichen.
 LIV'-ER-Y, *n.* A delivery of possession; a form of dress by which gentlemen distinguish their servants.
 LIV'-ER-Y-MAN, *n.* One who wears a livery; a freeman.
 LIV'-ER-Y-STÁ-BLE, *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire.
 LIVES, *n. plu.* of LIFE.
 LIVE'-STOCK, *n.* Cattle; horses, and other animals.
 LIV'-ID, *a.* Discolored by a bruise; black and blue.
 LIV'-ID-NESS, *n.* A livid color or state.
 LIV'-ING, *pp.* Dwelling; residing; existing; a. continually flowing; quickening.
 LIV'-ING, *n.* Means of subsistence; a benefice.
 LI'-VRE, (li'-ver.) [Fr.] A French money of account formerly used, equal to 13 1-2 cts., nearly.
 LIX-IV'-I-AL, *a.* Made from lye; impregnated with salts.

LIX-IV'-I-ATE, *v. t.* To impregnate with alkaline salts.
 LIX-IV'-I-A'-TION, *n.* Act of lixiviating.
 LIX-IV'-I-UM, *n.* A lye from ashes and water.
 LIZ'-ARD, *n.* A genus of animals with a naked body and four feet.
 L.L.D., Doctor of laws.
 LÓ, *ex.* Look! see! behold!
 LOACH, *n.* A small fish.
 LOAD, *n.* That which is carried; a burden.
 LOAD, *v. t. pret.* loaded; *pp.* loaded; loaden. To burden; to freight; to charge; to encumber.
 LOAD'-ING, *ppr.* Burdening; charging.
 LOAD'-ING, *n.* A cargo; charge; burden.
 LOAD'-STAR, } *n.* The star that leads; the pole
 LODÉ'-STAR, } star.
 LOAD'-STONE, } *n.* An ore of iron; a magnet.
 LODÉ'-STONE, }
 LOAF, *n.; plu.* LOAVES, [A. S. *hlaf*; G. *leib*.] A quantity or mass of bread.
 LOAF'-ER, *n.* [G. *laufer*, a runner.] An idle man; a low fellow.
 LOAM, *n.* A rich friable earth.
 LOAM'-Y, *a.* Consisting of or like loam.
 LOAN, *n.* Act of lending; the thing lent.
 LOAN, *v. t.* To lend; to deliver for temporary use, or on condition that an equivalent shall be returned.
 LOAN'-OF-FICE, *n.* An office to receive loans of money for the public, pay interest, &c.
 LOAN'-OF-FI-CER, *n.* One who keeps a loan office.
 LOATH, *a.* Reluctant; unwilling
 LOATHE, *v. t.* To feel disgust at anything; to feel extreme hate; to dislike greatly.
 LOATH'-ED, *pp.* Hated; abhorred.
 LOATH'-ER, *n.* One that loathes or abhors.
 LOATH'-FUL, *a.* Hating; disgusting; exciting abhorrence.
 LOATH'-ING, *ppr.* Feeling disgust; hating.
 LOATH'-ING, *n.* Extreme aversion or disgust.
 LOATH'-ING-LY, *ad.* With extreme disgust.
 LOATH'-SÔME, *a.* Exciting disgust; offensive; detestable.
 LOATH'-SÔME-NESS, *n.* Offensiveness; quality of exciting disgust.
 LOAVES, *n. plu.* of LOAF.
 LOB, *n.* A heavy fellow; something heavy.
 LOB, *v. t.* To let fall heavily or lazily.
 LÔ'-BATE, } *a.* Consisting of lobes.
 LÔ'-ED, }
 LOB'-BY, *n.* An opening before a room.
 LOBE, *n.* A part of the lungs, and of the ear; a cotyledon.
 LOB'-LOL-LY, *n.* A dish for sea-faring men.
 LOB'-LOL-LY-BÄY, *n.* An ornamental evergreen tree.
 LOB'-STER, *n.* A crustaceous fish.
 LÔ'-CAL, *a.* Pertaining or limited to a place.
 LÔ'-CAL-I-TY, *n.* Place; situation.
 LÔ'-CAL-LY, *ad.* With respect to place.
 LÔ'-CATE, *v. t.* To place or set; to designate the place of.
 LÔ'-CA'-TION, *n.* The act of placing; situation.
 LOEH, *n.* A lake; a bay or arm of the sea.
 LOCK, *n.* Fastening for a door, &c.; part of a gun; tuft of hair; works to confine water in a canal.
 LOCK, *v. z.* To fasten with a lock; to form locks.
 LOCK'-AGE, *n.* Materials for locks; works for locks; toll.
 LOCK'-ED, *pp.* Fastened; closely embraced.
 LOCK'-ER, *n.* A drawer or close place.
 LOCK'-ET, *n.* An ornamental lock; a catch.
 LOCK'-RAM, *n.* A species of coarse linen.
 LOCK'-SMITH, *n.* A maker of locks.
 LO-ËO-MÔ'-TION, *n.* Act of changing place; the power of moving from place to place.

LO-ËO-MÔ'-TIVE, *a.* Having power to move; a locomotive engine is a steam engine employed in land carriage, chiefly on railways.
 LO-ËO-MÔ'-TIVE, *n.* A car moved by an engine on a railroad.
 LO-ËO-MO-TIV'-I-TY, *n.* The power of changing place.
 LÔ'-U-LA-MENT, *n.* A cell for seeds in a plant.
 LÔ'-CUM TE'-NENS, [L.] A lieutenant; a deputy, or substitute.
 LÔ'-ËUST, *n.* An insect very destructive to herbage.
 LÔ'-ËUST-TREE, *n.* A tree used for timber.
 LODÉ, *n.* A metallic vein.
 LODÉ'-STONE, *n.* See LOADSTONE.
 LODGE, (loj.) *n.* A small house; a den; a cave for sleeping.
 LODGE, *v. t. or i.* To rest at night; to dwell; to place; to settle.
 LODG'-ED, *pp.* Placed; deposited; laid flat.
 LODG'-ER, *n.* One who lives at board, or hires a lodging.
 LODG'-ING, *ppr.* Boarding; resting for a night.
 LODG'-ING, *n.* Place of rest at night; apartment.
 LODG'-MENT, *n.* Act of lodging or placing.
 LOFT, *n.* An elevated floor or room; a story.
 LOFT'-I-LY, *ad.* Highly; proudly; sublimely.
 LOFT'-I-NESS, *n.* Altitude; pride; haughtiness.
 LOFT'-Y, *a.* High; proud; stately; sublime.
 LOG, *n.* A heavy piece of unwhewd wood; a machine for measuring the rapidity of a ship's motion.
 LOG'-A-RITHMS, *n.* The exponents of a series of powers and roots.
 LOG'-BOOK, *n.* A book to keep a ship's way.
 LOG'-GER-HEAD, *n.* A blockhead; a stupid fellow.
 LOG'-HOUSE, *n.* A house made of logs.
 LOG'-IC, *n.* The art of thinking and reasoning justly.
 LOG'-IC-AL, *a.* According to the rules of logic.
 LOG'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By the rules of logic.
 LOG'-I-CIAN, *n.* A person versed in logic.
 LOG'-LINE, *n.* A line to measure a ship's way.
 LO-GO-GRAPH'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to logography.
 LO-GOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* A mode of printing in which a type represents a whole word.
 LO-GOM'-A-ËHIST, *n.* One who contends about words.
 LO-GOM'-O-ËHY, *n.* Contention about words.
 LOG'-RÖLL, *v. t.* To assist in rolling and collecting logs for burning. Hence *log rolling* in political matters is, *do you help me, and I will help you to gain your point.*
 LOG'-WOOD, *n.* A wood much used in dyeing.
 LOIN, *n.* The reins; the back of an animal.
 LOIT'-ER, *v. i.* To linger; to delay; to be idle.
 LOIT'-ER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of LOIT-ER.
 LOIT'-ER-ER, *n.* One who loiters; an idle person.
 LOIT'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Lingering; moving slowly.
 LÔKE, *n.* In the Scandinavian mythology, the evil deity; the author of calamities.
 LOLL, *v. i. or t.* To lean idly; to hang out the tongue.
 LOLL'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of LOLL.
 LOLL'-ING, *ppr.* Leaning; reclining; thrusting out the tongue.
 LÔNE, *a.* Single; solitary.
 LÔNE'-LI-NESS, *n.* Solitariness; a being alone.
 LÔNE'-LY, *a.* Solitary; retired.
 LÔNE'-SÔME, *a.* Solitary; secluded from society.
 LONG, *a.* Extended to a great length; tedious; continued; lingering.
 LONG, *ad.* To a great extent in space or time.
 LONG, *v. z.* To desire earnestly or eagerly.
 LONG'-A-NIM'-I-TY, *n.* Long forbearance; patience.
 LONG'-BÔAT, *n.* The largest boat of a ship.

LONGÉ, *n.* A thrust with a sword. See LUNGE.
 LON^N-GER, *a.* More long or extended.
 LON^N-GEST, *a.* Most long or extended.
 LON^N-GEST, *ad.* For the greatest continuance of time.
 LON-GE'-VAL, *a.* Long lived.
 LON-GEV'-I-TY, *n.* Length of life; more generally, great length of life.
 LON-GE'-VOUS, *a.* Living a long time.
 LONG'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having extent of thought.
 LON-GIM'-A-NOUS, *a.* Having long hands.
 LON-GIM'-E-TRY, *n.* The art of measuring distances.
 LONG'-ING, *ppr.* Having earnest desire; having a craving or preternatural appetite.
 LONG'-ING, *n.* An earnest desire; a craving appetite.
 LONG'-ING-LY, *ad.* With eager desire or wishes.
 LON-GIN'-QUI-TY, *n.* Long distance.
 LONG'-ISH, *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.
 LON-GI-TUDE, *n.* Distance from east to west; length.
 LON-GE-TU'-DIN-AL, *a.* Being in the direction of the length; pertaining to longitude.
 LON-GE-TU'-DIN-AL-LY, *ad.* In the direction of the length.
 LONG'-LIV-ED, *a.* Living or enduring long.
 LONG-PRIM'-ER, *n.* A sort of printing type.
 LONG'-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Able to see a great distance.
 LONG-SUF'-FER-ANCE, *n.* Forbearance to punish.
 LONG-SUF'-FER-ING, *a.* Bearing injuries patiently.
 LONG-WIND'-ED, *a.* Tedious; prolix; long breathed.
 LOO, *n.* A game at cards.
 LOOB'-Y, *n.* An awkward person; a lubber.
 LOOK, *v. i.* To direct the eye; to behold; to seek for; to appear.
 LOOK, *n.* View; appearance.
 LOOK'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of LOOK.
 LOOK'-ING-GLASS, *n.* A mirror that reflects images.
 LOOM, *n.* A weaver's frame. *Heir loom*, a personal chattel that descends to an heir by inheritance, and which can not be separated from the estate without injury to it.
 LOOM, *v. i.* To appear elevated or larger.
 LOOM'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of LOOM.
 LOON, *n.* A simple fellow; a fowl.
 LOOP, *n.* A noose for a rope, or string.
 LOOP-HOLE, *n.* A hole for a string; means of escape.
 LOOSE, *v. t.* To untie; to relax; to release; to open.
 LOOSE, *a.* Unbound; not tight or close; lax; wanton.
 LOOS'-ED, *pp.* Released from restraint; unbound.
 LOOS'-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from restraint or fixedness.
 LOOSE-LY, *ad.* In a loose manner; negligently.
 LOOS'-EN, *v. t.* To free from confinement; relax.
 LOOS'-EN-ED, *pp.* Freed from tightness.
 LOOS'-EN-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from tightness; opening.
 LOOSE'-NESS, *n.* Freedom from tightness; laxity; flux; habitual lewdness.
 LOP, *v. i.* To cut short; *n.* a branch cut off; a flea.
 LOPE, *n.* Leap; a long step.
 LOPE, *v. i.* To leap or run with a long step.
 LOP'-PED, *pp.* Cut off; shortened; bent down.
 LOP'-PING, *ppr.* Cutting off; shortening.
 LOP'-PING, *n.* That which is cut off.
 LO-QUA'-CIOUS, *a.* Talkative; garrulous.
 LO-QUA'-CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* Talkativeness; gar-
 LO-QUAC'-I-TY, } } rulity; the habit of
 talking excessively.
 LORD, *n.* God, the Supreme Ruler; a master; husband; tyrant; baron; the proprietor of a manor; nobleman.

LORD, *v. i.* To domineer; to rule haughtily.
 LORD'-LI-NESS, *n.* Haughtiness; a domineering; dignity; high station.
 LORD' LING, *n.* A petty lord.
 LORD'-LY, *a.* Proud; haughty; insolent.
 LORD'-SHIP, *n.* A title given to a lord; a manor.
 LÖRE, *n.* Learning; doctrine; instruction.
 LÖR'-I-E-ATE, *v. t.* To plate or cover over.
 LÖR'-I-E-AT-I-ON, *n.* A covering with plate, &c.
 LÖR'-I-MER, *n.* A bridle maker.
 LÖRN, *a.* Lonely; forsaken; forlorn.
 LÖSE, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* lost. To suffer loss; to fall; to miss; to let slip; to forfeit; to bewilder.
 LÖSE, *v. i.* To forfeit any thing in contest; to decline.
 LÖS'-EL, *n.* A wasteful fellow; a worthless person.
 LÖS'-ER, *n.* One who loses, or has suffered loss.
 LÖS'-ING, *ppr.* Suffering to escape; wasting; *a.* that incurs loss.
 LOSS, *n.* Privation; ruin; defeat; waste.
 LOST, *pp.* Mislaid; ruined; forfeited; bewildered.
 LOT, *n.* Fortune; state; portion; share; chance; a field.
 LOT, *v. t.* To allot; to share; to distribute; to assign.
 LÖTE, *n.* A plant; the lote-tree; a fish.
 LÖTH, *a.* Unwilling; not inclined; reluctant.
 LÖTH'-LY, *ad.* Unwillingly; reluctantly.
 LÖ'-TION, *n.* A washing; a medicinal wash. *In pharmacy*, a preparation of medicines by washing them in some liquid, to remove impurities, &c.
 LOT'-TERY, *n.* A distribution of prizes by chance.
 LOUD, *a.* Noisy; high-sounding; clamorous.
 LOUD'-LY, *ad.* Noisily; clamorously; violently.
 LOUD'-NESS, *n.* A great sound or noise.
 LOUGH, (lok), *n.* A lake.
 LÖU'-IS-D'OR, (loo'-i-dör), *n.* [Fr.] A French gold coin, equal to four dollars forty-four cents.
 LOUNGE, *v. t.* To loiter; to be idle; to spend time lazily.
 LOUNGE'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of LOUNGE.
 LOUNGE'-ER, *n.* A loiterer; a lazy person.
 LOUNG'-ING, *ppr.* Spending time in idleness.
 LOUSE, *n.*; *plu.* LICE. An insect that infests the body.
 LOUS'-I-LY, *ad.* In a mean and dirty manner.
 LOUS'-I-NESS, *n.* An abounding with lice.
 LOUS'-Y, *a.* Swarming with lice; mean; dirty.
 LÖUT, *n.* A clown; an awkward person.
 LÖUT'-ISH, *a.* Clownish; clumsy; awkward.
 LÖV'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be loved; worthy of love.
 LÖV'-AGE, *n.* A plant.
 LÖVE, (luv), *v. t.* [A. S. *lufian*, *lucian*; L. *lubeo*; Sans. *loab*.] To regard with affection.
 LÖVE, *n.* An affection excited by beauty, worth, or whatever is pleasing; benevolence; a term of endearment.
 LÖV'-ED, *pp.* Regarded with affection.
 LÖVE'-FEAST, *n.* A religious festival held quarterly by the Methodists.
 LÖVE'-KNOT, *n.* A knot emblematical of love.
 LÖVE'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of love or tenderness.
 LÖVE'-LET-TER, *n.* A letter of courtship.
 LÖVE'-LI-LY, *ad.* In a lovely manner; amiably.
 LÖVE'-LI-NESS, *n.* The qualities that excite love.
 LÖVE'-LORN, *a.* Forsaken by one's lover.
 LÖVE'-LY, *a.* Amiable; that may excite love.
 LÖV'-ER, *n.* One who loves; a suitor; a friend.
 LÖVE'-SICK, *a.* Languishing through love.
 LÖVE'-SONG, *n.* A song expressing love.
 LÖVE'-SUIT, *n.* Solicitation in marriage.
 LÖVE'-TALK, *n.* A narrative of love.
 LÖVE'-TÖ-KEN, *n.* A present in token of love.
 LÖV'-ING, *ppr.* and *a.* Affectionate; fond.

LÖV'-ING-KIND'-NESS, *n.* Tender regard; mercy.
 LÖV'-ING-LY, *ad.* Fondly; with affection.
 LÖV'-ING-NESS, *n.* Affection; tenderness.
 LÖW, *a.* Deep; weak; poor; mean; cheap.
 LÖW, *ad.* With a low voice; meanly; cheaply.
 LÖW, *v. i.* To bellow as an ox.
 LÖW'-BELL, *n.* A kind of fowling in the night.
 LÖW'-BORN, *a.* Born in low life.
 LÖW'-BRED, *a.* Vulgar; gross; rude; bred in low condition.
 LÖW'-ER, *v. t. or i.* To cause to descend; to let down; to sink.
 LÖW'-ER-ED, *pp.* Let down; reduced.
 LÖW'-ER, *v. i.* To appear dark, gloomy and threatening.
 LÖW'-ER-ED, *pret. and pp.* of LOWER.
 LÖW'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Appearing dark; frowning.
 LÖW'-ER-ING-LY, *ad.* Cloudily; gloomily.
 LÖW'-ER-MÖST, *a.* Lowest; deepest; being under all.
 LÖW'-ER-Y, *a.* Cloudy; threatening rain.
 LÖW'-ING, *ppr.* Bellowing as a cow.
 LÖW'-ING, *n.* The noise of the ox.
 LÖW'-LAND, *n.* Land low and flat; sometimes it denotes a marsh.
 LÖW'-LI-NESS, *n.* Freedom from pride; humbleness.
 LÖW'-LY, *a.* Humble; meek; mean; in a low condition; without dignity.
 LÖW'-LY, *ad.* Not highly; humbly; meekly.
 LÖW'-NESS, *n.* Depression; meanness; want of elevation; a state of poverty.
 LÖW'-SPIR'-IT-ED, *a.* Void of spirit; cast down.
 LÖW'-THOUGHT-ED, *a.* Having thoughts employed upon low subjects.
 LÖW'-WINEŠ, *n.* The first run of the still.
 LOX-O-DROM'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to oblique sailing by the rhomb.
 LOY'-AL, *a.* Faithful to a prince, or to duty.
 LOY'-AL-IST, *n.* One faithful to his king.
 LOY'-AL-LY, *ad.* With fidelity to the king or to a husband or lover.
 LOY'-AL-TY, *n.* Fidelity to a king, or consort.
 LOZ'-ENĜE, *n.* A figure; ornament in brilliants.
 LOZ'-ENĜ-ED, *a.* Made in the shape of a lozenge.
 LOZ'-ENĜ-Y, *a.* Covered with lozenges.
 LUB'-BER, *n.* A lazy, sturdy fellow; a clown.
 LUB'-BER-LY, *a.* Bulky and lazy; clumsy.
 LUB'-BER-LY, *ad.* Clumsily; lazily; awkwardly.
 LÜ'-BRIC, *a.* Having a smooth surface; wavering.
 LÜ'-BRI-CANT, *n.* That which makes slippery.
 LÜ'-BRI-CATE, *v. t.* To make slippery or smooth.
 LÜ'-BRI-CATING, *ppr.* Making smooth; *a.* adapted to make smooth.
 LU-BRIC'-I-TY, *n.* Smoothness; slipperiness; propensity to lewdness.
 LÜ'-BRI-COUS, *a.* Slippery; wavering; wanton.
 LU-BRI-FAC'-TION, } *n.* Act of lubricating or
 LU-BRI-FI-ĈA'-TION, } making smooth.
 LÜ'-CENT, *a.* Shining; bright; lucid.
 LÜ'-CERN, *n.* A plant cultivated for fodder.
 LÜ'-CID, *a.* Clear; bright; glittering.
 LÜ'-CID-NESS, *n.* Brightness; clearness.
 LÜ'-CI-FER, *n.* The planet Venus; Satan.
 LU-CIF'-ER-OUS, } *a.* Affording light; giving
 LU-CIF'-IC, } light.
 LUCK, *n.* [D. *luk*; G. *gluck*.] Chance; accident; fortune; that which happens to a person.
 LUCK'-I-LY, *ad.* By good chance; fortunately.
 LUCK'-I-NESS, *n.* Good fortune; success.
 LUCK'-LESS, *a.* Unfortunate; unhappy; producing ill, or no good.
 LUCK'-Y, *a.* Fortunate; successful; favorable.
 LÜ'-CRE-TIVE, *a.* Profitable; gainful.
 LÜ'-ERE, (lü'-ker), *n.* Profit; gain; advantage.
 LU-CRIF'-IC, }
 LU-CRIF'-ER-OUS, } *a.* Gainful; profitable.

LUC-TA'-TION, *n.* Struggle; contest.
 LÜ'-ĈU-BRATE, *v. i.* To study by candle light.
 LU-ĈU-BRA'-TION, *n.* Study by the lamp; composition by lamp light.
 LÜ'-ĈU-BRA-TÖRY, *a.* Composed by lamp light.
 LÜ'-ĈU-LENT, *a.* Clear; bright; certain; luminous.
 LU-DIB'-RI-OUS, *a.* Sportive; wanton.
 LÜ'-DI-CROUS, *a.* Sportive; exciting laughter.
 LÜ'-DI-CROUS-LY, *ad.* In a ludicrous manner.
 LU-DI-FI-ĈA'-TION, *n.* The act of deriding.
 LU-DIF'-I-ĈA-TÖRY, *a.* Tending to excite derision.
 LUFF, *n.* [Fr. *lof*; G. *loof*; D. *loef*.] Weather gage, or part toward the wind; or the sailing of a ship close to the wind.
 LUFF *v. i.* To turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind.
 LUFF'-ED, *pret. and pp.* of LUFF.
 LUG, *v. t.* To pull or carry with labor.
 LUG, *n.* A heavy load; a small fish.
 LUG'-GAGE, *n.* Baggage; that which is cumbersome.
 LUG'-ĜED, *pp.* Hauled or carried with labor.
 LUG'-GER, *n.* A vessel with three masts and a lug sail.
 LU-GÜ'-BRI-OUS, *a.* Mournful; sorrowful.
 LÜKE'-WARM, *a.* Moderately warm; not zealous.
 LÜKE'-WARM-LY, *ad.* With indifference.
 LÜKE'-WARM-NESS, *n.* Want of zeal; indifference; coldness.
 LULL, *v. t. or i.* To put to rest; to compose to sleep.
 LULL'-A-BY, *n.* A song to quiet infants.
 LULL'-ED, *pp.* Quieted; appeased; calmed.
 LUM, *n.* The chimney of a cottage.
 LUM-BÄ'-GO, *n.* A pain in the loins.
 LUM'-BAR, *a.* Pertaining to the loins.
 LUM'-BER, *n.* Useless furniture; small timber.
 LUM'-BER, *v. t.* To heap carelessly together.
 LUM'-BER-ED, *pp.* filled with lumber; heaped together in disorder.
 LUM'-BER-ROOM, *n.* A place for useless things.
 LUM'-BRIC, *n.* A worm.
 LUM'-BRIC-AL, *a.* Resembling a worm; pertaining to the loins.
 LUM-BRIC'-I-FORM, *a.* Resembling a worm.
 LÜ'-MIN-A-RY, *n.* Any orb or body that gives light.
 LU-MIN-IF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Affording light.
 LÜ'-MIN-ÖUS, *a.* Enlightened; light; bright.
 LÜ'-MIN-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* With brightness or clearness.
 LÜ'-MIN-ÖUS-NESS, *n.* Brightness; perspicuity.
 LUMP, *n.* A mass of matter; a cluster.
 LUMP, *v. t.* To throw into a mass; to take in the gross.
 LUMP'-ED, *pp.* Taken in a mass or sum.
 LUMP'-ISH, *a.* Heavy; dull; like a lump.
 LUMP'-ISH-LY, *ad.* Heavily; stupidly.
 LUMP'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Heaviness; dullness
 LUMP'-Y, *a.* Abounding with lumps.
 LÜ'-NA-ÜY, *n.* Derangement affected by the moon; madness in general.
 LÜ'-NAR, }
 LÜ'-NAR-Y, } *a.* Pertaining to the moon.
 LU-NÄ'-RI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of the moon.
 LÜ'-NÄ-TED, *a.* Formed like a half moon.
 LÜ'-NÄ-TIC, *a.* Affected by a species of insanity.
 LÜ'-NÄ-TIC, *n.* A person whose insanity is supposed to be influenced by the moon; a madman.
 LU-NÄ'-TION, *n.* A revolution of the moon.
 LUNCH, }
 LUNCH'-EON, } *n.* A portion of food taken between meals.
 LU-NETTE', *n.* An enveloped counterguard for strengthening a fortification; a little moon.
 LUNG, *n.*; *pl.* LUNGS. The organs of respiration.
 LUNGE, *n.* A sudden push or thrust with a sword;

BOOK; TÖNE, PULL, USE. Ĉ like K; ŐH like SH; Ĝ like J; Š like Z; TH as in thou.

- a thrust made by stepping forward, and extending the arm. Also written *allonge*.
- LUNG'-ED, *a.* Having lungs.
- LUNG'-WORT, *n.* A plant.
- LŪ'-NI-FORM, *a.* Resembling the moon.
- LU-NI-SŌ'-LAR, *a.* Compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon.
- LŪ'-NI-STICE, *n.* The furthest point of the moon's northing and southing.
- LUNT, *n.* A match cord to fire cannon.
- LŪ'-NU-LAR, *a.* Shaped like a crescent or new moon.
- LŪ'-NU-LATE, *a.* Resembling a small crescent.
- LŪ'-PER-CAL, *n.* A feast in honor of Pan.
- LŪ'-PER-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to Lupercalia, or feasts of the Romans in honor of Pan.
- LŪ'-PINE, *n.* A kind of pulse; a flower.
- LŪ'-PU-LIN, *n.* The fine yellow powder of hops.
- LURCH, *n.* A sudden roll of a ship; forlorn state.
- LURCH, *v. t.* To roll suddenly to one side.
- LURCH, *v. t.* To defeat; to evade; to steal, [*obs.*]
- LURCH'-ER, *n.* One that lurks; a dog; a glutton.
- LŪRE, *v. t.* To entice; to attract; to invite.
- LŪRE, *n.* That which allures.
- LŪR'-ED, *pp.* Enticed; allured.
- LŪ'-RID, *a.* Gloomy; dismal; wan.
- LŪR'-ING, *ppr.* Enticing; alluring.
- LURK, *v. t.* To lie in wait; to lie close or hid.
- LURK, *pret.* and *pp.* of LURK.
- LURK'-ER, *n.* One who lies secreted.
- LURK'-ING, *ppr.* Keeping out of sight.
- LURK'-ING-PLACE, *n.* A secret place; a den.
- LUS'-CIOUS, *a.* Very sweet; rich; pleasing.
- LUS'-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Great sweetness.
- LUSH, *a.* Of a dark, deep color.
- LUSK'-ISH, *a.* Inclined to be lazy, [*obs.*]
- LŪ'-SO-RY, *a.* Used in play; playful; sportive.
- LUST, *n.* Longing desire; carnal appetite; eagerness to possess or enjoy; depraved affections and desires.
- LUST, *v. i.* To desire eagerly; to have irregular desires.
- LUST'-FUL, *a.* Having irregular desires.
- LUST'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With lust; lewdly.
- LUST'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Lustful desire.
- LUST'-I-LY, *ad.* Stoutly; boldly; with courage.
- LUST'-I-NESS, *n.* Stoutness; sturdiness; vigor of body; robustness.
- LUST'-ING, *ppr.* Having inordinate desire.
- LUST'-ING, *n.* Act of inordinate desire.
- LUS'-TRAL, *a.* Used in purification, or pertaining to it.
- LUS'-TRATE, *v. t.* To cleanse; to purify; to survey.
- LUS'-TRA'-TION, *n.* Purification; a surveying.
- LUS'-TER, } *n.* Brightness; renown; a scone with lights.
- LUS'-TRE, } lights.
- LUS'-TRING, *n.* A species of glossy silk cloth.
- LUS'-TROUS, *a.* Bright; glossy; shining.
- LUS'-TRUM, *n.* In ancient Rome, a period of five years.
- LŪST'-Y, *a.* Stout; strong; sturdy; able of body.
- LŪ'-SUS NA-TU'-RÆ, [*L.*] Sport or freak of nature.
- LŪ'-TA-NIST, *n.* One that plays on a lute.
- LU-TA'-TION, *n.* Act of luting vessels.
- LŪTE, *n.* A stringed instrument of music.
- LŪTE, *n.* Soft clay; *v. t.* to coat with lute.
- LŪTE'-STRING, *n.* The string of a lute.
- LŪ'-THER-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Luther.
- LŪ'-THER-AN, *n.* A follower of Luther, the reformer.
- LŪ'-THER-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Luther.
- LŪ'-THERN, *n.* A window over a cornice.
- LŪ'-TING, *ppr.* Coating with lute; *n.* lute.
- LŪ'-TIST, *n.* One who plays on a lute.
- LŪ'-TU-LENT, *a.* Muddy; turbid; thick.
- LUX'-ATE, *v. t.* To put out of joint.
- LUX-A'-TION, *n.* Dislocation of a joint.
- LUX-U'-RI-ANCE, *n.* Rank growth; exuberance; excessive or superfluous growth.
- LUX-U'-RI-ANT, *a.* Exuberant in growth.
- LUX-U'-RI-ANT-LY, *ad.* With exuberant growth.
- LUX-U'-RI-ATE, *v. i.* To grow to excess.
- LUX-U'-RI-A'-TION, *n.* Exuberant growth.
- LUX-U'-RI-OUS, *a.* Abounding with luxuries; voluptuous; softening.
- LUX-U'-RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Voluptuously; deliciously.
- LUX-U'-RIOUS-NESS, *n.* A state of abounding with luxuries, or of living in luxury.
- LUX-U'-RY, *n.* Excess in eating or dress, &c.
- LY-CE'-UM, *n.* In Greece, a place where Aristotle taught; a place appropriated to instruction, by lectures and disquisitions.
- LYE, *n.* Water impregnated with alkaline salts.
- LŪ'-ING, *ppr.* Being prostrate; telling falsehood.
- LYMPH, (*limf*), *n.* A colorless fluid in animal bodies.
- LYMPH-AT'-IC, (*lim-fat'-ie*), *a.* Pertaining to lymph.
- LYMPH-AT'-IC, *n.* A vessel that conveys lymph.
- LYMPH'-E-DUCT, *n.* A vessel of animal bodies which conveys lymph.
- LYNCH, *v. t.* To inflict punishment without the forms of law, as by a mob.
- LYNCH'-LAW, *n.* The practice of punishing men for crime by private, unauthorized persons, without a legal trial.
- LYNX, *n.* An animal of the cat kind, sharp sighted.
- LŪ'-RATE, *a.* Divided into several jags.
- LŪRE, *n.* A stringed instrument of music.
- LYR'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to a lyre or harp.
- LYR'-IC, *n.* A composer of lyric poems.
- LŪ'-RIST, *n.* One who plays on the harp.

M.

M is a liquid consonant, formed by a compression of the lips. Its sound is uniform, as in *man*.

M stands for a thousand.

MAB, *n.* Queen of the fairies; a slattern.

MAC, in Scotch and Irish names, a son.

MAC-AD'-AM-IZE, *v. t.* To cover a road with small stones.

MAC-AD'-AM-ROAD, *n.* A road covered with small stones.

MAC-A-RŌ'-NL, *n.* A sweet cake; a finical fellow;

flour made into a tubular or pipe-form; Italian paste.

MAC-A-RON'-IC, *a.* Trifling; finical; foppish.

MAC-A-RON'-IC, *n.* A sort of burlesque poetry.

MA-CAU'-EO, *n.* A quadruped of the genus Lemur.

MA-CAW', } *n.* A beautiful fowl of the parrot

MA-CAO', } kind.

MAE'-CO-BOY, *n.* A kind of snuff.

MACE, *n.* An ensign of authority; a spice.

MACE-BEAR-ER, *n.* An officer who carries a mace.
MACH-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To make lean; to steep to softness.
MACH-ER-A'-TION, *n.* The act of reducing to leanness, or to softness.
MACH-I-A-VE'-LI-AN, *a.* Consisting in cunning.
MACH'-I-A-VEL-ISM, *n.* Political cunning.
MACH'-IN-AL, (*mak'-in-al*) *a.* Pertaining to machines.
MACH'-IN-ATE, *v. t.* To plot; to scheme; to contrive.
MACH-IN-A'-TION, *n.* A plot; contrivance; scheme.
MACH'-IN-A-TOR, *n.* One who contrives or plots.
MA-CHINE', (*ma-chen'*) *n.* An engine to aid human power; an artificial work, simple or complicated, that serves to apply or regulate moving power, or to produce motion, so as to save time or force; an engine; supernatural agency in a poem, or superhuman being introduced to perform some exploit.
MA-CHIN'-ER-Y, *n.* Enginery; decoration of a poem.
MA-CHIN'-IST, (*ma-chen'-ist*) *n.* A constructor of machines.
MACH'-I-LEN-CY, *n.* Leanness; thinness of flesh.
MACH'-I-LENT, *a.* Lean; thin; slender.
MACK'-ER-EL, *n.* A spotted fish; a pander or pimp.
MACH'-RO-COSM, *n.* The great world; the universe.
MA-CROL'-O-GY, *n.* Long tedious talk.
MAE-TA'-TION, *n.* The killing of a victim.
MACH'-U-LA, *n.* [L.] A spot.
MACH'-U-LATE, *v. t.* To spot; *a.* spotted.
MACH'-U-LA'-TION, *n.* Act of spotting; a spot; a stain.
MAD, *a.* Disordered in mind; furious; angry; proceeding from folly or infatuation.
MAD, *v. t.* To make furious or angry.
MAD'-AM, *n.* Title of address to a woman.
MAD'-CAP, *n.* A madman; a wild person.
MAD'-DEN, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become mad.
MAD'-DEN-ED, *pp.* Made mad or furious.
MAD'-DER, *n.* A plant used in dyeing red.
MADÉ, *pret.* and *pp.* of **MAKE**.
MAD-E-FAC'-TION, *n.* Act of wetting; wetness.
MAD'-E-FY, *v. t.* To wet; to moisten.
MA-DEI'-RÁ, (*ma-dá'-rá*) *n.* A wine made in Madeira.
MAD'-EM-OI-SELLE', *n.* [Fr.] Miss; a young woman.
MAD'-HOUSE, *n.* A house for deranged persons.
MAD'-LY, *ad.* Furiously; foolishly.
MAD'-MAN, *n.* A man raging with insanity.
MAD'-NESS, *n.* Distraction; fury; extreme folly.
MA-DON'-NA, *n.* [It.] The Virgin Mary, or her picture.
MAD-RE-PÖRE, *n.* A marine substance of a stony hardness.
MAD-RI-GAL, *n.* A little amorous or pastoral poem.
MA-ES-TO'-SO, [It.] With grandeur; a term in music.
MAG-A-ZINE', *n.* A store or store house; a pamphlet; in ships of war, a close room in the hold where gun powder is kept.
MAG'-GOT, *n.* A grub or worm; the fly-worm.
MAG'-GOT'-Y, *a.* Abounding with maggots; whimsical.
MA'-GI, *n. plu.* Wise men; eastern philosophers.
MA'-GI-AN, *n.* An eastern philosopher.
MA'-GI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Magi, a sect of Persian philosophers.
MA'-GI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Magi, who held to two principles, one good, the other evil.
MAG'-IC, *n.* The art or science of putting into ac-

tion the power of spirits; the secret operations of natural causes; sorcery; enchantment.
MAG'-IC,
MAG'-IC-AL, } *a.* Performed by magic.
MAG'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By the rules of magic.
MA-GI'-CIAN, *n.* One skilled in magic; one who practices the black art; an enchanter.
MAG-IS-TE'-RI-AL, *a.* Proud; lofty; imperious.
MAG-IS-TE'-RI-AL-LY, *ad.* With overbearing pride.
MAG-IS-TE'-RI-AL-NESS, *n.* The airs of a master.
MAG'-IS-TRA-CY, *n.* The office of a magistrate.
MAG'-IS-TRATE, *n.* [L. *magistratus* from *magister*.] One invested with executive power, as a king, or President of the United States. But the word is chiefly applied to subordinate officers, as justices of the peace, &c.
MAG-IS-TRAT'-IE, *a.* Having the authority of a magistrate.
MAG'-NÁ-CHAR'-TÁ, *n.* The great charter of English rights, obtained from King John, by the English Barons, in 1215; a fundamental constitution which guarantees rights and privileges.
MAG-NA-NIM'-I-TY, *n.* Greatness of mind.
MAG-NAN'-I-MOUS, *a.* Great in mind; brave; not selfish.
MAG-NAN'-I-MOUS-LY, *ad.* Bravely; nobly.
MAG'-NATE, *n.* A person of rank.
MAG-NE'-SIA, *n.* A species of earth white and soft.
MAG'-NET, *n.* The loadstone; an ore of iron which attracts iron, and imparts to it the property of pointing to the poles; steel having magnetic properties.
MAG-NET'-IC, *a.* Having the properties of the magnet.
MAG'-NET-ISM, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet. *Animal magnetism*, a sympathy supposed to exist between the magnet and the human body; or a fluid supposed to exist throughout nature, and to be the medium of influence between celestial and human bodies.
MAG'-NET-IZE, *v. t.* or *i.* To take or impart the properties of the magnet.
MAG-NET-IZ-ED, *pp.* Having received magnetism.
MAG-NIF'-IC, *a.* Great; noble; illustrious.
MAG-NIF'-I-CENCE, *n.* Greatness; grandeur; state.
MAG-NIF'-I-CENT, *a.* Grand in appearance; splendid.
MAG-NIF'-I-CENT-LY, *ad.* Pompously; splendidly.
MAG-NIF'-I-CO, *n.* [It. *magnificent*.] A grandee in Venice.
MAG'-NI-FI-ED, *pp.* Made great; extolled.
MAG'-NI-FI-ER, *n.* One who extols; a glass that enlarges objects to the sight.
MAG'-NI-FY, *v. t.* To make great; to extol; to praise.
MAG'-NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making great; extolling.
MAG-NIL'-O-QUENCE, *n.* A lofty manner of speaking.
MAG'-NI-TÜDE, *n.* Greatness; size; bulk.
MAG-NÓ'-LI-Á, *n.* The laurel-leaved tulip tree.
MAG'-PIE, *n.* A chattering bird.
MA-HOG'-A-NY, *n.* A hard wood used for cabinet work.
MA-HOM'-E-TAN. See **MOHAMMEDAN**.
MA'-HOUND, *n.* Formerly a contemptuous name for Mohammed.
MAID, *n.* A young unmarried woman.
MAID'-EN, *n.* A young unmarried woman.
MAID'-EN, *n.* An instrument for beheading criminals.
MAID'-EN, *a.* Pertaining to a young woman; fresh; new.

MAID'-EN-HAIR, *n.* A plant.
MAID'-EN-HOOD, *n.* State of being a maid; virginity.
MAID'-EN-LIKE, *a.* Like a maid; modest.
MAID'-EN-LY, *a.* Modest; timorous; bashful.
MAID'-SER-VANT, *n.* A female servant.
MAIL, *n.* [Fr. *maille*; Sp. *malla*; Arm. *mailh*.]
 1. A coat of steel; net work; armor; that which defends the body. 2. A bag for the conveyance of letters and papers from one post office to another.
MAIL, *v. t.* To arm with mail; to put in a bag.
MAIL'-A-BLE, *a.* Usually admitted, or proper to be admitted into the mail.
MAIL'-ED, *pp.* Armed with mail; put in a bag, inclosed and directed, as letters.
MAIL'-COACH, *n.* A coach that conveys a mail.
MAIM, *v. t.* To disable a limb; to cripple.
MAIM, *n.* [Written in law language, *mayhem*.] The disabling of a limb.
MAIM'-ED, *pp.* Disabled in a limb; crippled.
MAIN, *a.* Chief; principal; important.
MAIN, *n.* Strength; force; the gross; the ocean; the continent, as opposed to an isle.
MAIN'-LAND, *n.* Continent; the principal land.
MAIN'-LY, *ad.* Chiefly; principally.
MAIN'-MAST, *n.* The principal mast of a ship.
MAIN'-PRIZE, *n.* A writ; deliverance of a prisoner on security.
MAIN'-SAIL, *n.* The principal sail in a ship.
MAIN'-TAIN', *v. t.* To keep; to preserve; to uphold.
MAIN'-TAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be maintained.
MAIN'-TAIN'-ED, *pp.* Kept; upheld; sustained.
MAIN'-TE-NANCE, *n.* Support; sustenance; means of support; security from failure or decline.
MAIN'-TOP, *n.* The top of the main-mast of a ship or brig.
MAIZE, *n.* The native corn of America; Indian corn.
MA-JES'-TIC, *a.* August; grand; lofty; sublime.
MA-JES'-TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With dignity or grandeur.
MA-JES'-TY, *n.* Dignity; grandeur; royal title.
MA'-JOR, *a.* Greater; elder; first; chief.
MA'-JOR, *n.* A military officer next above a captain.
MA'-JOR DO'-MO, [L.] A master of a house or steward.
MA-JOR'-I-TY, *n.* The greater number; more than half; full age; rank of a major.
MAKE, *v. t. pret. and pp.* made. To compel; to cause to be; to form; to create; to produce.
MAKE, *v. i.* To move; to contribute; to have effect.
MAKE, *n.* Form; structure; texture; constitution of parts in a body.
MAKE'-BATE, *n.* One who stirs up contention.
MAK'-ER, *n.* One who forms or creates; the Creator.
MAKE'-PEACE, *n.* One who reconciles parties.
MAKE'-WEIGHT, *n.* That which makes weight.
MAK'-ING, *ppr.* Compelling; forming; creating.
MAK'-ING, *n.* Act of forming; workmanship.
MAL, prefixed to compound words, denotes *evil*.
MAL-AD-MIN-IS-TRA'-TION, *n.* Bad management of public affairs.
MAL'-A-DY, *n.* Sickness; disease; distemper; defect or corruption of the heart; depravity.
MA'-LA FI'-DE, [L.] With bad faith; treacherously.
MAL'-A-GA, *n.* A sort of wine from Malaga.
MAL-AN'-DER, *n.* A dry scab on a horse's pastern.
MAL'-A-PERT, *a.* Bold; saucy; forward.
MAL'-A-PERT-NESS, *n.* Impudent pertness.
MAL-AP-RO-POS', (mal-ap-pro-po's') In an unsuitable manner.

MAL-Ä'-RI-Ä, [It.] Bad air, vapor, or state of air tending to produce disease.
MAL-CON-FORM-A'-TION, *n.* Disproportion of parts.
MAL'-CON-TENT, *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied.
MAL'-CON-TENT, *n.* One discontented with government; one who murmurs at the laws or administration.
MAL-CON-TENT'-ED-NESS, *n.* Discontentedness.
MALE, *a.* Belonging to the male sex, and applied to animals of all kinds.
MALE, *n.* Among animals, one of the sex whose office is to beget young; a he-animal. In botany, a plant which produces stamens only. In mechanics, the screw whose threads enter the grooves of the corresponding screw.
MAL-E-DIC'-TION, *n.* A curse; execration.
MAL-E-FAÇ'-TOR, *n.* One guilty of a great crime.
MAL-E-FI'-CIENCE, *n.* The doing of evil.
MAL-E-FI'-CIENT, *a.* Doing evil; offending.
MA-LEV'-O-LENCE, *n.* Ill-will; enmity; spite; it expresses less than *malignity*.
MA-LEV'-O-LENT, *a.* Ill-disposed; wishing evil.
MA-LEV'-O-LENT-LY, *ad.* With ill-will or spite.
MAL-FEA'-SANCE, *n.* Evil doing; wrong.
MAL-FORM-A'-TION, *n.* Irregular formation.
MA'-LIC, *a.* Pertaining to apples, &c.
MAL'-ICE, *n.* Extreme enmity, or malevolence; a disposition to injure others without cause.
MA-LI'-CIOUS, *a.* Very malevolent; spiteful.
MA-LI'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* With intention to do harm.
MA-LI'-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Deep enmity or malevolence.
MA-LIGN', (ma-line'), *a.* Malicious; malignant.
MA-LIGN', *v. t.* To traduce; to slander; to injure.
MA-LIG'-NAN-CY, *n.* Extreme malevolence; virulence; bitter enmity.
MA-LIG'-NANT, *a.* Malicious; unpropitious; virulent; exerting pernicious influence.
MA-LIG'-NANT-LY, *ad.* Maliciously; unfavorably.
MA-LIGN'-ED, *pp.* Treated maliciously; traduced.
MA-LIGN'-ER, *n.* One who treats another maliciously.
MA-LIG'-NI-TY, *n.* Extreme enmity; virulence; extreme sinfulness.
MA-LIGN'-LY, *ad.* With extreme ill-will.
MAL'-I-SON, *n.* Malediction.
MALL, *n.* A large wooden beetle.
MALL, (mal) *n.* A public walk; a level shady walk.
MALL, *v. t.* To beat with something heavy.
MALL'-ED, *pp.* Beaten and bruised.
MAL'-LARD, *n.* A species of wild duck.
MAL-LE-A-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* Susceptibility of ex-
MAL'-LE-A-BLE-NESS, } tention by beating.
MAL'-LE-A-BLE, *a.* That can be extended by beating.
MAL-LE-Ä'-TION, *n.* Extension by beating.
MAL'-LET, *n.* A wooden hammer, or instrument for beating.
MAL'-LOW, } *n.* An emollient plant.
MAL'-LOWS, }
MÄLM'-SEY, (mäm'-zy) *n.* A sort of sweet wine.
MAL-FRAC'-TICE, *n.* Evil practice; illegal conduct.
MALT, *n.* Barley steeped in water and dried.
MALT, *v. t. or i.* To make, or to be made into malt.
MALT'-DUST, *n.* The grains or remains of malt.
MAL'-THÄ, *n.* A variety of bitumen.
MALT'-HOUSE, *n.* A house for making malt.
MALT'-LIQ-UOR, *n.* Liquor with an infusion of malt.

MALT'-STER, *n.* One who makes malt.
MAL-TREAT', *v. t.* To treat ill; to abuse; to treat rudely or with unkindness.
MAL-TREAT'-MENT, *n.* Ill treatment; abuse.
MA'-LUM IN SE, [L.] An evil in itself, as distinguished from *malum prohibitum*.
MA'-LUM PRO-HIB'-IT-UM, [L.] That which is wrong because forbidden by law.
MAL-VA'-CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to mallows.
MAL-VER-SA'TION, *n.* Evil conduct; fraud; trick.
MAM'-A-LUKE, *n.* Soldiers in Egypt were called Mamelukes.
MAM-MA', *n.* A familiar word for mother.
MAM-MA'-LI-Ä, *n. plu.* Animals which suckle their young.
MAM-MAL'-O-GY, *n.* Science of mammiferous animals.
MAM'-MET, *n.* A puppet; a dressed figure.
MAM'-MI-FER, *n.* An animal that has breasts for nourishing her young.
MAM-MIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Nourishing young by breasts.
MAM'-MIL-LA-RY, *a.* Belonging to the paps.
MAM'-MO-DIS, *n.* A plain coarse India muslin.
MAM'-MON, *n.* Riches; money; god of wealth.
MAM'-MON-IST, *n.* One who dotes on riches.
MAM'-MOTH, *n.* A huge quadruped, now extinct.
MAN, *n.; plu. MEN*. [Ä. S. *man*; Goth. *mann*; Sans. *man*.] 1. Mankind; the human race; the whole species of human beings. 2. A male individual of the human race, of adult growth or years. 3. A servant. 4. A word of familiar address. 5. One who is master of mental powers. 6. A husband. 7. A movable piece at chess or draughts. *Man of war*, an armed ship.
MAN, *v. t.* To furnish with men.
MAN'-A-CLE, *v. t.* To shackle the hands.
MAN'-A-CLED, *pp.* Shackled; hand-cuffed.
MAN'-A-CLES, *n. plu.* Chains for the hands.
MAN'-AGE, *v. t.* To conduct; to transact; to govern.
MAN'-AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Governable; tractable.
MAN'-AGE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Tractableness.
MAN'-AG-ED, *pp.* Conducted; governed.
MAN'-AGE-MENT, *n.* Conduct; treatment; dealing.
MAN'-AG-ER, *n.* One who conducts; a frugal person.
MAN'-AGE-RY, *n.* Conduct; husbandry.
MAN'-AG-ING, *pp.* Conducting; directing.
MA-NA'-TI, *n.* The sea cow.
MA-NA'-TUS, *n.* The sea cow.
MAN-CHI-NEEL', *n.* A tree whose fruit contains a milky poisonous juice.
MAN'-CI-PLE, *n.* A steward, or undertaker.
MAN'-CI-PATE, *v. t.* To enslave, to bind.
MAN-DA'-MUS, *n.* *In law*, a writ from a superior court to an inferior court, commanding to do some act.
MAN-DA-RIN', *n.* A Chinese governor or magistrate.
MAN'-DA-TA-RY, } *n.* One to whom business is
MAN'-DA-TO-RY, } intrusted; one to whom a
charge is given.
MAN'-DATE, *n.* An order; command; commission.
MAN'-DA-TO-RY, *a.* Commanding; enjoining.
MAN'-DI-BLE, *n.* The jaw, as of a fowl.
MAN-DIB'-U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to the jaw.
MAN'-DRAKE, *n.* A plant; narcotic and cathartic.
MAN'-DREL, *n.* A turner's instrument.
MAN'-DU-CÄTE, *v. t.* To chew.
MAN-DU-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of chewing.
MÄNE, *n.* The long hair on the neck of a beast.
MAN-EGE', (man-ähz', or man'-ej, *n.* [Fr.] A school for teaching horsemanship.

MA'-NES, *n. plu.* A departed spirit; ghost, or shade.
MAN'-EAT-ER, *n.* A human being that eats human flesh.
MA-NEÜ'-VER, } *n.* Change of position; evolu-
MA-NEÜ'-VERE, } tion; dextrous management.
MA-NEÜ'-VER, } *v. t.* To change position; to
MA-NEÜ'-VERE, } manage with address.
MA-NEÜ'-VER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of MANEUVER.
MA-NEÜ'-VER-ER, *n.* One who maneuvers.
MA-NEÜ'-VER-ING, *pp.* Changing position.
MA-NEÜ'-VER-ING, *n.* Change of position; management.
MAN'-FUL, *a.* Bold; brave; stout; like a man.
MAN'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Boldly; courageously.
MAN'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Boldness; bravery.
MAN-GA-NÈSE', *n.* A metal of a dusky white color.
MÄNGE, *n.* The scab or itch on cattle.
MAN'-GI-NESS, *n.* Scabbiness of beasts.
MAN'-GEL-WUR'-ZEL, *n.* A root of the beet kind.
MAN'-GER, *n.* A trough or box in which cattle are fed.
MAN'-GLE, *v. t.* To cut in pieces; to smooth linen.
MAN'-GLE, *n.* A calender to smooth cloth.
MAN'-GLED, *pp.* Haggled; made smooth.
MAN'-GLER, *n.* One who haggles or mangles.
MAN'-GLING, *pp.* Lacerating; smoothing.
MAN'-GO, *n.* A fruit of the East pickled; a pickled muskmelon.
MAN'-GO-STAN, *n.* A tree bearing delicious fruit.
MAN'-GRÖVE, *n.* A tree of a red color.
MÄNG'-Y, *a.* Scabby, as a beast; infected with the mange.
MAN'-HAT-ER, *n.* A misanthrope.
MAN'-HOOD, *n.* State of adult years in men; virility; human nature; the qualities of a man, as courage, bravery, resolution.
MA'-NI-Ä, *n.* Madness; raging inclination.
MA'-NI-AE, *a.* Mad; raving with madness.
MA'-NI-AE, *n.* A madman; one raving with madness.
MAN-I-CHE'-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Manichees.
MAN-I-CHE'-AN, *n.* One who held to the existence of two supreme principles, one good the other evil.
MAN-I-CHE-ISM, *n.* Doctrines of the Manichees.
MAN'-I-CHORD, *n.* An instrument like a spinnet, whose strings are covered with pieces of cloth to soften the sound.
MAN'-I-FEST, *a.* Plain; clear; obvious; apparent.
MAN'-I-FEST, *v. t.* [L. *manifesto*.] To make known; to show; to exhibit more clearly to the view.
MAN'-I-FEST, *n.* An invoice of a cargo of goods, to be exhibited at the custom house.
MAN-I-FEST-A'-TION, *n.* Disclosure; discovery; exhibition.
MAN'-I-FEST-ING, *pp.* Showing clearly; making evident.
MAN'-I-FEST-LY, *ad.* Clearly; evidently.
MAN-I-FEST-O, *n.* A public declaration, usually of a prince, showing his intentions or reclaiming his opinions.
MAN'-I-FÖLD, *a.* Many; diverse; repeated; exhibited in various ways or at divers times.
MAN'-I-FÖLD-LY, *ad.* In diverse ways.
MAN'-I-FÖLD-NESS, *n.* Multiplicity.
MAN'-I-KIN, *n.* A little man; a male child; an artificial anatomical preparation, exhibiting all parts of the body.
MÄ'-NI-OE, *n.* A plant from which is extracted a nourishing food, called *cassava*.

- MAN'-I-PLE, *n.* A handful; band of soldiers; a fanon.
- MA-NIP'-U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a band.
- MA-NIP'-U-LATE, *v. t.* To treat, work, or labor with the hands.
- MA-NIP'-U-LA'-TION, *n.* Manual operation.
- MAN'-KILL-ER, *n.* One who kills a man.
- MAN'-KIND, *n.* The race or species of human beings.
- MAN'-LESS, *a.* Having no men; unmanned.
- MAN'-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a man.
- MAN'-LI-NESS, *n.* Bravery; boldness; dignity.
- MAN'-LY, *a.* Becoming a man; brave; noble.
- MAN'-NA, *n.* The food of the Israelites in the wilderness; the juice of a tree concreted, used as a medicine.
- MAN'-NER, *n.* [Fr. *maniere*; Sp. *manera*.] Form; method; custom; kind; certain degree or measure; mien or cast of look; distinct mode.
- MAN'-NER-ISM, *n.* Uniformity of manner.
- MAN'-NER-IST, *n.* An artist who pursues one manner.
- MAN'-NER-LI-NESS, *n.* Mannerly behavior.
- MAN'-NER-LY, *a.* Civil; complaisant; well-behaved.
- MAN'-NERS, *n. pl.* Department; behavior; civility.
- MA-NEUV'-VRE, *n.* See MANEUVER.
- MAN'-OR, *n.* A lord's estate in lands.
- MAN'-OR-HOUSE, *n.* The house belonging to the manor.
- MA-NÓ'-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a manor.
- MAN'-PLEAS-ER, *n.* One who takes pains to please men.
- MANSE, (*mans*), *n.* A parsonage house; a farm.
- MAN'-SERV-ANT, *n.* A male servant.
- MAN'-SION, *n.* A dwelling house; place of abode.
- MAN'-SION-A-RY, *a.* Resident.
- MAN'-SLAUGH-TER, *n.* The killing of a person in a sudden passion, without previous malice.
- MAN'-SLAY-ER, *n.* One who kills a human being.
- MAN'-STEAL-ER, *n.* A kidnapper; one who steals and sells men.
- MAN'-STEAL-ING, *n.* The stealing and abduction of a human being.
- MAN'-SUE-TUDE, (*man'-swe-túde*), *n.* Mildness; tameness; gentleness.
- MAN'-TE-LET, } *n.* A woman's short cloke.
- MANT'-LET, }
MAN'-TEL, } *n.* The piece of work over the fire place.
- MAN'-TLE, *n.* A loose garment or cloke; a cover.
- MAN'-TLE, *v. t. or i.* To cloke; to cover; to disguise.
- MAN'-TLE, *v. i.* To expand; to diffuse; to spread.
- MAN'-TLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of MANTLE.
- MAN'-TEL-PIECE, } *n.* The work over the fireplace
- MAN'-TEL-SHELF, } in front. See MANTEL.
- MAN'-TU-Á, *n.* A woman's gown.
- MAN'-TU-Á-MÁK-ER, *n.* A dress-maker for ladies.
- MAN'-U-AL, *a.* Performed by the hand.
- MAN'-U-AL, *n.* A small book; as, a *manual of laws*; the service book of the Romish Church.
- MAN'-U-DU'-TION, *n.* Guidance by the hand.
- MAN'-U-FAC'-TO-RY, *n.* A building or place where goods are made.
- MAN'-U-FAC'-TÚR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to manufactures.
- MAN'-U-FAC'-TÚRE, *n.* Any thing made by the hand.
- MAN'-U-FAC'-TÚRE, *v. t.* To make by the hand or by art.
- MAN'-U-FAC'-TÚR-ED, *pp.* Made by art.
- MAN'-U-FAC'-TÚR-ER, *n.* A maker; an artificer.
- MAN'-U-FAC'-TÚR-ING, *pp.* Making by art; *a.* pertaining to the business of manufactories.
- MAN'-U-MÍS'-SION, *n.* The act of freeing slaves.
- MAN'-U-MIT, *v. t.* [L. *manumitto*.] To release from slavery; to liberate from bondage; as, to *manumit* a slave.
- MAN'-U-MIT-ED, *pp.* Freed from bondage.
- MAN'-U-MIT-ING, *pp.* Liberating from slavery.
- MA-NÚR'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be manured or cultivated.
- MA-NÚRE', *n.* Any thing that fertilizes land.
- MA-NÚRE', *v. t.* To apply fertilizing substances to land.
- MA-NÚR'-ED, *pp.* Enriched by manure.
- MA-NÚR'-ING, *pp.* Dressing with fertilizing matter.
- MAN'-U-SCRIPT, *n.* A paper or book written by hand.
- MAN'-WÓR-SHIP, *n.* The worship of man; undue respect paid to a man.
- MA'-NY, (*men'-y*), *a.* Numerous; comprising a great number.
- MA'-NY, (*men'-y*), *n.* A great number.
- MAP, *n.* A delineation of the earth, or a part of it.
- MA'-PLE, *n.* The name of a tree of several species.
- MÁ'-PLE-SU'-GAR, *n.* Sugar obtained by evaporation from the juice of the rock maple.
- MAP'-PED, *pp.* Drawn or delineated.
- MAP'-PE-RY, *n.* The art of designing maps.
- MÁR, *v. t.* To hurt; to impair; to injure; to deface.
- MAR'-A-BOU'T, *n.* A Mohammedan prophet.
- MAR-AN'-Á'-THÁ, *n.* A Jewish form of cursing.
- MAR'-A-NON, *n.* A river in South America, the largest in the world, called Amazon.
- MA-RÁ'S'-MUS, *n.* Atrophy; a wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease.
- MA-RAUD', *v. i.* To rove in quest of plunder.
- MA-RAUD'-ING, *pp.* Roving in search of plunder.
- MAR'-A-VE'-DI, *n.* A small copper coin of Spain, equal to three mills.
- MÁR'-BLE, *n.* Calcareous stone, used for busts, pillars, monuments, &c., and for lime.
- MÁR'-BLE, *v. t.* To vein or stain like marble.
- MÁR'-BLE, *a.* Made to resemble clouded marble.
- MÁR'-BLES, A-RUN-DE'-LI-AN, *n.* Marble pieces with a chronicle of the city of Athens inscribed on them; presented by the Earl of Arundel to the University of Oxford.
- MAR'-BL-ED, *pp.* Variegated or veined like marble; diversified in color.
- MÁR'-BLE-EDG'-ED, *a.* Having the edges marbled, as the leaves of a book.
- MÁR'-BLE-HEART-ED, *a.* Hardhearted; unfeeling.
- MÁR'-BLING, *pp.* Clouding like marble.
- MAR-CES'-CENT, *a.* Withering; fading; decaying.
- MAR-CES'-SI-BLE, *a.* Liable to wither or fade.
- MÁRCH, *n.* [Fr. *marche*.] A movement of troops; a procession; a deliberate walk; advance; progression.
- MÁRCH, *n.* [L. *mars*.] The third month of the year.
- MÁRCH, *v. t.* To cause to move, as an army.
- MÁRCH, *v. i.* To move in military order and manner.
- MÁRCH'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of MARCH.
- MÁRCH'-ES, *n. plu.* Borders; confines.
- MÁRCH'-ING, *pp.* Stepping in a military manner.
- MÁR'-CHION-ESS, *n.* The lady or widow of a marquis.
- MÁR'-CID, *a.* Lean; poor; withered.
- MÁR-CID'-I-TY, } *n.* Leanness; a wasting away.
- MÁR-CID-NESS, }
MÁRE, *n.* The female of the horse kind.
- MÁRE'-SCHAL, (*már'-shal*), *n.* [Fr.] A chief commander. See MARSHALL.
- MÁR'-GA-RITE, *n.* A pearl.
- MÁR'-GIN, *n.* In botany, the edge of a leaf; an edge; border; brim; side.
- MÁR'-GIN, *v. t.* To form a border; to border.

MAR'-GIN-AL, *a.* Inserted in the margin.
 MAR'-GIN-ED, *pp.* Adorned with a margin.
 MAR'-GOLF, *n.* A fish of the perch kind.
 MAR'-GRAVE, *n.* A title of nobility in Germany.
 MAR-GRÄ'-VI-ATE, *n.* The territory of a margrave.
 MÄR'-GRA-VINE, *n.* The wife of a margrave.
 MA-RIG'-E-NOUS, *a.* Produced in the sea.
 MAR'-I-GOLD, *n.* A plant bearing a yellow flower.
 MA-RINE', *a.* [Fr. from *L. marinus.*] Pertaining to the sea.
 MA-RINE', *n.* A soldier doing duty in a ship; the whole navy of a country; the whole economy of naval affairs.
 MAR'-IN-ER, *n.* A seaman; a sailor.
 MAR'-ISH, *n.* A marsh; fen; swamp; watery ground.
 MAR'-I-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to a husband.
 MAR'-I-TIME, *a.* Marine; adjoining the sea.
 MAR'-JO-RAM, *n.* An aromatic plant.
 MARK, *n.* [A. S. *marc.*] A coin; a token; impression; note; object to shoot at.
 MARK, *v. t. or i.* To make a mark; to note; to observe.
 MARK'-ED, *ad.* Stamped; noted.
 MARK'-ET, *n.* [D. and G. *markt*; Fr. *marché*; Sp. *mercado*; It. *mercato*; L. *mercatus*; Ir. *magadh.*] A place, or time of sale; sale; the exchange of provisions or goods for money.
 MARK'-ET, *v. i.* To deal in market.
 MARK'-ET-A-BLE, *a.* Salable; fit for market.
 MARK'-ET-DÄY, *n.* A day for sale of provisions, &c.
 MARK'-ET-ING, *ppr.* Dealing in market.
 MARK'-ET-ING, *n.* Attendance on market; articles in market.
 MARK'-ET-MAN, *n.* One who sells at market.
 MARK'-ET-PLACE, *n.* A place for sale of provisions.
 MARK'-ET-TOWN, *n.* A town that has a market.
 MARK'-ET-WÖ-MAN, *n.* A woman that attends market.
 MÄRKS'-MAN, *n.* One who shoots with skill; one who, not able to write, makes his mark instead of his name.
 MÄRL, *n.* A species of calcareous earth, used as manure.
 MÄRL, *v. t.* To spread over with marl.
 MÄRL-Ä'-CEOUS, *a.* Marly; partaking of marl.
 MÄR'-LINE, *n.* A small line of two strands, used for winding round cables.
 MÄRL'-PIT, *n.* A pit where marl is dug.
 MÄRL'-Y, *a.* Like, or abounding with marl.
 MÄR'-MA-LÄDE, *n.* Quinces boiled with sugar.
 MÄR'-MÖ-RE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to marble.
 MÄR'-MOT, *n.* A quadruped that burrows.
 MA-ROON', *n.* A free black, living on the mountains in the West Indies.
 MA-ROON', *v. t.* To put a sailor ashore on a desolate isle for some crime.
 MA-ROON'-ED, *pp.* Put ashore on a desolate island.
 MARQUE', (märk.) *n.* [Fr.] A letter of *marque* is a license to make reprisals on an enemy for goods seized.
 MAR-QUEE', (mar-kee') *n.* [Fr.] A field tent for an officer.
 MÄR'-QUET-RY, *n.* Inlaid work of wood, shells, &c.
 MÄR'-QUIS, *n.* A title of nobility next under a duke.
 MÄR'-QUIS-ÄTE, *n.* The seignory of a marquis.
 MÄR'-RED, *pp.* Injured; impaired.
 MÄR'-RING, *ppr.* Injuring; impairing.
 MÄR'-RIAGE, (mar'-rij.) *n.* Wedlock; the uniting or legal union of man and woman for life.
 MÄR'-RIAGE-A-BLE, *a.* Of a fit age to be married.

MÄR'-RI-ED, *pp.* United in wedlock; *a.* conjugal; connubial.
 MÄR'-RÖW, *n.* A soft substance in bones; the essence. *In Scotch*, a companion.
 MÄR'-RÖW-BONE, *n.* A bone containing marrow; the bone of the knee.
 MÄR'-RÖW-FAT, *n.* A large delicious pea.
 MÄR'-RÖW-LESS, *a.* Destitute of marrow.
 MÄR'-RÖW-Y, *a.* Full of marrow; pithy.
 MÄR'-RY, *v. t. or i.* [Fr. *marier* from *mari*, husband.] To join, or be joined in wedlock.
 MÄR'-RY-ING, *ppr.* Uniting, or being united in wedlock.
 MÄRS, *n.* *In mythology*, the deity of war; *a.* planet.
 MÄRSH, *n.* Low ground, wet or overflowed.
 MÄRSH-SHAL, *n.* [Fr. *maréchal.*] An officer of arms; chief military commander; a civil officer answering to sheriff; one who directs the order of a procession, and the like.
 MÄR'-SHAL, *v. t.* To arrange in due order; to dispose in due order the several parts of an escutcheon, or the coats of arms of distinct families.
 MÄR'-SHAL-ED, *pp.* Arranged in order.
 MÄR'-SHAL-ER, *n.* One who arranges in order.
 MÄR'-SHAL-ING, *ppr.* Arraying; putting in order.
 MÄRSH-MÄL'-LÖW, *n.* A plant.
 MÄRSH-SHAL-SHIP, *n.* The office of marshal.
 MÄRSH-Y, *a.* Wet; boggy; covered with water.
 MÄR-SU-PI-Ä'-LÄ, *n. plu.* Animals having a pouch or bag, as the opossum.
 MÄRT, *n.* A place of public sale; a market.
 MÄR-TEL'-LO-TOW-ER, *n.* A round tower with one cannon.
 MÄR'-TEN, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind.
 MÄ-TE'-RI-A MED'-I-CÄ, [L.] Substances used in the healing art.
 MÄR'-TIAL, *a.* Warlike; bold; having the properties of iron.
 MÄR'-TIN, *n.* A genus of birds.
 MÄR-TI-NET', *n.* A strict disciplinarian.
 MÄR'-TI-NETS, *n.* Lines fastened to a sail.
 MÄRT'-IN-MAS, *n.* The festival of Saint Martin.
 MÄRT'-IN-GAL, *n.* A Strap used to curb a horse.
 MÄRT'-LET, *n.* A little bird in heraldry.
 MÄR'-TYR, *n.* One who is put to death for the truth, or in defence of any cause.
 MÄR'-TYR, *v. t.* To put to death for adhering to the truth; to sacrifice one on account of his faith or profession.
 MÄR'-TYR-DÖM, *n.* The death of a martyr.
 MÄR'-TYR-ED, *pp.* Put to death for the truth.
 MÄR'-TYR-ING, *ppr.* Putting to death for the truth.
 MÄR-TYR-O-LOG'-I-E-AL, *a.* Pertaining to martyrology.
 MÄR-TYR-OL'-O-GIST, *n.* One who writes an account of martyrs.
 MÄR-TYR-OL'-O-GY, *n.* History or register of martyrs.
 MÄR'-VEL, *n.* A wonder; that which arrests attention; admiration.
 MÄR'-VEL, *v. i.* To wonder; to surprise. It expresses less than *astonish* or *amaze*.
 MÄR'-VEL-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of MARVEL.
 MÄR'-VEL-ING, *ppr.* Wondering.
 MÄR'-VEL-OUS, *a.* Wonderful; exciting surprise.
 MÄR'-VEL-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a wonderful manner.
 MÄR'-VEL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Wonderfulness; strangeness.
 MÄS'-EU-LINE, *a.* Male; like a man; bold. *In grammar*, the *masculine* gender is that which expresses a male, or something analogous to it; or it is the gender appropriated to males, though not always expressing it.
 MÄS'-EU-LINE-NESS, *n.* State of being like a man; boldness; strength, &c.

MASH, *n.* A mixture of things; bran and water.
 MASH, *v. t.* To bruise into a soft mass.
 MASH'-ED, *pp.* Bruised; crushed; mixed.
 MASH'-ING-TUB, *n.* A tub for mash in breweries.
 MASH'-Y, *a.* Produced by bruising.
 MÄSK, *n.* A cover for the face; *a.* to disguise.
 MÄSK, *v. t.* To cover the face; to disguise.
 MÄSK, *v. i.* To revel; to be disguised.
 MÄSK'-ED, *pp.* Disguised; concealed.
 MÄSK'-ER, *n.* One who plays the fool in a masquerade.
 MÄSK'-ING, *ppr.* Covering with a mask.
 MÄ'-SON, *n.* An artificer who lays bricks and stones for walls.
 MA-SON'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to masonry.
 MÄ'-SON-RY, *n.* Occupation of or work done by a mason.
 MAS'-O-RÄ, *n.* A Rabbinic work on the Bible.
 MAS-QUER-ÄDE', *n.* A nocturnal assembly of persons wearing masks; disguise.
 MÄS-QUER-ÄDE', *v. i.* To assemble in masks.
 MAS-QUER-ÄD'-ER, *n.* One who wears a mask.
 MÄSS, *n.* [Fr. *masse*; It. and L. *massa*.] A lump; a body of matter collected into a lump; a heap; an assemblage; the body; the bulk.
 MÄSS, *n.* [A. S. *mæssa*; Fr. *messe*.] The service of the Romish church; the consecration of the bread and wine.
 MAS'-SA-CRE, *n.* Murder or killing with cruelty; promiscuous slaughter.
 MAS'-SA-CRE, *v. t.* To kill promiscuously or with uncommon cruelty.
 MAS'-SA-CRED, *pp.* Killed with cruelty.
 MAS'-SI-COT, *n.* Calcined white lead; oxyd of lead.
 MAS'-SI-NESS, } *n.* The state of being massy;
 MÄSS'-IVE-NESS, } great weight or weight with
 } bulky; ponderousness.
 MÄSS'-IVE, } *a.* Bulky; heavy; being in a lump.
 MÄSS'-Y, }
 MÄST, *n.* The timber of a ship set on the keel; nuts.
 MÄST'-ED, *a.* Furnished with a mast.
 MÄST'-TER, *n.* [Fr. *maitre*; Russ. *master*; L. *magister*.] 1. A man who rules or directs. 2. The owner or proprietor. 3. A chief or principal. 4. The commander of a vessel. 5. One uncontrolled. 6. An appellation of respect. *In colleges*, a title of respect, as *Master of Arts*.
 MÄS'-TER, *v. t.* To conquer; to tame; to rule.
 MÄS'-TER-ED, *pp.* Overcome; subdued.
 MÄS'-TER-KEY, *n.* A key that opens many locks.
 MÄS'-TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a master.
 MÄS'-TER-LY, *a.* Becoming a master; very excellent.
 MÄS'-TER-PIECE, *n.* A chief performance.
 MÄS'-TER-SHIP, *n.* Headship; superiority.
 MÄS'-TER-STRÖKE, *n.* A capital performance.
 MÄS'-TER-Y, *n.* Rule; dominion; superiority.
 MÄST'-FUL, *a.* Abounding with mast.
 MÄS'-TIC, *n.* Resin from the mastic tree.
 MÄS'-TI-CÄTE, *v. t.* To chew; to grind with the teeth.
 MÄS-TI-CÄ'-TION, *n.* The act of chewing.
 MÄS'-TI-CÄ-TO-RY, *n.* A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.
 MÄS'-TICH, *n.* A resin flowing from a tree.
 MÄS'-TIFF, *n.*; *plu.* MÄSTIFFS. A large species of dog.
 MÄST'-LESS, *a.* Having no mast.
 MÄS'-TO-DON, *n.* An animal like the elephant, now extinct.
 MÄST'-Y, *a.* Full of mast or fruit, as acorns.
 MAT, *n.* A mixture of rushes, sedge, straw, &c.
 MAT, *v. t.* To weave or form into a mat.
 MAT'-A-DÖRE, *n.* One of the three principal cards in the game of ombre; a murderer; the man employed to kill the bull in bull fights.

MATCH, *n.* A contest; an equal; marriage; a combustible substance used for catching fire.
 MATCH, *v. t.* To pair; to suit; to marry; to equal.
 MATCH'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be matched.
 MATCH'-ING, *ppr.* Pairing; suiting; equaling.
 MATCH'-LESS, *a.* Having no equal.
 MATCH'-LESS-LY, *ad.* In a manner or degree not to be equaled.
 MATCH'-LOCK, *n.* Formerly the lock of a musket fired by a match.
 MATCH'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes matches for burning, or contrives a union by marriage.
 MÄTE, *n.* A companion; second officer of a vessel.
 MÄTE, *v. t.* To match; to equal; to marry.
 MÄT'-ED, *pp.* Matched; married.
 MÄTE'-LESS, *a.* Having no mate or companion.
 MÄ-TE'-RI-AL, *a.* Consisting of matter; essential.
 MÄ-TE'-RI-AL, *n.* The substance of which any thing is made.
 MÄ-TE'-RI-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of materialists.
 MÄ-TE'-RI-AL-IST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that the soul of man is the result of a particular organization of matter in the body.
 MÄ-TE'-RI-AL'-I-TY, *n.* Material existence.
 MÄ-TE'-RI-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to matter.
 MÄ-TE'-RI-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Reduced to matter.
 MÄ-TE'-RI-AL-LY, *ad.* In a state of matter; in important manner or degree; essentially.
 MÄ-TE'-RI-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being material.
 MÄ-TERN'-AL, *a.* Motherly; with affection.
 MÄ-TERN'-I-TY, *n.* The relation of a mother.
 MÄTH, *n.* A mowing.
 MÄTH-E-MÄT'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to mathe-
 MÄTH-E-MÄT'-IC-AL, } matics, or according to
 } its principles.
 MÄTH-E-MÄT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By mathematic-
 } ics.
 MÄTH-E-MÄ-TP'-CIAN, *n.* One versed in mathe-
 } matics.
 MÄTH-E-MÄT'-ICS, *n.* The science of quantity;
 } the science which treats of magnitude and num-
 } ber, or of whatever can be measured or num-
 } bered.
 MÄTH-E'-SIS, *n.* The doctrine of mathematics.
 MÄT'-IN, *a.* Used in the morning; pertaining to
 } the morning.
 MÄT'-INS, *n.* Morning worship or service.
 MÄT'-RASS, *n.* A chemical vessel in shape of an
 } egg.
 MÄT'-TRESS, *n.* A quilted bed of hair, moss, &c.
 MÄ'-TRICE, } *n.* A mold for castings; womb. *In*
 MÄ'-TRIX, } *dyeing*, the five simple colors,
 } black, white, blue, red and yellow, of which all
 } the rest are composed.
 MÄT'-RI-CI-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to matricide.
 MÄT'-RI-CIDE, *n.* The murder or murderer of a
 } mother.
 MÄ-TRIC'-U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *matricula*.] To enter
 } or admit to membership, as in a college.
 MÄ-TRIC'-U-LATE, *n.* One entered in a college,
 } &c.
 MÄ-TRIC'-U-LÄ'-TION, *n.* The act of admitting
 } to membership by enrolling the name in a reg-
 } ister.
 MÄ-RI-MÖ'-NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to marriage;
 } derived from marriage.
 MÄ-RI-MÖ'-NI-AL-LY, *ad.* By the laws of mar-
 } riage.
 MÄ-RI-MO-NY, *n.* Marriage; wedlock; union
 } of man and woman for life.
 MÄT'-RON, *n.* A grave elderly woman.
 MÄT'-RON-AL, *a.* Suitable to a matron.
 MÄT'-RON-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a matron; grave.
 MÄT'-RON-LY, *a.* Elderly; like a matron.
 MÄ-TROSS', *n.* A soldier in the artillery.

MAT-TER, *n.* [*L. materia.*] 1. Substance excreted from living animal bodies; pus. 2. Body; substance extended; that which is visible. 3. Subject; thing treated. 4. Affair; business; event; course of things. 5. Cause of any event, disturbance or disease. 6. Subject of complaint; suit; demand. 7. Importance; moment. 8. Space of time; a portion of distance. *Matter of record*, that which is recorded, or may be proved by record.

MAT-TER, *v. i.* To produce matter; to signify; to regard.

MAT-TER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **MATTER**.

MAT-TER-LESS, *a.* Void of matter.

MAT-TER-Y, *a.* Generating pus; purulent.

MAT-TOCK, *n.* A pick ax; a tool for grubbing.

MAT-U-RATE, *v. t.* or *i.* To ripen; to suppurate.

MAT-U-RAT-I-ON, *n.* A ripening, as of an abscess.

MAT-U-RA-TIVE, *a.* Ripening; conducing to suppurating.

MA-TURE, *a.* [*L. maturus.*] Ripe; perfected; well digested; ready; come to suppurating.

MA-TURE, *v. t.* To ripen; to perfect; to consider well.

MA-TUR'-ED, *pp.* Ripened; perfected.

MA-TURE-LY, *ad.* With ripeness; completeness.

MA-TU'-RI-TY, } *n.* Ripeness; state of being

MA-TURE'-NESS, } brought to perfection. *In commerce*, the maturity of a note is the time when it comes due.

MAUD'-LIN, *a.* Drunk; fuddled; *n.* a plant.

MAU'-GRE, } *ad.* In spite of or opposition to.

MAU'-GER, }

MAU'-KIN, *n.* A dirty wench.

MAUL, *n.* A heavy wooden hammer. *See MALL.*

MAUL, *v. t.* To beat and bruise.

MAUND, *n.* *In Scotland*, a hand basket.

MAUND'-Y-THURS'-DAY, *n.* Thursday in passion week, or next before Good Friday.

MAU-SO-LE'-UM, *n.* A magnificent tomb or monument.

MAU-VAISE'-HONTE, (mo-vāz'-honte,) [*Fr.*] Bashfulness; false modesty.

MAW, *n.* The stomach of a beast; the craw.

MAWK'-ING-LY, *ad.* Slutishly; slatternly.

MAWK'-ISH, *a.* Apt to cause satiety.

MAWK'-ISH-NESS, *n.* A mawkish quality.

MAW'-WORM, *n.* A worm in the stomach.

MAX'-IL-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to the jaw bone.

MAX'-IL-LA-RY, }

MAX'-IM, *n.* An established principle or proposition; a principle generally received or admitted as true.

MAX'-IM-MONG'-ER, *n.* A dealer in maxims.

MAX'-I-MUM, *n.* The greatest number or quantity attainable in any given case.

MAY, *n.* The fifth month of the year.

MAY, *v. aux. pp.* might. To be possible; to be able; to have liberty, or license.

MAY'-DAY, *n.* The first day of May.

MAY'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A flower that appears in May.

MAY'-GAME, *n.* Sport; amusement.

MAY'-HEM, *n.* *In law*, the act of maiming.

MAY'-ING, *n.* The gathering of flowers on May day.

MAY'-OR, *n.* The chief magistrate of a city.

MAY'-OR-AL-TY, *n.* The office of a mayor.

MAY'-OR-ESS, *n.* The consort of a mayor.

MAY'-POLE, *n.* A pole to dance round in May.

MAZ'-ARD, *n.* A cherry; the jaw.

MAZ-A-RINE, *n.* A deep blue color.

MAZE, *n.* A labyrinth; astonishment; a state of embarrassment; confusion of thought; uncertainty.

MAZE, *v. t.* To bewilder; to confound with intricacy.

MAZ'-Y, *a.* Intricate; perplexed; confused.

ME, *pron.* Objective case of *I*.

MEAD, *n.* A liquor composed of honey and water; a meadow.

MEAD'-ÖW, *n.* A tract of low land; grass land for mowing.

MEA'-GER, *a.* Lean; thin; poor; wanting strength of diction; destitute of richness in any thing.

MEA'-GER-LY, *ad.* Poorly; thinly.

MEA'-GER-NESS, *n.* Thinness; poorness; want of fertility or richness.

MEAL, *n.* [*Dan.* and *D. meel*; *G. mehl.*] The substance of grain ground to powder; the food taken at one eating; *piece-meal*, a part, a fragment.

MEAL'-I-NESS, *n.* Quality of being mealy.

MEAL'-MAN, *n.* A person who deals in meal.

MEAL'-Y, *a.* Dusted with meal; soft; smooth.

MEAL'-Y-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Using soft language.

MEAN, *n.* The middle point or place; intervening time; instrument.

MEAN, *a.* Low; sordid; medial; average.

MEANS, *n. plu.* Medium; instrument; income.

MEAN, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* meant, (ment.) To intend; to design; to have in view.

ME-AN'-DER, *n.* A winding course; a maze.

ME-AN'-DER, *v. i.* To wind in running.

ME-AN'-DER-ING, *ppr.* Winding in course.

ME-AN'-DROUS, *a.* Winding; flexuous.

MEAN'-ING, *ppr.* Intending; signifying.

MEAN'-ING, *n.* Intention; purpose; signification.

MEAN'-ING-LESS, *a.* Having no meaning.

MEAN'-LY, *ad.* Basely; without dignity.

MEAN'-NESS, *n.* Lowness; sordidness; baseness.

MEAN-SPIR'-IT-ED, *a.* Having a mean spirit.

MEAN'-TIME, } *ad.* In the intervening time.

MEAN'-WHILE, }

MEANT, *pret.* and *pp.* of **MEAN**.

MEAS'-LED, } *a.* Infected or spotted with measles.

MEAS'-LY, }

MEAS'-LES, *n.* A disease characterized by red spots on the skin.

MEAS'-UR-A-BLE, (mez'h'-ur-a-bl,) *a.* That may be measured.

MEAS'-UR-A-BLY, *ad.* Moderately; in a limited degree.

MEAS'-URE, (mez'h'-ur) *n.* Whole extent; that which ascertainment extent or quantity; cadence in verse; time in music; degree; portion; transaction, or means to an end.

MEAS'-URE, *v. t.* or *i.* To ascertain extent or quantity.

MEAS'-UR-ED, *pp.* Ascertain in length, &c.; *a.* equal; uniform.

MEAS'-URE-LESS, *a.* Immense; boundless.

MEAS'-URE-MENT, *n.* Mensuration.

MEAS'-UR-ER, *n.* One who measures.

MEAS'-UR-ING, *ppr.* Ascertaining dimensions.

MEAT, *n.* Food; flesh for food; provisions; spiritual comfort.

MEAT'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* An offering to be eaten.

ME-CHAN'-IC, *n.* An artisan; artificer.

ME-CHAN'-IC, } *a.* [*L. mechanicus*; *Fr. me-*

ME-CHAN'-IC-AL, } *chanique*; *Gr. μηχανικός.*] Pertaining to machines; done by rules of mechanics; acting by physical power; acting without design or intelligence.

ME-CHAN'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By mechanism; by physical laws or force; by the force of habit.

ME-CHAN'-IC-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being mechanical.

MECH-AN-I'-CIAN, *n.* One skilled in mechanics.

ME-CHAN'-ICS, *n.* The science that treats of the laws of motion and force.

MECH-AN-ISM, *n.* Structure of a machine or instrument, intended to apply power to a useful purpose; the structure of parts, or manner in which the parts of a machine are united to answer its design; action of a machine.

MECH-AN-IST, *n.* One skilled in machines.

- MED'-AL, *n.* [*Fr. medaille; Sp. medalla, from L. metallum.*] A coin stamped with a device to preserve the portrait of some distinguished person, or the memory of some great event.
- ME-DAL'-LIE, *a.* Pertaining to medals.
- ME-DAL'-LION, *n.* A large medal or its form.
- MED'-AL-IST, *n.* A person skilled in medals.
- MED'-DLE, *v. i.* To interpose; to take part officiously.
- MED'-DLED, *pret. and pp. of* MEDDLE.
- MED'-DLER, *n.* A busy-body in another's affairs.
- MED'-DLE-SOME, *a.* Apt to meddle; officious.
- MED'-DLING, *ppr.* Interposing; interfering; *a.* apt to interfere improperly in other's concerns.
- ME'-DI-AL, *a.* [from *L. medius.*] Noting a mean or average.
- ME'-DI-ATE, *v. i.* To interpose for reconciling.
- ME'-DI-ATE, *a.* Middle; acting as a mean; acting by an intervening cause or instrument.
- ME'-DI-ATE-LY, *ad.* By a secondary cause.
- ME-DI-A'-TION, *n.* Interposition; agency; intercession; entreaty for another.
- ME'-DI-A-TOR, *n.* An intercessor; interposer.
- ME-DI-A-TO'-RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a mediator.
- ME-DI-A'-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a mediator.
- ME-DI-A'-TRIX, *n.* A female mediator.
- MED'-I-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be cured.
- MED'-I-CAL, *a.* [*L. medicus.*] Pertaining to the art of healing; medicinal; healing.
- MED'-I-CAL-LY, *ad.* For the purpose of healing.
- MED'-I-CA-MENT, *n.* A healing application.
- MED-I-CA-MENT'-AL, *a.* Relating to healing applications.
- MED'-I-CATE, *v. t.* To tincture with medicines.
- ME-DIC'-IN-AL, *a.* Healing; tending to cure.
- ME-DIC'-IN-AL-LY, *ad.* By means of medicine.
- MED'-I-CINE, *n.* [*L. medicina, from medeor, to cure.*] Any substance that has the property of healing or mitigating disease.
- ME-DI-E-TA'-TE, *a.* *A jury de medietate, is one composed half of natives and half of foreigners.*
- ME-DI-OC'-RI-TY, *n.* Middle state; moderate degree.
- MED'-I-TATE, *v. t. or i.* To think; to muse; to contrive.
- MED-I-TA'-TION, *n.* Contemplation; thought.
- MED'-I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Given to meditation.
- MED-I-TER-RÁ'-NE-AN, *a.* Inclosed by land.
- ME'-DI-UM, *n.; plu. MEDIUMS, or MEDIA.* A mean; middle state; a kind of printing paper.
- MED'-LAR, *n.* A tree cultivated in gardens.
- MED'-LEY, *n.* A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled or confused mass of ingredients.
- ME-DUL'-LAR, } Consisting of marrow, or
MED'-UL-LA-RY, } resembling it.
- ME-DUL'-LIN, *n.* The pith of the sunflower.
- MEED, *n.* A reward; recompense; present; that which is bestowed in consideration of merit.
- MEEK, *a.* Mild; soft; gentle; lowly; humble.
- MEEK'-EN, *v. t.* To make meek; to humble.
- MEEK'-LY, *ad.* Mildly; softly; gently; humbly.
- MEEK'-NESS, *n.* Mildness of temper; gentleness.
- MEET, *v. t. pret. and pp. met.* To come together; to join; to find; to encounter.
- MEET, *v. i.* To come together; to assemble; to join.
- MEET, *a.* Fit; suitable; becoming.
- MEET'-ING, *ppr.* Coming to; encountering.
- MEET'-ING, *n.* An assembly; a congregation.
- MEET'-ING-HOUSE, *n.* A church; place of worship.
- MEET'-LY, *ad.* Fitly; suitably; duly.
- MEET'-NESS, *n.* Fitness; suitableness; propriety.
- MEG-A-LON'-YX, *n.* A large animal now extinct.
- MEG-A-THE'-RI-UM, *n.* A huge animal now extinct.
- ME'-GRIM, *n.* A disorder in the head; vertigo.
- MEL'-AN-CHOL-IC, *a.* Depressed in spirits; dejected.
- MEL'-AN-CHOL-Y, *n.* Gloom of mind; dejection.
- MEL'-AN-CHOL-Y, *a.* Gloomy; dejected in spirits.
- ME-L'ANGE', (me-lanzh'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A mixture; a medley.
- MEL'-AN-ITE, *n.* A kind of garnet of a velvet black color.
- MEL'-AN-IT-IE, *a.* Pertaining to melanite.
- ME-LEE', *n.* A mixture; a fight or scuffle.
- MEL'-I-LOT, *n.* A plant; a species of trifolium.
- MEL'-IOR-ATE, *v. t.* To make better; to improve.
- MEL-IOR-A'-TION, *n.* Improvement of condition.
- MEL-LIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing honey.
- MEL-LI-FI-CÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of making honey.
- MEL-LIF'-LU-ENCE, *n.* A flow of sweetness; or a sweet smooth flow.
- MEL-LIF'-LU-ENT, *a.* Flowing with honey; smooth.
- MEL-LIF'-LU-OUS, *a.* Sweetly flowing.
- MEL'-LÖW, *a.* Soft with ripeness; easy to the eye.
- MEL'-LÖW, *v. t. or i.* To make soft; to ripen to softness.
- MEL'-LÖW-NESS, *n.* Softness; ripeness; maturity.
- MEL-O-CO-TÖNE', *n.* A quince; a large peach.
- ME-LÖ'-DI-OUS, *a.* Musical; agreeable to the ear.
- ME-LÖ'-DI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Musically.
- ME-LÖ'-DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Agreeableness of sounds.
- MEL'-O-DIZE, *v. t.* To make melodious.
- MEL'-O-DRAME, *n.* A dramatic performance in which songs are intermingled.
- MEL'-O-DY, *n.* [*Gr. μελωδία.*] An agreeable succession of sounds. *Melody differs from harmony, as it consists in the agreeable succession and modulation of sounds by a single voice; whereas harmony consists in the accordance of different voices or sounds.*
- MEL'-ON, *n.* The name of certain plants and fruits.
- MELT, *v. t. or i.* To dissolve; to become liquid.
- MELT'-ED, *pp.* Dissolved; liquefied.
- MELT'-ER, *n.* One who melts metals.
- MELT'-ING, *ppr.* Dissolving; thawing; *a.* softening; adapted to soften.
- MELT'-ING-LY, *ad.* So as to soften the heart.
- MEM'-BER, *n.* A limb of the body; a clause; a part.
- MEM'-BER-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a member.
- MEM-BRA-NÁ'-CEOUS, *a.* Consisting of a membrane.
- MEM'-BRANE, *n.* A thin, white, flexible skin.
- MEM-BRA-NOUS, *a.* Consisting of a membrane.
- ME-MEN'-TO, *n.* A hint to awaken the memory.
- ME-MEN'-TO MO'-RI, [*L.*] Be mindful of death.
- MEM'-NON, *n.* An Egyptian statue, supposed to emit musical sounds at sunrise.
- MEM'-OIR, *n.* A history, or written account.
- MEM-O-RA-BIL'-I-A, *n.; plu. [L.]* Things worthy to be remembered.
- MEM'-O-RA-BLE, *a.* Worthy of remembrance.
- MEM'-O-RA-BLY, *ad.* In a memorable manner.
- MEM-O-RAN'-DUM, *n.; plu. MEMORANDUMS, MEMORANDA.* A note to help the memory.
- MEM'-O-RA-TIVE, *a.* Adapted to preserve the memory of any thing.
- ME-MÖ'-RI-AL, *a.* Preserving remembrance; contained in memory.
- ME-MÖ'-RI-AL, *n.* That which preserves remembrance; any note to assist the memory; a written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body, as the ground of a petition.
- ME-MÖ'-RI-AL-IST, *n.* One who presents a memorial.

ME-MO'-RI-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To present a memorial to.

MEM'-O-RY, *n.* The faculty by which ideas are retained in the mind; remembrance.

MEMPH'-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Memphis, the ancient capital of Egypt; very dark.

MEN, *plu.* of MAN.

MEN'-ACE, *v. t.* To threaten; *n.* a threat.

MEN'-A-CED, *pp.* Threatened.

MEN'-A-CER, *n.* One that threatens.

MEN'-A-CING, *ppr.* Threatening; *a.* exhibiting danger or evil to come.

MEN'-AGE, *n.* A collection of brute animals.

MEN-AG'-E-RIE, (men-azh'-e-ry, or } *n.* A collec-
MEN-AG'-E-RY, men'-a-ger-ry, } tion of wild
animals, or the place where they are kept.

MEND, *v. t. or i.* To repair; to improve; to grow better.

MEND'-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being mended.

MEN-DA'-CIOUS, *a.* Lying; false.

MEN-DAC'-I-TY, *n.* Falsehood; inaccuracy.

MEND'-ER, *n.* One who repairs.

MEND'-ING, *ppr.* Repairing; growing better.

MEN-DI-CAN-CY, *n.* Beggary; state of begging.

MEN-DI-CANT, *a.* Begging; *n.* a beggar.

MEN-DIC'-I-TY, *n.* Beggary; indigence.

MEN-HA'-DEN, *n.* A species of small fish.

ME'-NI-AL, *a.* Low; mean; *n.* a domestic.

ME-NIS'-EUS, *n.* A lens, convex on one side and concave on the other.

ME-NOL'-O-GY, *n.* A register of months.

MEN'-OW, *n.* A small fresh-water fish.

MEN'-PLEASE-R, *n.* One who strives to please men.

MEN'-SAL, *a.* Belonging to a table.

MEN'-STRU-AL, *a.* Monthly; once a month.

MEN'-STRU-UM, *n.* A substance which dissolves.

MEN-SU-RA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being measured.

MEN'-SU-RA-BLE, *a.* Measurable; having limits.

MEN-SU-RA'-TION, *n.* Act or result of measuring.

MENT'-AL, *a.* Belonging to the mind.

MENT'-AL-LY, *ad.* In mind; intellectually.

MEN'-TION, *n.* [L. *mentio*, from Gr. *μνεία*.] An expression in words; a hint or suggestion.

MEN'-TION, *v. t.* To express in words or writing; to name; to utter a brief remark; to state a particular fact.

MEN'-TION-ED, *pp.* Named; stated; hinted.

MEN-TO'-RI-AL, *a.* Containing advice.

ME-PHIT'-IC, }
ME-PHIT'-IC-AL, } *a.* Poisonous; noxious.

MEPH'-I-TIS, }
MEPH'-I-TISM, } *n.* Foul noxious exhalations.

MER'-CAN-TILE, *a.* Trading; commercial; carrying on commerce.

MER'-CE-NA-RI-LY, *ad.* For hire or reward.

MER'-CE-NA-RI-NESS, *n.* Regard to reward; venality.

MER'-CE-NA-RY, *a.* That is or may be hired; venal; hired; purchased by money; greedy of gain; selfish.

MER'-CE-NA-RY, *n.* A hired soldier; a hireling.

MER'-CER, *n.* One who deals in silks.

MER'-CER-Y, *n.* The goods, or trade of mercers.

MER'-CHAN-DISE, *n.* [Fr. *merchand*.] The objects of commerce; wares, goods, commodities, usually bought and sold.

MER'-CHAN-DISE, *v. t.* To trade; to buy or sell.

MER'-CHANT, *n.* [Fr. *merchand*; Sp. *mercante*.] An exporter or importer of goods; a wholesale trader. In popular language, any trader or dealer in the purchase and sale of goods.

MER'-CHANT-A-BLE, *a.* Fit to be bought or sold.

MER'-CHANT-MAN, *n.* A ship employed in trade.

MER'-CI-FUL, *a.* Compassionate; tender to offend-

MER'-CI-FUL-LY, *ad.* With compassion; tenderly.

MER'-CI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Mercy; compassion.

MER'-CI-LESS, *a.* Void of mercy; hardhearted.

MER'-CI-LESS-LY, *ad.* In a merciless manner.

MER'-CI-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of compassion.

MER-CE'-RI-AL, *a.* Composed of quicksilver; relating to Mercury, as god of trade; active; full of vigor or fire.

MER'-CU-RY, *n.* Quicksilver; a planet.

MER'-CY, *n.* [Fr. *merci*; Norm. *merce*.] Disposition to treat with tenderness; forgiveness of offenses; pity; clemency and bounty; charity; grace; eternal life, the fruit of mercy.

MER'-CY-SEAT, *n.* A covering of the ark among the Jews.

MERE, *a.* Pure; unmixed; this only.

MERE, *n.* A lake; a boundary.

MERE'-LY, *ad.* Singly; only; solely.

MER-E-TRI'-CIOUS, *a.* Lewd; gaudy; alluring by false show; false.

MER-E-TRI'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Lewdly; with deceitful enticements.

MER-GAN'-SER, *n.* The goosander; a water fowl.

MERGE, *v. t. or i.* To sink; to immerse, or be sunk.

MERG'-ED, *pp.* Immersed; swallowed up.

ME-RID'-I-AN, *n.* A great circle which the sun crosses at noon; midday; noon; the highest point.

ME-RID'-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to midday, or the highest point.

ME-RID'-I-ON-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the meridian.

ME-RID'-I-ON-AL-LY, *ad.* In a line with the meridian.

ME-RY'-NO, *n.* A variety of Spanish sheep or their wool.

MER'-IT, *n.* Desert; worth; goodness which entitles to reward; value; excellence.

MER'-IT, *v. t.* To deserve; to earn by services; to have a just title to.

MER'-IT-ED, *pp.* Earned; deserved.

MER-IT-Ó'-RI-OUS, *a.* Deserving of reward.

MER-IT-Ó'-RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* So as to deserve reward.

MER-IT-Ó'-RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of deserving reward.

MER'-LIN, *n.* A species of hawk.

MER'-LON, *n.* A part of a parapet in fortification.

MER'-MAID, *n.* A marine animal, said to resemble a woman above, and a fish below.

MER'-RI-LY, *ad.* With mirth, gaiety, and laughter.

MER'-RI-MAKE, *n.* A festival; meeting for mirth.

MER'-RI-MAKE, *v. i.* To be jovial; to feast.

MER'-RI-MENT, *n.* Mirth; gaiety with laughter.

MER'-RI-NESS, *n.* Mirth; hilarity; frolic; gaiety with laughter.

MER'-RY, *a.* Gay; jovial; noisy with mirth; brisk; causing laughter.

MER-RY-AN'-DREW, *n.* A buffoon; one who makes sport for others.

MER'-RY-MAK-ING, *a.* Producing mirth.

MER'-RY-THOUGHT, *n.* A forked bone of a fowl.

ME-SEEMS', *v. imp.* It seems to me, [obs.]

MES-EN-TER'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the mesentery.

MES'-EN-TER-Y, *n.* A membrane to which the intestines are attached.

MESH, *n.* A space between threads in a net.

MESH, *v. t.* To catch with a net.

MESH'-ED, *pp.* Taken in a net; caught.

MESH'-Y, *a.* Formed with net-work.

MES'-LIN, *n.* A mixture of grain; wheat and rye mixed.

MES-MER-ISM, *n.* The art of communicating a species of sleep which is supposed to affect the body, while the mind or intellectual power is active and intelligent.

MES-MER-IZE, *v. t.* To communicate a kind of sleep, called *sleep waking*.

MESNE, (meen,) *a.* Middle; intervening; a *mesne lord* is a lord who holds land of a superior, but

- rents a part of it to another person. *Mesne profits*, the profits of an estate which accrue to a tenant in possession, after the demise of the lessor.
- MESS, *n.* A dish of food; a medley; an eating together; a number of persons who eat together.
- MESS, *v. i.* To join in a mess; to eat together.
- MES'S-SAGE, *n.* Notice or advice sent; communication of a chief magistrate to the legislature.
- MES'-SEN-GER, } *n.* One who bears a message, a
MES'-SA-GER, } harbinger.
- MES-SY'-AH, *n.* The anointed; CHRIST.
- MES-SY'-AH-SHIP, *n.* The office of the Savior.
- MES'-SIEURS, *n. plu.* Sirs; gentlemen.
- MESS'-MATE, *n.* One who eats at the same table.
- MES'-SU-AGE, (mes'-swage,) *n.* A dwelling house and adjoining land.
- MES'-TEE', *n.* Issue of a quadron by a white man.
- MET, *pret.* and *pp.* of MEET.
- ME-TAB'-A-SIS, [Gr.] *In rhetoric*, transition.
- ME-TACH'-RO-NISM, *n.* Placing an event after its real time.
- ME'-TAGÉ, *n.* Measurement of coal; price of measuring.
- MET'-AL, *n.* A simple, fixed, shining, opaque substance, fusible by heat, as iron, silver, &c.
- ME-TAL'-LIC, *a.* Partaking of the nature of metals.
- MET-AL-LIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing metal.
- MET'-AL-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to metal.
- MET'-AL-LIST, *n.* One skilled in metals.
- MET-AL-LI-ZÁ'-TION, *n.* Conversion into metal.
- MET'-AL-LIZE, *v. t.* To give to a substance its metallic properties.
- MET'-AL-LIZ-ED, *pp.* Converted into metal.
- MET-AL-LOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* An account of metals.
- MET'-AL-LOID, *n.* A name applied to the metallic bases of the alkalis and earths.
- MET'-AL-LUR-GIC, *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy.
- MET'-AL-LUR-GIST, *n.* One skilled in refining metals.
- MET'-AL-LUR-GY, *n.* The art of separating and refining metals.
- MET-A-MORPH'-IC, *a.* Changing the form.
- MET-A-MORPH'-OSE, *v. t.* To transform; to change the form of, particularly the form of insects; as, from the larva to the winged state.
- MET-A-MORPH'-OS-ED, *pp.* Transformed.
- MET-A-MORPH'-OS-ING, *ppr.* Changing the form.
- MET-A-MORPH'-O-SIS, *n.; pl.* METAMORPHOSES. Change of form; as, from a caterpillar to a butterfly.
- MET'-A-PHOR, *n.* [Gr. μεταφορά.] A short similitude; a similitude reduced to a single word; a word expressing similitude.
- MET-A-PHOR'-IC, } *a.* Expressing similitude;
MET-A-PHOR'-IC-AL, } figurative.
- MET-A-PHOR'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By a figure; not literally.
- MET'-A-PHOR-IST, *n.* One that makes metaphors.
- MET'-A-PHRÁSE, *n.* A verbal translation.
- MET'-A-PHRAST, *n.* One who translates word for word.
- MET-A-PHRAST'-IC, *a.* Literal; rendered word for word.
- MET-A-PHYS'-IC, } *a.* According to meta-
MET-A-PHYS'-IC-AL, } physics.
- MET-A-PHYS'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By metaphysics; in the manner of metaphysical science.
- MET-A-PHY-SI'-CIAN, *n.* One versed in metaphysics.
- MET'-A-PHYS'-ICES, *n.* The science of the principles and causes of all things existing; hence, the science of mind or intelligence.
- MET'-A-PLÁSM, *n.* A change made in a word by transposing or retrenching a syllable.
- ME-TAS'-TA-SIS, *n.* The translation of a disease from one part to another.
- ME-TATH'-A-SIS, *n.* A figure by which the letters or syllables of a word are transposed.
- METE, *v. t.* To measure length or dimensions.
- METE, *n.; plu.* METES. Limits; boundaries.
- ME-TEMP-SY'-CHO'-SIS, *n.* Transmigration; the pretended passing of the soul into another body.
- ME'-TE-OR, *n.* A luminous body passing in the air.
- ME-TE-OR'-IC, *a.* Consisting in or pertaining to meteors.
- ME'-TE-OR-O-LITE, } *n.* A meteoric stony sub-
ME'-TE-RO-LITE, } stance falling from the
atmosphere; aerolite.
- ME-TE-OR-O-LOG'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to meteorology.
- ME-TE-OR-OL'-O-GIST, *n.* A person skilled in meteorology.
- ME-TE-OR-OL'-O-GY, *n.* The science of the atmosphere.
- ME'-TE-OR-O-SCÓPE, *n.* An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of heavenly bodies.
- ME'-TE-OR-OUS, *a.* Having the properties of a meteor.
- ME'-TER, } *n.* Measure; verse; one that meas-
ME'-TRE, } ures.
- ME-THEG'-LIN, *n.* A liquor made of honey and water.
- ME-THINKS', *v. imp.* It seems to me; I think.
- METH'-OD, *n.* Order; manner; regularity.
- ME-THOD'-IC, } *a.* Ranged in order; regu-
ME-THOD'-IC-AL, } lar.
- ME-THOD'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In due order.
- METH'-OD-ISM, *n.* The doctrines and worship of the Methodists.
- METH'-OD-IST, *n.* An adherent to Methodism.
- METH-O-DIST'-IC, } *a.* In the manner of Meth-
METH-O-DIST'-IC-AL, } odists.
- METH'-OD-IZE, *v. t.* To dispose in order.
- METH'-OD-IZ-ED, *pp.* Reduced to due order.
- ME-THOUGHT', (me-thaut') *pret.* and *pp.* of MΞ THINK.
- MET-O-NYM'-IC-AL, *a.* Used by way of metonymy.
- MET'-O-NYM-Y, or ME-TON'-YM-Y, *n.* *In rhetoric*, a trope in which one word is put for another; a change of names which have some relation to each other; as, when we say a man keeps a good table, instead of good provisions.
- MET-O-POS'-EO-PY, *n.* Study or art of physiognomy.
- ME'-TRE, *n.* Measure. See METER.
- MET'-RI-CAL, *a.* Consisting of measure, or due arrangement or combination of long and short syllables; consisting of verses.
- MET'-RI-CAL-LY, *ad.* In measure.
- ME-TROL'-O-GY, *n.* Science or treatise on measures.
- ME-TROP'-O-LIS, *n.* The chief city of a country or state.
- MET-RO-POL'-I-TAN, *a.* Pertaining to the chief city.
- MET-RO-POL'-I-TAN, *n.* An archbishop.
- MET-RO-PO-LIT'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a metropolis.
- MET'-TLE, *n.* Spirit; courage; vivacity; constitutional ardor.
- MET'-TLED, *a.* Spirited; active; bold.
- MET'-TLE-SOME, *a.* Spirited; lively; gay; brisk.
- MET'-TLE-SOME-NESS, *n.* High spirit; ardor.
- MEW, *n.* A cage or coop; a sea fowl.
- MEW, *v. t.* To inclose or confine in a cage; to shed or cast, as feathers.
- MEW'-ED, *pp.* Shed; cast.
- MEWL, *v. i.* To cry or squall as a child.
- MEWL'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of MEWUL.
- MEZ'-ZO-RE-LIEV'-O, (met'-so-re-le'-vo,) *n.* Middle relief.
- MEZ'-ZO-TIN'-TO, (met'-so-tint'-o,) *n.* An engraving on copper.
- MI-ASM, } *n.* Noxious effluvia; infectious sub-
MI-AS'-MA, } stances, or fine particles of putrefy-

ing bodies floating in the air, and considered to be noxious to health.

MI-AS-MAT¹-IE, *a.* Consisting of miasm.

MI¹-EA, *n.* A mineral with a shining surface.

MI-EA¹-CEOUS, *a.* Partaking of mica.

MICH¹-AEL-MAS, (mik¹-el-mas,) *n.* Feast of St. Michael.

MICH¹-ING, *ppr. or a.* Retiring; mean.

MI¹-KLE, *a.* Much; great. [*Scot.*]

MI¹-ERO-COSM, *n.* [Gr. *μικρος*, small, and *κοσμος*, world.] Literally, the little world; but used for *man*, supposed to be an epitome of the universe.

MI¹-ERO-SCOPE, *n.* A magnifying instrument.

MI-ERO-SCOP¹-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a micro-

MI-ERO-SCOP¹-IC-AL, } scope; very small.

MID, *a.* Middle; intervening.

MID¹-DAY, *n.* Noon; when the sun is in the meridian; the middle of the day.

MID¹-DLE, *a.* Equally distant from the ends.

MID¹-DLE, *n.* The point equally remote from the extremes.

MID¹-DLE-ĀĒ-ED, *a.* Being in the middle of life.

MID¹-DLE-MOST, *a.* Being nearest the middle.

MID¹-DLING, *a.* Of a middle rank; moderate.

MIDGE, *n.* A gnat. [*Not in common use.*]

MID¹-HEAV-EN, *n.* The middle point in the heavens.

MID¹-LAND, *a.* Being in the interior country.

MID¹-LEG, *n.* The middle of the leg.

MID¹-MOST, *a.* Middle.

MID¹-NIGHT, *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock.

MID¹-NIGHT, *a.* Being the middle of the night.

MID¹-RIFF, *n.* The diaphragm which divides and separates the thorax from the abdomen.

MID¹-SHIP, *ad.* In the middle of a ship.

MID¹-SHIP-MAN, *n.* A naval cadet or young officer.

MIDST, *n.* The middle; *ad.* in the middle.

MID¹-STREAM, *n.* The middle of the stream.

MID¹-SUM-MER, *n.* The summer solstice.

MID¹-WAY, *n.* The middle; *ad.* half way.

MID¹-WIFE, *n.* One who assists at child-birth.

MID¹-WIFE-RY, *n.* Assistance at child-birth.

MID¹-WIN-TER, *n.* The winter solstice, or rather middle of winter in February.

MIEN, *n.* [Fr. *mine.*] Look; air; manner; countenance; external appearance.

MIFF, *n.* Slight resentment; peevishness.

MIFF¹-ED, *a.* Slightly affronted.

MIGHT, (mite,) *pret. and pp.* of MAY.

MIGHT, (mite,) *v. i.* [L. *might*; G. *macht.*] Power; strength of body; force; strength of purpose; strength of affection.

MIGHT¹-I-LY, *ad.* Powerfully; with force.

MIGHT¹-I-NESS, *n.* Power; greatness of strength; dignity.

MIGHT¹-Y, *a.* Powerful; strong; very vigorous.

MIGN-ON-NETTE¹, (min-yo-net¹,) *n.* [Fr.] A plant having the scent of raspberries.

MI¹-GRĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *migro.*] To remove for residence to a distant country or state.

MI-GRĀ¹-TION, *n.* Act of migrating; removal.

MI¹-GRĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Passing to a distant place for residence.

MILCH, *a.* Giving milk.

MILD, *a.* Gentle; calm; soft; mellow; tender; placid.

MIL¹-DEW, *n.* Honey dew; a juice on plants; spots on cloth or paper.

MIL¹-DEW, *v. t. or i.* To affect with mildew.

MIL¹-DEW-ED, *pp.* Affected with mildew.

MIL¹-DEW-ING, *ppr.* Tainting with mildew.

MILD¹-LY, *ad.* Gently; softly; calmly.

MILD¹-NESS, *n.* Gentleness; calmness; softness.

MILE, *n.* [L. *mille passus*, a thousand paces; *passus* being dropped in common usage, the word

became a noun.] A linear measure of 320 rods, 1760 yards, 5280 feet, or 80 chains.

MILE¹-AGE, *n.* Fees for travel by the mile.

MILE¹-STONE, *n.* A stone to mark the distance of a mile.

MIL¹-POIL, *n.* A plant; yarrow.

MIL¹-I-A-RY, *a.* Like millet; very small.

MIL¹-I-TANT, *a.* Fighting; engaged in warfare.

MIL¹-I-TA-RY, *a.* Warrior; suiting a soldier.

MIL¹-I-TA-RY, *n.* Soldiers; troops in general.

MIL¹-I-TATE, *v. i.* To oppose or contradict.

MIL¹-I¹-TIĀ, *n.* National force; train-bands.

MILK, *n.* [A. S. *melce*; G. *milch*; D. *melk*; Russ. *moloko.*] A white liquor drawn from the female of certain animals.

MILK, *v. t.* To draw milk from a cow, &c.

MILK¹-ED, *pp.* Drawn from the breast.

MILK¹-ER, *n.* One that draws milk.

MILK¹-FE-VER, *n.* A fever that attends the first flowing of milk.

MILK¹-I-NESS, *n.* Qualities like milk; softness.

MILK¹-LIV-ER-ED, *a.* Timorous; cowardly.

MILK¹-MAID, *n.* A woman employed in a dairy.

MILK¹-MAN, *n.* A man that carries milk to market.

MILK¹-PAIL, *n.* A vessel used to contain milk.

MILK¹-PAN, *n.* A pan to hold milk.

MILK¹-POR¹-RIDĒE, } *n.* A species of food, com-

MILK¹-POT¹-TAGE, } posed of milk boiled with meal or flour.

MILK¹-SCORE, *n.* A scored account of milk.

MILK¹-SOP, *n.* A feeble minded man.

MILK¹-TOOTH, *n.* The fore tooth of a foal.

MILK¹-WHITE, *a.* White as milk.

MILK¹-WĒ-MAN, *n.* A woman who sells milk.

MILK¹-Y, *a.* Made of or like milk; mild; timorous.

MILK¹-Y-WAY, *n.* A white track in the heavens.

MILL, *n.* [A. S. *mill*; W. *melin*; Fr. *moulin*; L. *mola*; Gr. *μυλος*; G. *muhle*; W. *malu.*] A nominal coin of the United States, the tenth of a cent; an engine or machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles grain and other substances.

MILL, *v. t.* To grind; to stamp coin.

MILL¹-VOG, *n.* The tooth of a wheel in mills.

MILL¹-DAM, *n.* A dam to keep water for a mill.

MILL¹-ED, *pp.* Ground; stamped.

MIL¹-LEN¹-NI-AL-IST, *n.* One who believes Christ will reign on earth a thousand years.

MILL¹-HORSE, *n.* A horse that turns a mill.

MILL¹-POND, *n.* A pond of water for driving a mill.

MILL¹-RACE, *n.* A canal to convey water to a mill-wheel, or the stream.

MILL¹-STONE, *n.* A stone for grinding corn.

MILL¹-TOOTH, *n.* A grinder; a large tooth.

MIL¹-LE-NĀ¹-RI-AN, *a.* Consisting of a thousand years.

MIL¹-LE-NĀ¹-RI-AN, *n.* One who believes in the Millennium; a Chiliast.

MIL¹-LE-NA-RY, *a.* Consisting of a thousand.

MIL¹-LEN¹-NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium.

MIL¹-LEN¹-NI-UM, *n.* The thousand years of Christ's reign on earth.

MIL¹-LE-PĒD, *n.* An animal of many feet.

MIL¹-LE-PĒRE, *n.* A kind of coral full of pores.

MIL¹-LER, *n.* One who attends a mill; an insect.

MIL¹-LERS¹-THUMB, *n.* A small fish.

MIL¹-LES¹-I-MAL, *a.* Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.

MIL¹-LET, *n.* A plant used for food.

MIL¹-LI-A-RY, *a.* Denoting a mill.

MIL¹-LI-NER, *n.* One who makes ladies' caps and hats.

MIL¹-LI-NER-Y, *n.* Head-dresses, hats, ribbons, lace, &c.

MIL¹-ING, *n.* Stamping; coining.

MIL¹-ION, (mil¹-yun,) *a.* Ten hundred thousand.

MIL¹-ION-AIRE, *n.* [Fr.] A man worth a million.

MILL-ION-A-RY, *a.* Consisting of millions.
 MILL-IONTH, *a.* The ten hundred thousandth.
 MILL-RÉA, *n.* A coin in Portugal of the value
 MILL-REE, } of one dollar twenty-four cents.
 MILT, *n.* The spleen; the soft roe of fishes.
 MILT-ER, *n.* A male fish.
 MILT'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Asplenium*.
 MI-MET'-IC, } *a.* Given to aping or imitation.
 MI-MET'-IC-AL, }
 MIM'-IC, } *a.* Imitative.
 MIM'-IC-AL, }
 MIM'-ICK, *n.* One who apes or imitates; a mean
 MIM'-IC, } or servile imitator.
 MIM'-ICK, } *v. t.* To ape; to imitate for sport.
 MIM'-IC, }
 MIM'-ICK-ED, *pp.* Aped; imitated.
 MIM'-ICK-RY, } *n.* Imitation for sport.
 MIM'-IC-RY, }
 MI-NÁ'-CIOUS, *a.* Threatening; menacing.
 MIN'-A-RET, *n.* A small spire or steeple, or spire-
 like ornament in Saracenic architecture.
 MIN'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Threatening; menacing.
 MINCE, *v. t. or i.* To cut or chop into small pieces.
 MIN'-CED, *pp.* Cut into pieces.
 MINCE'-PIE, } *n.* Pie made of mince meat and
 MIN'-CED-PIE, } fruit baked in paste.
 MIN'-CING, *ppr.* Cutting into small pieces; speak-
 ing or walking affectedly.
 MIN'-CING-LY, *ad.* In small parts; with short
 steps.
 MIND, *n.* [A. S. *geminð*; W. *myn*; L. *mens*; Gr.
μενος; San. *mana*.] Inclination; will; desire;
 intention; purpose; design; opinion, as to ex-
 press one's *mind*; memory, as to put one in *mind*;
 the intellectual power of man; the heart or affec-
 tion.
 MIND, *v. t.* To heed; to regard; to attend; to
 obey.
 MIND'-ED, *a.* Disposed; inclined.
 MIND'-ED-NESS, *n.* Disposition; temper of mind.
 MIND'-FUL, *a.* Regardful; observant; attentive.
 MIND'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Attentively; heedfully.
 MIND'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Regard; heedfulness.
 MINE, *a.* Belonging to me.
 MINE, *n.* A pit or place where minerals are dug; a
 subterraneous passage.
 MINE, *v. t. or i.* To dig, to sap; to destroy slowly.
 MIN'-ED, *pp.* Dug; undermined; sapped.
 MIN'-ER, *n.* One who digs mines.
 MIN'-ER-AL, *n.* A substance or body not organic,
 existing on or in the earth.
 MIN'-ER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or impregnated with
 mineral substances.
 MIN'-ER-AL-IST, *n.* One versed in minerals.
 MIN'-ER-AL-I-ZÁ'-TION, *n.* Process of mineral-
 izing.
 MIN'-ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To combine with a metal
 in forming an ore; to impregnate with a mineral.
 MIN'-ER-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Formed into an ore.
 MIN'-ER-AL-IZ-ER, *n.* The substance which min-
 eralizes.
 MIN'-ER-AL-OG'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to mineral-
 ogy.
 MIN'-ER-AL'-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in minerals.
 MIN'-ER-AL'-O-GY, *n.* The science of minerals.
 MI-NER'-VA, *n.* The goddess of wisdom and of
 war and the liberal arts.
 MIN'-GLE, *v. t. or i.* To mix; to blend; to com-
 pound.
 MIN''-GLED, *pp.* Mixed; blended; compounded.
 MIN''-GLER, *n.* One that mingles.
 MIN''-GLING, *ppr.* Mixing; blending; compound-
 ing.
 MIN'-I-A-TURE, *n.* A small likeness; a picture or
 representation in a small compass, or less than the
 reality.
 MIN'-IM, *n.* A dwarf; a note in music; half a
 semibreve.

MIN'-IM-UM, *n.* The least quantity.
 MIN'-ING, *ppr.* Digging into the earth; sapping;
a. designating the business of digging mines, as,
mining districts.
 MIN'-ION, (min'-yun.) *n.* An obsequious favorite;
 a darling; one who gives favors by flattery or
 mean adulation.
 MIN'-ION-LIKE, (min'-yun-like,) } *a.* Finely;
 MIN'-ION-LY, (min'-yun-ly,) } trimly.
 MIN'-ISH, *v. t.* To diminish, [*obs.*]
 MIN'-IS-TER, *n.* An agent; a chief officer in civil
 affairs; an ambassador or envoy; one who performs
 sacerdotal offices; a pastor; messenger.
 MIN'-IS-TER, *v. t. or i.* To give; to supply; to
 yield; to serve.
 MIN'-IS-TER-ED, *pret. and pp.* of MINISTER.
 MIN-IS-TE'-RIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a minister;
 acting in subordination; pertaining to executive
 offices, as distinct from judicial; sacerdotal.
 MIN-IS-TE'-RI-AL-LY, *ad.* In a ministerial way.
 MIN'-IS-TER-ING, *ppr.* Serving as a subordinate
 agent; affording aid or supplies.
 MIN'-IS-TRANT, *a.* Attendant; acting at com-
 mand.
 MIN-IS-TRA'-TION, *n.* Office; function; service.
 MIN'-IS-TRY, *n.* Office; service; agency.
 MIN'-I-UM, *n.* The red oxyd of lead.
 MINK, *n.* A small animal valued for its fur.
 MIN'-NOW, *n.* A very small fish.
 MI'-NOR, *a.* Less; smaller; inconsiderable. *In*
music, less or lower by a lesser semitone.
 MI'-NOR, *n.* A person under the age of twenty-one.
In logic, the second proposition of a regular syl-
 logism; as in the following: every act of injustice
 partakes of meanness; to take money from another
 by gaming is an act of injustice; therefore to take
 money from another by gaming partakes of mean-
 ness.
 MI-NOR'-I-TY, *n.* A state of being under age;
 smaller number.
 MIN'-O-TAUR, *n.* A fabled monster.
 MIN'-STER, *n.* A monastery or cathedral.
 MIN'-STREL, *n.* A singer or performer on instru-
 ments.
 MIN'-STREL-SY, *n.* Acts of minstrels; a com-
 pany of musicians.
 MINT, *n.* The place where money is coined; a plant.
 MINT, *v. t.* To coin, as money; to invent.
 MINT'-AGE, *n.* That which is coined; duty for
 coining.
 MINT'-ER, } *n.* A coiner; one skilled in coining.
 MINT'-MAN, }
 MINT'-MAS-TER, *n.* The superintendent of a
 mint.
 MIN'-U-END, *n.* The number from which another is
 to be subtracted.
 MIN'-U-ET, *n.* A graceful and regular dance.
 MI'-NUS, [L.] A term in algebra denoting sub-
 traction; it is sometimes used for decrease or
 diminution.
 MIN'-UTE, (min'-nit,) *n.* The sixtieth part of an
 hour; note in writing.
 MIN'-UTE, *v. t.* To note in few words.
 MI-NÛTE', *a.* Very small; trifling; exact.
 MIN'-ÛTE-BOOK, (min'-nit-book,) *n.* A book for
 short notes.
 MIN'-UTE-GLASS, (min'-nit-gläs,) *n.* A glass the
 sand of which measures a minute.
 MIN'-UTE-GUN, (min'-nit-gun,) *n.* A gun fired
 every minute.
 MIN'-UTE-HAND, (min'-nit-hand,) *n.* The hand
 that points to the minute on a clock, &c.
 MIN'-ÛTE-LY, (min'-nit-ly,) *ad.* Done every min-
 ute.
 MI-NÛTE'-LY, *ad.* To a small point; exactly.
 MIN'-UTE-MEN, (min'-nit-men,) *n.* Men ready at
 a minute's notice.
 MI-NÛTE'-NESS, *a.* Smallness; exactness.

MI-NŪ-TI-Æ, (mi-nū'-she-e.) *n. plu.* [L.] The least particulars.

MIXN, *n.* A pert wanton girl; a she puppy.

MI-NY, *a.* Abounding with mines.

MI-RAB-FLE DIC-TU, [L.] Wonderful to be told.

MIR-A-ELE, *n.* An act or event beyond the ordinary laws of nature; a wonder. *In theology*, an event contrary to the established course of things, or a deviation from the known laws of nature; a supernatural event.

MI-RAE'-U-LOUS, *a.* Supernatural; wonderful.

MI-RAE'-U-LOUS-LY, *ad.* By miracle; wonderfully.

MI-RAE'-U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being miraculous.

MIR-A-DŌR, *n.* A balcony or gallery.

MI-RAGE', (me-rāzh') [Fr.] An optical illusion on a desert or sandy plain, presenting the appearance of water or elevated objects; a looming.

MIRE, *n.* Deep mud; soft wet earth.

MIRE, *v. t.* To soil with mud; to fix in mud.

MIR-I-NESS, *n.* State of being miry.

MIR-ROR, *n.* A looking glass; a pattern.

MIRTH, (merth.) *n.* [A. S. *mirht.*] Merriment; gaiety; jollity.

MIRTH-FUL, *a.* Merry; gay; jolly; festive.

MIRTH-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a jovial manner; gayly.

MIRTH-LESS, *a.* Having no gaiety.

MIR-Y, *a.* Full of mire or mud.

MIS, *a* prefix, denotes error, mistake, wrong, from the verb *miss*, to go wrong.

MIS-AE-CEPT-A-TION, *n.* A taking in a wrong sense.

MIS-AD-VEN-TURE, *n.* A mischance; ill-luck.

MIS-AD-VIS-ED, *a.* Ill-advised; ill-directed.

MIS-AF-FECT-ED, *a.* Ill-disposed.

MIS-AF-FIRM, *v. t.* To affirm incorrectly. *See FIRM.*

MIS-ĀIM-ED, *a.* Not rightly directed.

MIS-AL-LEGE, (mis-al-lej') *v. t.* To state erroneously.

MIS-AL-LEGA-TION, *n.* Erroneous statement.

MIS-AL-LI-ANCE, *n.* Improper association.

MIS-AL-LY-ED, *a.* Ill-associated; ill-allied.

MIS-AN-THROPE, } *n.* A hater of mankind.

MIS-AN-THROPIST, } *n.* A hater of mankind.

MIS-AN-THROP-IC, } *a.* Having an aversion

MIS-AN-THROP-IC-AL, } to mankind.

MIS-AN-THRO-PY, *n.* Hatred of mankind.

MIS-AP-PLI-CĀ-TION, *n.* Wrong application.

MIS-AP-PLY-ED, *pp.* Erroneously applied.

MIS-AP-PLY', *v. i.* To apply to a wrong person or purpose, as to *misapply* a name; to *misapply* our talents.

MIS-AP-PRE-HEND', *v. t.* To misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense.

MIS-AP-PRE-HEN-SION, *n.* A wrong apprehension of one's meaning, or of a fact.

MIS-AS-CRIBE', *v. t.* To ascribe erroneously.

MIS-AS-SIGN', *v. t.* To assign erroneously.

MIS-AT-TEND', *v. t.* To disregard.

MIS-BE-COME', *v. t.* To suit ill; not to become.

MIS-BE-COM-ING, *a.* or *pp.* Unsuitable; not fit.

MIS-BE-HAVE', *v. i.* To behave improperly.

MIS-BE-HAV-IOR, *n.* Ill-conduct; bad practice.

MIS-BE-LIEF', *n.* False belief; wrong faith; false religion.

MIS-BE-LIEVE', *v. t.* To believe erroneously.

MIS-BE-LIEV-ER, *n.* One holding to a false religion.

MIS-BE-LIEV-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Believing erroneously.

MIS-BE-STŌW', *v. i.* To bestow improperly.

MIS-CAL-CU-LATE, *v. t.* To calculate wrong.

MIS-CAL-CU-LĀ-TION, *n.* Wrong calculation.

MIS-CALL', *v. t.* To name improperly.

MIS-CĀLL-ED, *pp.* Called by a wrong name.

MIS-CALL-ING, *ppr.* Naming improperly.

MIS-CAR-RIAGE, *n.* 1. Unfortunate event of an undertaking; failure. 2. Ill-conduct; improper behavior. 3. The act of bringing forth before the time.

MIS-CAR-RY, *v. i.* To fail of success or of a proper birth; to fail of the intended object; to suffer a defeat.

MIS-CAST', *v. t.* To cast erroneously. *See CAST.*

MIS-CAST', *n.* An erroneous reckoning.

MIS-CEL-LA-NĀ-RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to miscellany.

MIS-CEL-LA-NĀ-RI-AN, *n.* A writer of miscellanies.

MIS-CEL-LĀ-NE-OUS, *a.* Mixed; mingled; consisting of several kinds.

MIS-CEL-LĀ-NE-OUS-LY, *ad.* With mixture or variety.

MIS-CEL-LĀ-NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being mixed.

MIS-CEL-LĀ-NY, *n.* A mixture of various kinds; a collection of various kinds of composition.

MIS-CHANCE, *n.* Ill-fortune; misfortune.

MIS-CHARGE, *n.* A mistake in charging.

MIS-CHARGE, *v. t.* To make a mistake in entry in a book, as an account.

MIS-CHARG-ED, *pp.* Charged by mistake.

MIS-CHIEF, *n.* [old Fr. *meschef.*] Harm; hurt; damage; intentional injury.

MIS-CHIEF, *v. t.* To harm; to injure.

MIS-CHIEF-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes mischief.

MIS-CHIEF-MAK-ING, *a.* Causing harm.

MIS-CHIEV-OUS, *a.* Hurtful; injurious; inclined to do harm.

MIS-CHIEV-OUS-LY, *ad.* Hurtfully; with evil design.

MIS-CHIEV-OUS-NESS, *n.* Evil disposition; hurtfulness; disposition to do harm.

MIS-CHOOSE', *v. t.* To make a wrong choice.

MIS-CHŌS-EN, *pp.* Chosen by mistake.

MIS-CI-BLE, *a.* That can be mixed.

MIS-CI-TĀ-TION, *n.* A false quotation; a wrong citation.

MIS-CITE', *v. t.* To quote erroneously, or falsely.

MIS-CLAIM', *n.* An improper claim.

MIS-COM-PU-TĀ-TION, *n.* False reckoning.

MIS-COM-PŪTE', *v. t.* To compute erroneously.

MIS-CON-CEIT', } *n.* Erroneous conception;

MIS-CON-CEP-TION, } wrong notion or understanding of a thing.

MIS-CON-CEIVE', *v. t.* To have a wrong notion of.

MIS-CON-CEIV-ED, *pp.* Erroneously understood.

MIS-CON-DUCT, *n.* Ill-conduct; bad behavior.

MIS-CON-DUCT', *v. t.* or *i.* To conduct amiss; to mismanage.

MIS-CON-JEC-TURE, *n.* A wrong conjecture.

MIS-CON-JEC-TURE, *v. i.* or *t.* To guess wrong.

MIS-CON-STRU-Ā-TION, *n.* Wrong interpretation.

MIS-CON-STRŪE, *v. t.* To interpret wrong, either words or things.

MIS-CON-STRU-ED, *pp.* Misinterpreted.

MIS-COR-RECT', *v. t.* To correct erroneously; to mistake in attempting to correct another.

MIS-COR-RECT-ED, *pp.* Corrected wrong.

MIS-COUN-SEL, *v. t.* To advise wrong.

MIS-COUN-SEL-ED, *pp.* Wrongly advised.

MIS-COUNT', *v. t.* To count erroneously; to mistake in counting.

MIS-COUNT', *v. i.* To make wrong reckoning.

MIS-COUNT', *n.* An erroneous count.

MIS-CRE-ANT, *n.* An infidel; a vile wretch.

MIS-DATE', *v. t.* To date erroneously.

MIS-DEED', *n.* An evil action; fault; offense.

MIS-DEEM', *v. t.* To judge amiss.

MIS-DEEM-ED, *pp.* Judged amiss.

- MIS-DE-MEAN', *v. i.* To behave ill; to act amiss.
 MIS-DE-MEAN'-OR, *n.* Ill behavior; offense.
 MIS-DI-RECT', *v. t.* To direct to a wrong person or place.
 MIS-DI-RECT'-ED, *pp.* Erroneously directed.
 MIS-DÖ', *v. t.* To commit a fault. *See* Do.
 MIS-DÖ'-ER, *n.* One who does wrong; an offender.
 MIS-DÖ'-ING, *n.* A wrong done; an offense.
 MIS-EM-PLOY', *v. t.* To use to no purpose, or to a bad purpose.
 MIS-EM-PLOY'-ED, *pp.* Employed to no purpose, or to a bad one.
 MIS-EM-PLOY'-ING, *ppr.* Using to no purpose, or to a bad one.
 MIS-EM-PLOY'-MENT, *n.* Ill employment; application to no purpose, or to a bad purpose.
 MIS-EN'-TRY, *n.* A wrong entry in a book.
 MY'-SER, *n.* [*L. miser, miserably.*] An extremely covetous person; a sordid wretch; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty.
 MIS'-E-R-A-BLE, *a.* Wretched; unhappy; mean.
 MIS'-E-R-A-BLY, *ad.* Wretchedly; very meanly.
 MY'-SER-LY, *a.* Very covetous; niggardly.
 MIS'-E-RY, *n.* [*L. miseria; Fr. misere.*] Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind; calamity; misfortune; covetousness.
 MIS-ES'-TI-MATE, *v. t.* To estimate erroneously.
 MIS-FASH'-ION, *v. t.* To shape amiss.
 MIS-FEA'-SANCE, *n.* Trespass; wrong done.
 MIS-FORM', *v. t.* To form amiss; to put in an ill shape.
 MIS-FORM'-ED, *pp.* Ill made or shaped.
 MIS-FOR'-TUNE, *n.* An ill event; calamity.
 MIS-GIVE', *v. t.* To fail in confidence; to give way. *Usually* applied to the heart. *See* GIVE.
 MIS-GIV'-ING, *ppr.* Yielding to doubt or distrust.
 MIS-GIV'-ING, *n.* Failure of confidence; distrust.
 MIS-GOT'-TEN, *a.* Ill-gotten; unjustly obtained.
 MIS-GÖV'-ERN, *v. t.* To govern amiss; to administer unfaithfully.
 MIS-GÖV'-ERN-ANCE, *n.* Ill government; disorder; irregularity.
 MIS-GÖV'-ERN-ED, *pp.* Badly governed; mismanaged.
 MIS-GÖV'-ERN-MENT, *n.* A bad administration; ill management of private affairs; irregularity; disorder.
 MIS-GUID'-ANCE, *n.* Wrong direction.
 MIS-GUIDE', *v. t.* To direct ill; to mislead.
 MIS-GUID'-ED, *pp.* Guided amiss or into error.
 MIS-GUID'-ING, *ppr.* Misleading; guiding amiss.
 MIS-HAP', *n.* Ill chance or accident; cross event.
 MISH'-NÄ, *n.* A collection of Jewish traditions.
 MIS-IM-PRÖVE', (mis-im-proov',) *v. t.* To use to no purpose, or to a bad one.
 MIS-IM-PRÖV'-ED, *pp.* Badly employed; used to a bad purpose.
 MIS-IM-PRÖVE'-MENT, *n.* Ill use; use to bad purpose.
 MIS-IN-FER', *v. t.* To draw a wrong inference.
 MIS-IN-FORM', *v. t.* To give a wrong account to; to communicate an incorrect statement of facts.
 MIS-IN-FORM'-ED, *pp.* Erroneously informed.
 MIS-IN-FORM-A'-TION, *n.* Wrong information.
 MIS-IN-STRUCT', *v. t.* To instruct amiss.
 MIS-IN-STRU'-TION, *n.* Wrong instruction.
 MIS-IN-TER-PRET', *v. t.* To explain erroneously.
 MIS-IN-TER-PRET-A'-TION, *n.* Wrong explanation.
 MIS-JOIN', *v. t.* To join improperly.
 MIS-JUDGE', *v. t.* To judge amiss; to form false opinions or notions.
 MIS-JUDGE', *v. i.* To err in judgment.
 MIS-JUDGE'-ED, *pp.* Erroneously judged.
 MIS-JUDGE'-ING, *ppr.* Judging amiss; forming a wrong opinion or inference.
 MIS-JUDG'-MENT, *n.* Erroneous judgment; a wrong or unjust determination.
 MIS-LAID', *pp.* Laid in a wrong place; lost.
 MIS-LAY', *v. t.* To lay in a wrong place; to lay in a place not recollected; to lose.
 MIS-LAY'-ING, *ppr.* Laying in a wrong place.
 MIS-LEAD', *v. t.* To lead into error; to deceive; to guide into error; to cause to mistake.
 MIS-LEAD'-ER, *n.* One who misguides.
 MIS-LEAD'-ING, *ppr.* Leading into error.
 MIS-LED', *pp.* of MISLEAD. Led into error.
 MIS-LIKE', *v. t.* To dislike; to disapprove.
 MIS-LIKE', *n.* Dislike; distaste.
 MIS-LIK'-ED, *pp.* Disliked; disapproved.
 MIS-LIK'-ING, *ppr.* Disliking; disapproving.
 MIS-MAN'-AGE, *v. t. or i.* To manage ill; to administer improperly.
 MIS-MAN'-AG-ED, *pp.* Ill managed or conducted.
 MIS-MAN'-AGE-MENT, *n.* Bad management; ill or improper management.
 MIS-MAN'-AG-ER, *n.* One who manages ill.
 MIS-MARK', *v. t.* To mark erroneously.
 MIS-MATCH', *v. t.* To match unsuitably.
 MIS-MATCH'-ED, *pp.* Unsuitably matched.
 MIS-NAME', *v. t.* To call by a wrong name.
 MIS-NAM'-ED, *pp.* Called by a wrong name.
 MIS-NO'-MER, *n.* A misnaming. *In law*, the mistaking of the true name of a person.
 MIS-OB-SERVE', *v. t.* To observe inaccurately.
 MIS-OB-SERV'-ED, *pp.* Observed amiss.
 MI-SOG'-A-MIST, *n.* A hater of marriage.
 MI-SOG'-Y-MY, *n.* Hatred of the female sex.
 MIS-O-PIN'-ION, *n.* An erroneous opinion.
 MIS-ORD'-ER, *n.* Disorder; irregularity; we now use *disorder*.
 MIS-ORD'-ER-LY, *a.* Irregularly; in disorder.
 MIS-PER-SUADE', *v. t.* To persuade amiss, or to lead to a wrong opinion.
 MIS-PER-SUA'-SION, *n.* False persuasion; a wrong notion or opinion.
 MIS-PICK'-EL, *n.* An ore of arsenic.
 MIS-PLACE', *v. t.* To place in a wrong place, or on a wrong object.
 MIS-PLAC'-ED, *pp.* Placed wrong.
 MIS-PLEAD', *v. t.* To err in pleading.
 MIS-PLEAD'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of MISPLEAD.
 MIS-PLEAD'-ING, *n.* Error in pleading.
 MIS-POINT', *v. t.* To point erroneously; to err in punctuation.
 MIS-POINT'-ED, *pp.* Pointed erroneously.
 MIS-PRAC'-TICE, *n.* Wrong practice.
 MIS-PRINT', *v. t.* To print erroneously.
 MIS-PRINT', *n.* An error in printing; a deviation from the copy.
 MIS-PRIZE', *v. t.* To value amiss; to undervalue.
 MIS-PRIS'-ION, (mis-prizh'-un,) *n.* Neglect; contempt. *In law*, the concealment of crime, or the commission of something which ought not to be done.
 MIS-PRO-NOUNCE', *v. t.* To pronounce wrong; to speak incorrectly.
 MIS-PRO-NOUNC'-ED, *pp.* Erroneously pronounced.
 MIS-PRO-NUN-CI-A'-TION, *n.* Wrong pronunciation.
 MIS-PRO-PORT'-TION, *v. t.* To err in proportioning.
 MIS-QUO-TA'-TION, *n.* Act of quoting wrong.
 MIS-QUOTE', *v. t.* To quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly.
 MIS-QUÖ'-TED, *pp.* Erroneously cited.
 MIS-RÄTE', *v. t.* To estimate falsely.
 MIS-RE-CI'-TAL, *n.* Erroneous recital.
 MIS-RE-CEIVE', *v. t.* To receive erroneously.
 MIS-RE-CITE', *v. t.* To recite falsely.
 MIS-RECK'-ON, *v. t.* To reckon or compute falsely.
 MIS-RECK'-ON-ED, *pp.* Computed wrong.
 MIS-RECK'-ON-ING, *ppr.* Computing amiss.

MIS-RE-LATE', *v. t.* To relate erroneously, or inaccurately.
 MIS-RE-LÄ'-TION, *n.* An inaccurate account.
 MIS-RE-MEM'-BER, *v. t.* To remember amiss.
 MIS-RE-MEM'-BER-ED, *pp.* Remembered incorrectly.
 MIS-RE-PÖRT', *v. t.* To report erroneously.
 MIS-RE-PÖRT', *n.* A false report or relation.
 MIS-REP-RE-SENT', *v. t.* To represent falsely.
 MIS-REP-RE-SENT'-Ä'-TION, *n.* False representation.
 MIS-REP-RE-SENT'-ER, *n.* One who gives a false account.
 MIS-RE-PÖTE', *v. t.* To have in wrong estimation.
 MIS-RÜLE', *n.* Confusion; disorder; tumult; tumult from insubordination; unjust domination.
 MISS, *n.* A young woman or girl.
 MISS, *v. t.* [A. S. *missian*; G. *missen*; Sw. *missa*; Dan. *mister*.] To err; not to hit; to escape; to fail.
 MISS, *v. t.* To fail to hit; not to succeed; to miscarry; to mistake.
 MISS'-ED, *pp.* Escaped; not hit; omitted.
 MIS'-SAL, *n.* The Romish mass-book.
 MIS-SEEM', *v. i.* To make a false appearance.
 MIS-SERVE', *v. t.* To serve unfaithfully.
 MIS-SERV'-ED, *pp.* Unfaithfully served.
 MIS-SHAPE', *v. t.* To give an ill form to.
 MIS-SHAP'-ED, *pp.* Shaped ill; made deformed.
 MIS-SHAP'-EN, *pp.* Ill-formed; deformed; ugly.
 MIS'-SILE, *n.* A weapon intended to be thrown, as an arrow or bullet.
 MIS'-SILE, *a.* Thrown; that may be thrown.
 MISS'-ING, *ppr.* Failing to hit; discovering to be gone; a. lost; not to be found.
 MIS'-SION, *n.* A sending; legation; persons sent; any number of persons appointed by authority to perform any service.
 MIS'-SION-Ä-RY, *n.* One sent to spread religion.
 MIS'-SION-Ä-RY, *a.* Pertaining to missions.
 MIS'-SIVE, *a.* Sent, or that may be sent.
 MIS'-SIVE, *n.* A messenger or letter sent.
 MIS-SPEAK', *v. t. or i.* To err in speaking; to utter amiss. *See* SPEAK.
 MIS-SPELL', *v. t.* To spell erroneously; to write or utter with wrong letters.
 MIS-SPELL'-ED, } *pp.* Erroneously spelled; spelled
 MIS-SPELLT, } with wrong letters.
 MIS-SPELL'-ING, *ppr.* Spelling wrong.
 MIS-SPELL'-ING, *n.* False orthography; a wrong spelling.
 MIS-SPEND', *v. i.* To waste; to lavish away.
 MIS-SPEND'-ER, *n.* One who wastes or misapplies.
 MIS-SPENSE', *n.* A spending improperly.
 MIS-SPENT, *pp.* Ill spent; wasted.
 MIS-SPOKE', }
 MIS-SPOK'-EN, } *pp.* Ill spoken; uttered amiss.
 MIS-STATE', *v. t.* To state inaccurately.
 MIS-STATE'-MENT, *n.* An erroneous statement.
 MIS-STAT'-ING, *ppr.* Stating falsely.
 MIST, *n.* Rain in very fine drops: that which dims and darkens.
 MIST, *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops.
 MIS-TAKE', *n.* Unintentional error; a slip; a fault.
 MIS-TAKE', *v. i.* To err in opinion or judgment.
 MIS-TAKE', *v. t.* To take wrong; to conceive or understand erroneously.
 MIS-TAK'-EN, *pp. or a.* Used of things, misconceived; misunderstood; used of persons, wrong, being in an error.
 MIS-TAK'-ING, *ppr.* Erring; misconceiving.
 MIS-TAK'-ING, *n.* A mistake; an error.
 MIS-TAK'-ING-LY, *ad.* Erroneously.
 MIS-TAUGHT', *pret. and pp.* of MISTEACH.
 MIS-TEACH', *v. t.* To instruct erroneously.

MIS-TELL', *v. i.* To tell erroneously.
 MIS-TEM'-PER, *v. t.* To temper ill; to disorder.
 MIS-TEM'-PER-ED, *pp.* Ill-tempered.
 MIS'-TER, *n.* A title of address, used for master.
 MIS-TERM', *v. t.* To name erroneously.
 MIS-TERM'-ED, *pp.* Wrongly denominated.
 MIS-THINK', *v. i.* To think erroneously.
 MIS-THOUGHT', (mis-thaut',) *pp.* of MISTHINK; thought amiss.
 MIS-TIME', *v. t.* To adapt the time erroneously.
 MIS-TIM'-ED, *pp.* Ill-timed; done at a wrong time.
 MIST'-I-NESS, *n.* State of being misty; a state of thick rain in very small drops.
 MIST'-TION, *n.* State of being mixed; mixture.
 MIS'-TLE, (mis'-l-,) *v. i.* To rain in fine drops.
 MIS'-TLE-TÖE, (mis'-l-to-,) } *n.* A plant or shrub
 MIS'-LE-TÖE, } that grows on trees.
 MIST'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling mist.
 MIS-TOLD', *pp.* of MISTELL. Erroneously told.
 MIS-TOOK', *pret. and pp.* of MISTAKE.
 MIS-TRAIN', *v. t.* To educate amiss.
 MIS-TRAIN'-ED, *pp.* Trained erroneously.
 MIS-TRANS-LATE', *v. t.* To translate wrong.
 MIS-TRANS-LAT'-ED, *pp.* Erroneously rendered into another language.
 MIS-TRANS-LÄ'-TION, *n.* An erroneous translation.
 MIS-TRESS, *n.* [Fr. *maitresse*; It. *maestra*; L. *magistra*.] A woman who governs or teaches; the female head of a family; a female well skilled in any thing; a woman beloved and courted; a concubine; a term of address.
 MIS-TRUST', *v. t.* To suspect; to doubt; to regard with jealousy or suspicion.
 MIS-TRUST'-FUL, *a.* Suspicious; apt to distrust.
 MIS-TRUST'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Suspicion; doubt.
 MIS-TRUST'-ING, *ppr.* Suspecting; doubting.
 MIS-TRUST'-ING-LY, *ad.* With distrust.
 MIS-TRUST'-LESS, *a.* Not distrusting; unsuspecting.
 MIS-TUNE', *v. t.* To tune wrong; to put out of tune.
 MIST'-Y, *a.* Raining in very fine drops.
 MIS-UN-DER-STAND', *v. t.* To misconceive; to take in a wrong sense.
 MIS-UN-DER-STAND'-ING, *ppr.* Mistaking the meaning.
 MIS-UN-DER-STAND'-ING, *n.* Misconception; disagreement; dissension; sometimes a softer name for *quarrel*.
 MIS-UN-DER-STOOD', *pret. and pp.* of MISUNDERSTAND.
 MIS-U'-SÄGE, *n.* Ill treatment; abuse.
 MIS-USE', *v. t.* To abuse; to treat ill; to use to a bad purpose.
 MIS-USE', *n.* Ill-use; improper treatment; wrong application, as, *misuse* of words.
 MIS-ÜS'-ED, *pp.* Ill-used; ill-treated.
 MIS-ÜS'-ING, *ppr.* Ill-treating; abusing.
 MIS-WED', *v. t.* To wed or match improperly.
 MIS-WED'-DED, *pp.* Improperly wedded.
 MIS-WRITE', *v. t.* To write incorrectly.
 MIS-WROUGHT', (mis-raut',) *a.* Badly wrought.
 MITE, *n.* A very small insect, or piece; a particle.
 MY'-TER, } *n.* A sacerdotal ornament worn on the
 MY'-TRE, } head, by bishops, &c. on certain occasions; figuratively, the dignity of bishops; an angle.
 MY'-TER, *v. t.* To dress with a miter.
 MY'-TER-ED, *pp. or a.* Wearing a miter.
 MY'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Dressing with a miter.
 MIT'-I-GA-BLE, *a.* That can be mitigated.
 MIT'-I-GANT, *a.* Softening; lenient; easy.
 MIT'-I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *mitigo*, from *mitis*, mild.]

- To alleviate; to make less severe; to abate; to temper; to calm; to diminish.
- MIT-I-GĀ-TION, *n.* Alleviation; diminution of any thing painful or calamitous.
- MIT-I-GĀ-TOR, *n.* He or that which mitigates.
- MIT-TEN, *n.* A cover for the hand without fingers.
- MĪT-TI-MUS, *n.* Warrant of commitment to prison.
- MIX, *v. t. pret. and pp.* mixed, or mixt. To unite and blend promiscuously.
- MIX'-ED, *pp.* Mingled; blended; *a.* promiscuous; consisting of various kinds
- MIX'-TION, *n.* A mixing; promiscuous blending.
- MIX'-TURE, *n.* The act of mixing; a mass or compound; the ingredient added.
- MIZ'-MAZE, *n.* A cant word for a maze or labyrinth.
- MIZ'-ZEN, (miz'-n,) *n.* The aftermost of the fixed sails of a ship.
- MIZ'-ZEN-MĀST, *n.* The mast nearest the stern.
- MNE-MON'-IC, (ne-mot'-ie,) *a.* Assisting the memory.
- MNE-MON'-ICS, *n.* The art of memory; the precepts and rules intended to teach the method of assisting the memory.
- MNE-MOS'-Y-NE, *n.* [Gr.] The goddess of memory.
- MŌAN, *v. i. and t.* To mourn; to grieve; to lament.
- MŌAN, *n.* Lamentation; audible grief.
- MŌAN'-ED, *pp.* Lamented; deplored; grieved.
- MŌAN'-FUL, *a.* Sorrowful; expressing sorrow.
- MŌAN'-ING, *pp.* Lamenting; bewailing.
- MŌAT, *n.* A ditch round the rampart of a castle, or other fortified place.
- MŌAT, *v. t.* To surround with a moat.
- MOB, *n.* A tumultuous crowd; a huddled dress.
- MOB, *v. t.* To attack, as a crowd; to harass tumultuously.
- MOB'-BED, *pp.* Attacked by a mob.
- MOB'-BISH, *a.* Tumultuous, as a mob.
- MO-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of motion; fickleness; the populace.
- MOE'-Ā-SIN, *n.* A shoe of soft leather, without a sole.
- MŌ'-Ā-STŌNE, *n.* A dendritic agate.
- MOCK, *n.* Ridicule; derision.
- MOCK, *v. t.* [Fr. *moquer*; Gr. *μωκαω*.] Properly, to imitate; to mimic; to deride; to defeat; to fool.
- MOCK, *v. i.* To make sport, as in jest.
- MOCK, *a.* False; counterfeit.
- MOCK'-ED, *pp.* Derided; illuded; deceived.
- MOCK'-ER, *n.* One that mocks or derides.
- MOCK'-ER-Y, *n.* Derision; ridicule; scorn.
- MOCK'-ING, *pp.* Deriding; insulting.
- MOCK'-ING-LY, *ad.* With derision; in contempt.
- MOCK'-ING-BIRD, *n.* The mocking thrush of America.
- MŌ'-DAL, *a.* Relating to mode or form.
- MO-DAL'-I-TY, *n.* Accidental difference.
- MODE, *n.* [Fr. *mode*; L. *modus*; Sp. and *it. modo*; Ir. *modh*; A. S. *mete*.] Form; method; fashion; manner of existing or being; gradation; state.
- MOD'-EL, *n.* A copy; pattern; mold.
- MOD'-EL *v. t.* To fashion; to shape; to mold.
- MOD'-EL-ED, *pp.* Fashioned; shaped; planned.
- MOD'-EL-ER, *n.* One who shapes; a contriver.
- MOD'-EL-ING, *pp.* Fashioning; forming.
- MOD'-ER-ATE, *a.* Temperate; sober; not violent.
- MOD'-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To allay; to regulate; to govern.
- MOD'-ER-ATE, *ŏ. i.* To become less violent.
- MOD'-ER-ATE-LY, *ad.* Temperately; mildly.
- MOD'-ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Temperateness; mildness.
- MOD-ER-A'-TION, *n.* The state of being moderate; restraint of violent passion; calmness of mind; frugality in expenses.
- MOD'-ER-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who presides at a meeting.
- MOD-ER-A'-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of moderator.
- MOD'-ERN, *a.* [Fr. *moderne*.] Late; recent; new; common.
- MOD'-ERN-ISM, *n.* Something of modern origin.
- MOD'-ERN-IZE, *v. t.* To make modern.
- MOD'-ERN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered modern.
- MOD'-ERN-IZ-ER, *n.* One that renders modern.
- MOD'-ERN-IZ-ING, *pp.* Rendering modern.
- MOD'-ERN-NESS, *n.* Recentness; novelty.
- MOD'-ERNS, *n.* People of modern times.
- MOD'-EST, *a.* [L. *modestus*.] Restrained by a sense of propriety; not bold or forward; diffident; unobtruding; chaste.
- MOD'-EST-LY, *ad.* With diffidence; not boldly.
- MOD'-EST-Y, *n.* A lowly unassuming temper; chastity.
- MOD'-I-CUM, *n.* A small quantity; a pittance.
- MOD'-I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be modified.
- MOD'-I-FI-CĀ-TION, *n.* Act of modifying.
- MOD'-I-FY-ED, *pp.* Varied in form; qualified.
- MOD'-I-FY-ER, *n.* He or that which modifies.
- MOD'-I-FY, *v. t.* To change the form or external properties of a thing; to vary; to moderate.
- MOD'-I-FY-ING, *pp.* Varying the form; qualifying.
- MŌ-DIL'-LI-ON, (mo-dil'-yun,) *n.* In architecture, a kind of bracket.
- MŌ'-DISH, *a.* Fashionable.
- MŌ'-DISH-LY, *ad.* According to the fashion.
- MŌ'-DISH-NESS, *n.* State of being fashionable.
- MOD'-U-LATE, *v. t.* To inflect or vary sounds.
- MOD'-U-LA'-TION, *n.* Act of modulating; inflection, as of the voice in singing.
- MOD'-U-LA-TOR, *n.* That which varies sound.
- MOD'-U-LE, *n.* Representation; measure; size.
- MŌ'-DUS, *n.* A compensation for tithes.
- MŌ'-DUS O-PER-ĀN'-DI, *n.* [L.] Manner of operation.
- MO-GUL', *n.* The prince or emperor of the Moguls in Asia.
- MŌ'-HAIR, *n.* A stuff of goat's hair.
- MO-HAM'-MED-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed.
- MO-HAM'-MED-AN, *n.* A follower of Mohammed.
- MO-HAM'-MED-ISM, *n.* The religion of Mohammed, the Arabian impostor.
- MŌ'-HAWK, *n.* An Indian; a ruffian.
- MOI'-DŌRE, *n.* A gold coin of Portugal, value six dollars.
- MOI'-E-TY, *n.* Half; one of two equal parts.
- MOIL, *v. i. or t.* To toil; to labor; to drudge.
- MOIL'-ED, *pret. and pp.* of MOIL.
- MOIL-ING, *pp.* Laboring; toiling; working with painful efforts.
- MOIST, *a.* Moderately wet; humid; damp.
- MOIST'-EN, *v. t.* To make humid; to wet in a small degree.
- MOIST'-EN-ED, *pp.* Made moderately wet.
- MOIST'-EN-ING, *pp.* Making damp.
- MOIST'-NESS, *n.* Moderate wetness; dampness.
- MOIST'-URE, *n.* Dampness; slight wetness.
- MŌ'-LAR, *a.* Grinding; adapted to grind.
- MO-LĀS'-SES, *n. sing.* [It. *melassa*; and hence spelt *melasses* by many writers.] The sirup which drains from Muscovado sugar when cooling; treacle.
- MOLD, } *n.* [A. S. *moid*. The second is the com-
MOULD, } mon spelling, the first is most desirable.]
Soft earth; a downy concretion; a form or matrix.
MOLD, } *v. t. or i.* To model; to shape; to con-
MOULD, } tract mold.
MOLD'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be molded or shaped.

MOLD'ER, *n.* One who gives shape.
 MOLD'ER, *v. i.* To decay; to perish; to turn to dust.
 MOLD'ER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of MOLDER.
 MOLD'INESS, *n.* A moldy state.
 MOLD'ING, *ppr.* Forming into shape.
 MOLD'ING, *n.* Any thing cast; a projection.
 MOLD-WARP, *n.* A mole that turns up the ground.
 MOLD'Y, *a.* Covered with mold.
 MOLE, *n.* A natural spot; a mound; a pier; a little animal with very small eyes.
 MÖLE'-CAST, *n.* A little elevation of earth made by a mole.
 MÖLE'-CÜLE, *n.* A very minute particle.
 MÖLE'-EY'-ED, *a.* Having small eyes.
 MOLE'-HILL, *n.* A hillock raised by a mole.
 MO-LEST', *v. t.* To disturb; to annoy; to 'disquiet.
 MÖL-EST-A'-TION, *n.* Disturbance; annoyance.
 MO-LEST'-ER, *n.* One who disturbs or troubles.
 MÖLE'-TRACK, *n.* The course of a mole.
 MOL'-LI-ENT, *a.* Softening; assuaging. *Emollient* is more generally used.
 MOL'-LI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be softened.
 MOL'-LI-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of assuaging.
 MOL'-LI-FI-ED, *pp.* Softened; assuaged; appeased.
 MOL'-LI-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which softens.
 MOL'-LI-FY, *v. t.* To soften; to assuage; to appease.
 MOL'-LI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Softening; appeasing; *a.* adapted to mollify or assuage.
 MÖLT, *v. i.* To cast or shed feathers, hair, skin, horns, &c. See MOULT, the common spelling.
 MÖLT'-EN, *pp.* or *a.* Melted; made of melted metal.
 MÖLT'-ING, *ppr.* Casting the hair, feathers, &c.
 MÖLT'-ING, *n.* The act of shedding hair, feathers, horns, &c.
 MOL-LUS'-CA, *n.* A class of animals whose bodies are soft, and without an internal skeleton.
 MÖ'-LY, *n.* Wild garlic.
 MO-LYB-DE'-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to molybdenum.
 MO-LYB-DE'-NUM, *n.* A brittle, and very infusible metal.
 MÖME, *n.* A stupid fellow; a stock.
 MÖ-MENT, *n.* A minute portion of time; importance in influence or effect; weight or value.
 MÖ-MENT-A-RI-LY, *ad.* Every moment.
 MÖ-MENT-A-RY, *a.* Lasting a moment only.
 MÖ-MENT-LY, *ad.* In a moment.
 MO-MENT'-OUS, *a.* Important; weighty.
 MO-MENT'-UM, *n.* Quantity of motion; force in a moving body.
 MON'-A-CHAL, *a.* Pertaining to monks; monastic.
 MON'-A-CHISM, *n.* A monastic life.
 MON'-AD, *n.* An atom; a simple unextended point.
 MO-NAD'-IC, } *a.* Of a monad.
 MO-NAD'-IC-AL, }
 MON'-ARCH, *n.* A king or emperor; sole ruler; he that is superior to others of the same kind.
 MO-NARCH'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a monarch.
 MO-NARCH'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a monarch.
 MO-NARCH'-IC-AL, } arch; vested in a single ruler.
 MON'-ARCH-IST, *n.* A friend to monarchy.
 MON'-ARCH-IZE, *v. i.* or *t.* To play the king; to rule; to convert to a monarchy.
 MON'-ARCH-Y, *n.* A state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a single person.
 MON'-AS-TER-Y, *n.* A house of monks; a convent.
 MO-NAS'-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to monks and nuns; secluded from temporal concerns.

MO-NAS'-TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* Reclusely; in retirement.
 MO-NAS'-TICISM, *n.* Monastic life.
 MON'-DAY, *n.* The second day of the week.
 MON'-E-TA-RY, *n.* Pertaining to money.
 MÖN'-EY, *n.*; *plu.* MONEY. [A. S. *mynt*; D. *munt*; Sw. *mynt*; Dan. *myndt*; Fr. *monnaie*; Ir. *monadh*; Sp. *moneda*; L. *moneta*.] Coin for current use in trade, or a substitute for it.
 MÖN'-EY-BAG, *n.* A bag for holding money.
 MÖN'-EY-BROK-ER, *n.* A broker who deals in money.
 MÖN'-EY-CHANG-ER, *n.* A broker in money.
 MÖN'-EY-ED, *a.* Rich; affluent in money.
 MÖN'-EY-LESS, *a.* Having no money; penniless.
 MÖN'-EY'S-WORTH, *n.* Full value; the worth of a thing in money.
 MÖN'-GER, *n.* A trader; a dealer. Now used only or chiefly in composition.
 MÖN'-GREL, *a.* Of a mixed breed.
 MÖN'-GREL, *n.* An animal of a mixed breed.
 MO-NIL'-I-FORM, *a.* Like a necklace.
 MÖN'-I-MENT, *n.* A mark; image; superscription.
 MO-NI'-TION, *n.* Warning; admonition.
 MÖN'-I-TIVE, *a.* Conveying admonition.
 MÖN'-I-TOR, *n.* One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives instruction and advice in the way of reproof or caution; in schools, a person authorized to look to the scholars in the absence of the instructor, or to notice the absence or faults of the scholars.
 MON-I-TÖ'-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a monitor; containing admonition; conducted or given by monitors.
 MÖN'-I-TÖ-RY, *a.* Instructing by warning.
 MÖN'-I-TÖ-RY, *n.* Admonition; caution.
 MÖN'-I-TRESS, *n.* A female monitor.
 MÖNK, *n.* [Gr. *μοναχος* from *monos*, alone, whence L. *monachus*; A. S. *monc*; Fr. *moine*; Sans. *muni*.] A man who retires from the ordinary temporal concerns of the world, and devotes himself to the services of religion. Monks usually live in a monastery.
 MÖNK'-ER-Y, *n.* A monastic life.
 MÖNK'-EY, *n.* An animal, like the ape and baboon, but with a long tail.
 MÖNK'-HOOD, *n.* The state of a monk.
 MÖNK'-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to monks.
 MÖN'-O-CHORD, *n.* Originally, an instrument of music with one string, but now constructed with two.
 MO-NO-C'E'-Ü-LAR, } *a.* [Gr. *μονος*, and L. *ocu-*
 MO-NO-C'E'-Ü-LOUS, } *lus*.] Having one eye only.
 MÖN'-O-CÜLE, *n.* An insect with one eye only.
 MÖN'-O-DAC'-TYL-IOUS, *a.* Having one toe only.
 MÖN'-O-DIST, *n.* One who writes a monody.
 MÖN'-O-DON, *n.* The sea unicorn, that has a horn, or rather a tusk, projecting from its head.
 MÖN'-O-DY, *n.* A song by one person only.
 MO-NOG'-A-MIST, *n.* One who disallows second marriages.
 MO-NOG'-A-MOUS, *a.* Confined to the first wife.
 MO-NOG'-A-MY, *n.* Restraint to a single wife.
 MÖN'-O-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, only, and *γραμμα*, a letter.] A character used on seals, &c.
 MÖN'-O-GRAPH, *n.* An account of a single thing.
 MÖN'-O-GRAPH'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to a monograph.
 MÖN'-O-LOGUE, *n.* A soliloquy; speech aside.
 MO-NOM'-A-CHY, *n.* A single combat; a duel.
 MÖN'-O-MÄ'-NI-A, *n.* Derangement of a single faculty of the mind, or with respect to a particular subject.
 MÖN'-O-MÄ'-NI-AC, *n.* A person affected by monomania.
 MO-NOP'-A-THY, *n.* Solitary suffering.

MON-O-PET'-AL-OUS, *a.* Having only one petal.
 MON'-OPH-THONG, *n.* A simple vowel sound.
 MON-OPH-THONG'-AL, *n.* Consisting of a single sound.
 MO-NOPH'-YL-LOUS, *a.* Having one leaf only.
 MO-NOPH'-YS-ITE, *n.* One who holds that Christ had one nature only.
 MO-NOP'-O-LIST, *n.* One who monopolizes.
 MO-NOP'-O-LIZE, *v. t.* To engross or purchase the whole; to obtain possession of all the goods of one kind in market for purposes of speculation.
 MO-NOP'-O-LIZ-ED, *pp.* Engrossed.
 MO-NOP'-O-LIZ-ER, *n.* One who monopolizes.
 MO-NOP'-O-LY, *n.* The sole power of vending any species of goods obtained either by engrossing the articles in market by purchase, or by a license from government confirming the privilege. Thus the East India Company once had a *monopoly* of the trade to the East Indies.
 MO-NOP'-TOTE, *n.* A noun having one oblique case only.
 MON-O-SPERM'-OUS, *a.* Having one seed only.
 MON'-O-STICH, *n.* A composition of one verse only.
 MON-O-SYL-LAB'-IC, *n.* Consisting of one syllable only.
 MON-O-SYL'-LA-BLE, *n.* A word of one syllable only.
 MON'-O-THE-ISM, *n.* The belief of one God only.
 MO-NOTH'-E-LITE, *n.* One who holds that Christ had one will only.
 MON'-O-TONE, *n.* Sameness of sound or key.
 MON'-O-TOUS, *a.* Continued in the same tone without inflection or cadence.
 MO-NOT'-O-NOUS-LY, *ad.* With a uniform tone.
 MO-NOT'-O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *μονοτονία*; *monos*, sole, and *tonos*, sound.] Uniformity of tone, or want of inflections of voice in speaking or reading; uniformity; sameness.
 MON'-SIEUR, (*mes'*-seer) *n.*; *plu.* MESSIEURS. [Fr.] Sir; Mr.
 MON-SOON', *n.* A periodical wind, blowing six months from the same quarter: The *monsoons* prevail in the East Indies, and are called also *trade winds*.
 MON'-STER, *n.* An unnatural production, animal or vegetable; one unnaturally wicked or mischievous.
 MON-STROS'-I-TY, *n.* State of being monstrous.
 MON'-STROUS, *a.* Unnatural; huge; strange.
 MON'-STROUS-LY, *ad.* In a shocking manner.
 MON'-STROUS-NESS, *n.* Enormity; uncommonness.
 MON-TAN'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to mountains.
 MONTH, *n.* [A. S. *monath*, from *mona*, the moon; G. *monath*; D. *maand*; L. *mensis*; Gr. *μήν*, a month, from *μην*, the moon.] One revolution of the moon; also the twelfth part of the year; four weeks.
 MONTH'-LY, *a.* Happening every month.
 MONTH'S-MIND, *n.* Earnest desire.
 MON'-U-MENT, *n.* A memorial; a tombstone.
 MON-U-MENT'-AL, *a.* Preserving memory.
 MOOD, *n.* Temper of mind; manner; the form of an argument; style of music; variation of a verb. See *MOOD*.
 MOOD'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Anger; peevishness.
 MOOD'-Y, *a.* Angry; peevish; sad; pensive.
 MOON, *n.* A secondary planet; a satellite of this earth, and revolving round it.
 MOON'-BEAM, *n.* A ray of light from the moon.
 MOON'-CALF, *n.* A monster; false conception; dolt.
 MOON'-EYE, *n.* An eye affected by the moon.
 MOON'-LESS, *a.* Not enlightened by the moon.
 MOON'-LIGHT, } *n.* The light afforded by the
 MOON'-SHINE, } moon.

MOON'-SHIN-Y, *a.* Enlightened by the moon.
 MOON'-STRUCK, *a.* Affected by the moon.
 MOON'-Y, *a.* Having a crescent for a standard.
 MOOR, *n.* A marsh; a fen; a tract of low land, a tract of land covered with heath.
 MOOR, *n.* A native of the northern coast of Africa.
 MOOR, *v. t.* To secure by cables and anchors.
 MOOR'-ED, *pp.* Confined by anchors.
 MOOR'-ING, *ppr.* Confining by anchors.
 MOOR'-COCK, } *a.* A fowl that is found on moors;
 MOOR'-FOWL, } red game; gorcock.
 MOOR'-HEN, }
 MOOR'-GAME, *n.* Grouse; red game.
 MOOR'-INGS, *n.* Anchors, chains, and bridles to keep a ship fast.
 MOOR'-ISH, *a.* Marshy; fenny; pertaining to the Moors in Africa.
 MOOR'-LAND, *n.* A marsh; a cold hilly land.
 MOOR'-Y, *a.* Marshy; fenny; watery.
 MOOSE, *n.* A quadruped; the largest of the cervine kind; the elk of Europe.
 MOOT, *v. t.* To debate; to discuss. The word is applied chiefly to the disputes of students in law who state a question, and discuss it by way of exercise.
 MOOT'-CASE, *n.* A case admitting of dispute.
 MOOT'-ING, *ppr.* Disputing for exercise.
 MOOT'-ER, *n.* A disputer of a mooted case.
 MOP, *n.* A cloth or collection of thrums for cleaning a floor.
 MOP, *v. i.* To wipe with a mop.
 MÓPE, *v. i.* To be dull or spiritless; to be gloomy; to drowse.
 MÓPE, *n.* A dull, stupid person; a drone.
 MOP'-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Affected with dullness.
 MOP'-ISH, *a.* Dull; spiritless; stupid.
 MOP'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Dejection; dullness; stupidity.
 MOP'-PED, *pp.* Wiped with a mop; rubbed.
 MOP'-PET, } *n.* A rag baby; a girl.
 MOP'-SEY, }
 MOR'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to practice or manners, in reference to right and wrong; conformed to rules of right; virtuous; subject to the moral law; supported by the evidence of reason or probability, as *moral* certainty, distinguished from *physical* or *mathematical* certainty, or demonstration: *Moral sense* is the natural sense of right and wrong.
 MOR'-AL, *n.* The meaning or doctrine inculcated by a fable.
 MOR'-AL-IST, *n.* One who teaches morality; a mere moral person.
 MO-RAL'-I-TY, *n.* System or practice of moral duties.
 MOR-AL-I-ZÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of making moral reflections.
 MOR'-AL-IZE, *v. t.* or *i.* To make moral reflections; to render moral; to apply to moral purposes.
 MOR'-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Applied to a moral purpose; rendered moral.
 MOR'-AL-IZ-ER, *n.* One that moralizes.
 MOR'-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making moral reflections.
 MOR'-AL-IZ-ING, *n.* The making of moral reflections.
 MOR'-AL-LY, *ad.* In an ethical sense; honestly; according to moral rules in external deportment.
 MOR'-ALS, *n. plu.* Practice of the duties of life.
 MO-RASS', *n.* [Sw. *moras*; G. *morast*; A. S. *mersc*.] A marsh; fen; low wet ground.
 MO-RASS'-Y, *a.* Consisting of morass.
 MO-RA'-VI-AN, *n.* One of the United Brethren.
 MOR'-BID, *a.* [L. *morbidus*, from *morbus*, a disease, from the root of *morior*, to die.] Diseased; not sound or healthy.
 MOR'-BID-NESS, *n.* A diseased state.
 MOR-BIF'-IC, *a.* Tending to produce disease.
 MOR-BIL'-LOUS, *a.* Measly; of the nature of measles.
 MOR-BOSE', *a.* Unsound; unhealthy.

MOR-CEAU', (mor-so') *n.* [Fr.] A bit; a morsel.
MOR-DA'-CIOUS, *a.* Biting; given to biting.
MOR-DAC'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of biting.
MOR-DANT, *n.* A substance to fix colors.
MOR-DI-CAN-CY, *n.* Biting quality; corrosiveness.
MOR-DI-CANT, *a.* Biting; acrid.
MOR-DI-CÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of biting; corrosion.
MÓRE, *n.* A greater quantity, amount or number.
MÓRE, *a.* The comparative degree of much and of many. Greater in quality, degree, or amount.
MÓRE, *ad.* To a greater degree; further.
MO-REEN', *n.* A stuff used for curtains, &c.
MO-REL', *n.* A black cherry; garden night-shade.
MÓRE'-LAND, *n.* A hilly country.
MÓRE-Ó'-VER, *ad.* Further; besides.
MO-RESQUE', *a.* Done after the manner of the Moors.
MO-RESQUE', *n.* A species of painting or carving in the Moorish manner.
MOR'-IL, *n.* A mushroom full of little holes.
MOR'-IL-LON, *n.* A fowl of the duck kind.
MOR'-I-NEL, *n.* A bird; called also dotteril.
MOR'-I-ON, *n.* A helmet, or casque for the head.
MO-RIS'-EO, } *n.* A dance; the morris dance, or
MÓ-RISK, } the dancier.
MOR'-LING, } *n.* Wool plucked from a dead
MORT'-LING, } sheep.
MORN, } *n.* [A. S. *marne*; Dan. *morgen*; Sw.
MORN'-ING, } *morgon*.] The first part of the day;
the first or early part.
MORN'-ING, *a.* Pertaining to the early part of the day.
MORN'-ING-STÁR, *n.* Venus shining in the morning.
MO-ROE'-EO, *n.* Leather dressed in a particular way; said to be borrowed from the Moors.
MO-RÓSE', *a.* Sullen; sour; peevish; cross.
MO-RÓSE'-LY, *ad.* Sullenly; peevishly.
MO-RÓSE'-NESS, *n.* Sourness; sullenness.
MOR'-PHEW, *n.* Scurf on the face.
MOR'-RIS, } *n.* A Moorish dance, usually
MOR'-RIS-DANCE, } performed with castanets,
tambors, &c.
MOR'-ROW, *n.* [A. S. *morgen*.] The next day after the present.
MORSE, *n.* The sea-horse or walrus.
MOR'-SEL, *n.* A bite; mouthful; small piece.
MOR'-SURE, *n.* A biting; the act of biting.
MORT, *n.* A tune sounded at the death of game; a salmon in the third year.
MOR-TAL, *a.* [L. *mortalis*, from *mors*, death.] Subject to death; deadly; human.
MOR-TAL, *n.* A man subject to death.
MOR-TAL'-I-TY, *n.* Subjection to death; frequent deaths.
MOR-TAL-LY, *ad.* So as to destroy life; fatally; greatly.
MOR-TAR, *n.* A mixture of lime and water; a vessel; a piece of ordnance for casting bombs.
MORT'-GÁGE, (mor'-gáge), *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge.] The state of being pledged; the pledge of goods and chattels as security for the payment of a debt.
MORT'-GÁGE, *v. t.* To pledge or convey in fee, as real estate, for securing a debt.
MORT'-GÁG-ED, *pp.* Conveyed in fee as security.
MORT'-GA-GEE', *n.* One to whom a mortgage is given.
MORT'-GÁG-ER, *n.* One who executes a mortgage.
MORT'-GÁG-ING, *ppr.* Conveying in pledge.
MOR-TIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Bringing death; deadly.
MOR-TI-FI-CÁ'-TION, *n.* A gangrene; humiliation.
MOR-TI-FI-ED, *pp.* Affected by gangrene; humbled.
MOR-TI-FÝ, *v. t. or i.* [Fr. *mortifier*.] To destroy the

vital functions of some part of a living animal; to subdue; to corrupt; to humble or vex.
MOR-TI-FÝ-ING, *ppr.* Destroying organic life; a. tending to humble and abase.
MOR-TISE, *n.* A cut to receive a tenon.
MOR-TISE, *v. t.* To form or to join with a mortise.
MOR-TIS-ED, *pp.* Joined by a mortise and tenon.
MOR-TIS-ING, *ppr.* Joining by a mortise and tenon.
MORT'-MAIN, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, hand.] *In law*, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands; an inalienable estate.
MOR-TU-A-RY, *n.* A gift left at death to a church.
MO-SÁ'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to Moses, the leader of the Israelites from Egypt.
MO-SÁ'-IC, *n.* Work variegated with pieces of glass, marble, precious stones, &c.
MOS'-CHA-TEL, (mos'-ka-tel), *n.* A plant; hollow root, or musk; crow-foot.
MOSQUE, *n.* A Mohammedan house of worship.
MOS'-LEM, *n.* A Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan.
MOSS, *n.* A vegetable growing on trees, &c.
MOSS, *v. t.* To cover with moss by natural growth.
MOSS'-ELAD, *a.* Covered with moss.
MOSS'-GRÓWN, *a.* Overgrown with moss.
MOSS'-I-NESS, *n.* State of being covered with moss.
MOSS'-TROOP-ER, *n.* A robber; a bandit.
MOSS'-Y, *a.* Overgrown or shaded with moss.
MÓST, *a.* Superlative of *more*, greatest in number or quantity.
MÓST, *n.* The greatest number or quantity.
MÓST, *ad.* In the greatest degree.
MOS'-TIC, *n.* A painter's stick to support the hand.
MÓST'-JY, *ad.* For the greatest part; usually.
MÓTE, *n.* A very small particle; a spot.
MÓTE, for *mought* or *must*, [obs.].
MOTH, *n.* A small insect that eats cloth.
MOTH'-EAT, *v. t.* To eat or prey upon.
MOTH'-EAT-EN, *a.* Eaten by moths. See **EATEN**.
MÓTH'-ER, *n.* [A. S. *moder*; L. *mater*; Sans. *ma-da*; Russ. *mat*; Fr. *mere*.] A female parent; that which has produced any thing; a slimy substance in vinegar.
MÓTH'-ER, *a.* Native; natural; vernacular.
MÓTH'-ER, *v. i. or t.* To concrete; to adopt.
MÓTH'-ER-ED, *pp.* Concreted; adopted.
MÓTH'-ER-HOOD, *n.* The state of a mother.
MÓTH'-ER-IN-LAW, *n.* The mother of a husband or wife.
MÓTH'-ER-LAND, *n.* The land of one's mother or parents.
MÓTH'-ER-LESS, *a.* Having no mother.
MÓTH'-ER-LY, *a.* Like a mother; kind; parental.
MÓTH'-ER-OF-PE-ÁRL, *n.* The shell in which shells are generated.
MÓTH'-ER-WIT, *n.* Native wit; common sense.
MÓTH'-ER-WÓRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Leonurus*.
MÓTH'-ER-Y, *a.* Concreted; slimy.
MÓTH'-Y, *a.* Full of moths.
MÓ'-TION, *n.* Act of changing place; animal life and action; manner of moving the body; gait; military movement; excitement; direction; tendency; effect of impulse; proposal made; proposition offered.
MÓ'-TION, *v. t.* To propose.
MÓ'-TION-LESS, *a.* Having no motion; quiescent.
MÓ'-TIVE, *a.* Causing to move; having power to move.
MÓ'-TIVE, *n.* That which incites to action; reason; cause.
MO-TIV'-I-TY, *n.* Power of producing motion.
MOT'-LEY, *a.* Spotted; variegated in color; composed of different or various parts, characters, or kinds.
MOT'-TO, *n.* An inscription or device.

- MÖULD**, (möld, *n.*) Soft earth; a matrix or form; a spot.
- MÖULD'-ER**, (mold'-er, *v. i.*) To decay or perish.
- MÖULD'-Y**, (mold'-y, *a.*) Covered with concretions.
- MÖULT**, (molt, *v. i.*) To cast feathers, hair, &c.
- MÖUND**, *n.* A bank to fortify or defend.
- MÖUND**, *v. t.* To fortify with a mound.
- MÖUNT**, *n.* [Fr. *mont*; A. S. *mnt.*] A hill; mountain; heap.
- MÖUNT**, *v. i. or t.* To ascend; to rise; to soar; to place on a carriage.
- MÖUNT'-A-BLE**, *a.* That may be ascended.
- MÖUNT'-AIN**, *n.* A high or large eminence rising above the common level of the earth, but of no definite altitude.
- MÖUNT'-AIN**, *a.* Pertaining to a mountain.
- MÖUNT'-AIN-EER**, *n.* A dweller on a mountain.
- MÖUNT'-AIN-OUS**, *a.* Abounding with mountains.
- MÖUNT'-AIN-OUS-NESS**, *n.* Abundance of mountains.
- MÖUNT'-E-BANK**, *n.* [It. *montare*, to mount, and *banco*, bench.] A stage-doctor; a false pretender.
- MÖUNT'-E-BANK**, *v. t.* To cheat; to impose on.
- MÖUNT'-ED**, *pp.* Raised; seated on horseback; placed on a carriage; embellished.
- MÖUNT'-ING**, *n.* An ascent; an ornament.
- MÖURN**, *v. i. or t.* [A. S. *murnan.*] To grieve; to lament; to bewail; to wear the customary habit of sorrow.
- MÖURN'-ED**, *pp.* Bewailed; lamented.
- MÖURN'-ER**, *n.* One who mourns or laments.
- MÖURN'-FUL**, *a.* Sorrowful; lamentable.
- MÖURN'-FUL-LY**, *ad.* So as to bring or express sorrow.
- MÖURN'-FUL-NESS**, *n.* Sorrow; grief; expression of grief.
- MÖURN'-ING**, *ppr.* Grieving; lamenting.
- MÖURN'-ING**, *n.* Act of sorrowing; dress of mourners.
- MÖURN'-ING-DÖVE**, *n.* A species of dove.
- MÖURN'-ING-LY**, *ad.* With the appearance of grief.
- MÖUSE**, *n.*; *plu.* MICE, [A. S. *mus*; G. *maus*; L. *mus.*] A small well known animal.
- MÖUSE**, *v. i.* To catch mice.
- MÖUSE'-HÖLE**, *n.* A hole where mice enter.
- MÖUS'-ER**, *n.* A cat that catches mice.
- MÖUSE'-TRAP**, *n.* A trap for catching mice.
- MÖUTH**, *n.* [A. S. *muþ.*] The aperture of an animal for eating and speaking; an entrance or opening, as of a jar; the part of a river by which its waters are discharged into the ocean or lake; the instrument of speaking, as, the story is in every one's mouth; the principal speaker.
- MÖUTH**, *v. t. or i.* To utter with a full affected voice.
- MÖUTH'-ED**, *pp.* Uttered with a swelling affected voice. *Hard-mouthed*, as a horse not obedient to the bit. *Mealy-mouthed*, reserved in speaking. *Foul-mouthed*, reproachful or obscene.
- MÖUTH'-FUL**, *n.* As much as the mouth holds.
- MÖUTH'-ING**, *ppr.* Uttering with affected fullness of sound.
- MÖUTH'-ING**, *n.* A full, affected utterance.
- MÖUTH'-LESS**, *a.* Having no mouth.
- MÖUTH'-PIECE**, *n.* Piece of an instrument for the mouth; one who speaks for another.
- MÖV'-A-BLE**, *a.* That can be moved; that may or does change from one time to another, as a *movable* feast.
- MÖV'-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Mobility; capableness of motion.
- MÖV'-ABLES**, *n. plu.* Goods; furniture, &c.
- MÖV'-A-BLY**, *ad.* So that it can be moved.
- MÖVE**, (moov, *v. i.*) [L. *moveo*; It. *muovere*; Sp. *mover.*] To impel; to carry, convey or draw from one place to another; to excite to action; to persuade; to excite tenderness; to shake; to propose.
- MÖVE**, *v. i.* To change place; to stir; to walk; to march; to tremble.
- MÖVE**, *n.* The act of moving, as in chess.
- MÖV'-ED**, *pp.* Stirred; impelled; affected.
- MÖV'-ER**, *n.* One that moves or makes a proposal.
- MÖVE'-MENT**, *n.* Motion; change of place; excitement; agitation.
- MÖV'-ING**, *ppr.* Stirring; walking; impelling; a. exciting or adapted to excite the passions; pathetic.
- MÖV'-ING-LY**, *ad.* Feelingly; so as to excite passion.
- MÖW**, *n.* [A. S. *moove.*] A pile of hay in a barn.
- MÖW'-BURN**, *v. i.* To heat and ferment in a barn.
- MÖW**, *v. t.* [A. S. *mawan.*] To pile in a heap in a barn.
- MÖW'-ED**, *pp.* Laid in a mow.
- MÖW'-ING**, *ppr.* Laying in a heap.
- MÖW**, *v. t. pret. and pp.* mowed; *pp.* mowed; *möwn.* To cut with a scythe; to level; to destroy.
- MÖW'-ED**, *pp.* Cut with a scythe.
- MÖW'-ER**, *n.* One who mows or cuts grass.
- MÖW'-ING**, *ppr.* Cutting with a scythe.
- MÖW'-ING**, *n.* Land from which grass is cut.
- MÖWN**, *pp.* of Mow.
- MÖCH**, *a.* Great in quantity; long in duration; many in number.
- MÖCH**, *n.* A great quantity.
- MÖCH**, *ad.* In a great degree; often or long; used in qualifying *adjectives* of the *comparative degree*, as, much stronger.
- MÖ'-CID**, *a.* Musty; moldy; slimy.
- MÖ'-CID-NESS**, *n.* Mustiness; moldiness.
- MÖ'-CI-LAGE**, *n.* A slimy substance of vegetables.
- MÖ'-CI-LAG'-IN-OUS**, *a.* Slimy; ropy; viscous.
- MÖCK**, *n.* A mass of moist vegetable matter; dung.
- MÖCK**, *v. t.* [L. *mucüs*; A. S. *meoz.*] To manure with muck. To run a muck, is to run madly and attack all we meet.
- MÖCK'-ED**, *pp.* Manured with muck.
- MÖCK'-HILL**, *n.* A dunghill.
- MÖCK'-I-NESS**, *n.* Filthiness; dirtiness; wetness.
- MÖCK'-LE**, *a.* Much.
- MÖCK'-WORM**, *n.* A worm in muck; a miser.
- MÖCK'-Y**, *a.* Full of muck; filthy.
- MÖ'-COUS**, *a.* Slimy; viscous.
- MÖ'-CRO-NATED**, *a.* Narrowed to a point.
- MÖ'-CU-LENT**, *a.* Slimy; moist and moderately viscous.
- MÖ'-CUS**, *n.* A viscid fluid secreted by a membrane.
- MÖD**, *n.* Wet earth; slime; mire.
- MÖD**, *v. t.* To make foul with mud; to stir the sediment in liquors.
- MÖD'-DI-LY**, *ad.* With foul mixture.
- MÖD'-DI-NESS**, *n.* State of being muddy.
- MÖD'-DLE**, *v. t.* To make half drunk; to stupefy.
- MÖD'-DLED**, *pp.* Made half drunk; stupefied.
- MÖD'-DI-ED**, *pp.* Made turbid; soiled with mud.
- MÖD'-DY**, *a.* Foul; dirty; turbid; heavy.
- MÖD'-DY**, *v. t.* To soil with mud; to make foul.
- MÖD'-DY-HEAD'-ED**, *a.* Having a dull understanding.
- MÖD'-SILL**, *n.* In bridges, the sill that lies on the bottom of a river, or lake.
- MÖD'-WALL**, *n.* A wall made of mud.
- MÖD'-WÖRT**, *n.* A species of water plantain.
- MÖ-EZ'-ZIN**, *n.* A Mohammedan cryer of the house of prayer.
- MÖFF**, *n.* [Dan. *muff.*] A cover of skin and fur for the hands.
- MÖF'-FIN**, *n.* A delicate light cake.
- MÖF'-FLE**, *n.* A chemical vessel.
- MÖF'-FLE**, *v. t.* To cover close; to blindfold.
- MÖF'-FLED**, *pp.* Covered; concealed; involved.
- MÖF'-FLER**, *n.* A kind of cover for the face.
- MÖF'-FLING**, *ppr.* Covering close; involving
- MÖF'-FLON**, *n.* The wild sheep, or musmon.
- MÖF'-TI**, *n.* A Mohammedan high priest.

MUG, *n.* A cup or vessel for drink.
 MUG'-GISH, } *a.* Moist; damp; close; warm and
 MUG'-GY, } unelastic, as *muggy* air.
 MUG'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Artemisia*.
 MU-LAT'-TO, *n.* [*Sp. mulato*; *L. mulus*.] A person that is the offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.
 MUL-BER-RY, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
 MULCH, *n.* Half rotten straw.
 MULET, *n.* A fine; penalty for an offense.
 MULET, *v. t.* To fine; to punish by a fine.
 MULET'-U-A-RY, *a.* Imposing a pecuniary penalty.
 MŪLE, *n.* [*L. mulus*.] An animal or plant of a mongrel kind, the produce of different species.
 MU-LE-TEER', *n.* A driver or keeper of mules.
 MU-LI-EB'-RI-TY, *n.* Womanhood; effeminacy.
 MŪL'-ISH, *a.* Like a mule; stubborn; sullen.
 MULL, *v. t.* To spice and sweeten wine.
 MULL'-ED, *pp.* Heated and sweetened.
 MUL'-LEN, } *n.* A plant, called in German, *wool*
 MUL'-LEIN, } *plant*.
 MUL'-LER, *n.* A stone for grinding colors.
 MUL'-LET, *n.* A fish, excellent for the table.
 MUL'-LI-GRUBS, *n.* Sullenness, [*low*.]
 MULL'-ION, *n.* A division in a window frame.
 MULT-AN''-GU-LAR, *a.* Having many angles.
 MUL-TI-CAP'-SU-LAR, *a.* Having many capsules.
 MUL-TI-FA'-RI-OUS, *a.* Having great variety.
 MUL-TI-FA'-RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* In various ways.
 MUL-TI-FA'-RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Great diversity.
 MUL-TI-FID, *a.* Having many divisions.
 MUL-TIF'-LO-ROUS, *a.* Having many flowers.
 MUL-TI-FORM, *a.* Having many shapes.
 MUL-TI-FORM'-I-TY, *n.* Diversity of forms, shapes, or appearances.
 MUL-TI-LAT'-ER-AL, *a.* Having many sides.
 MUL-TI-LIN'-E-AL, *a.* Having many lines.
 MUL-TI-LOE'-U-LAR, *a.* Having many cells.
 MUL-TI-NŌ'-MI-AL, *a.* Having many terms.
 MUL-TIP'-A-ROUS, *a.* Bearing many at a birth.
 MUL-TIP'-AR-TYTE, *a.* Divided into many parts.
 MUL-TI-PED, *n.* An insect with many feet.
 MUL-TI-PLE, *n.* The number which contains others a certain number of times. *In arithmetic*, a common multiple of two or more numbers contains each of them a certain number of times exactly.
 MUL-TI-PLEX, *a.* Many-fold.
 MUL-TI-PLI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be multiplied.
 MUL-TI-PLI-CAND', *n.* A number to be multiplied.
 MUL-TI-PLI-CATE, *a.* Consisting of many.
 MUL-TI-PLI-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of multiplying.
 MUL-TIP'-LI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to multiply.
 MUL-TI-PLI-CA'-TOR, *n.* A multiplier.
 MUL-TI-PLIC'-I-TY, *n.* A great variety.
 MUL-TI-PLI-ED, *pp.* Increased in numbers.
 MUL-TI-PLI-ER, *n.* He or the number that multiplies.
 MUL-TI-PLĪ, *v. t. or i.* [*L. multiplico*.] To make more by natural generation. *In arithmetic*, to increase any given number as many times as there are units in any other given number; to increase in numbers.
 MUL-TI-PLĪ-ING, *pp.* Increasing in numbers.
 MUL-TIP'-O-TENT, *a.* Having manifold powers.
 MUL-TI-PRES'-ENCE, *n.* The being present in many places at once.
 MUL-TI-SIL'-I-QUOUS, *a.* Having many pods.
 MUL-TIS'-O-NOUS, *a.* Having many sounds.
 MUL-TI-TUDE, *n.* [*L. multitudo*.] A great number; a crowd.
 MUL-TI-TŪ'-DIN-OUS, *a.* Numerous; manifold.
 MUL-TI-VALVE, }
 MUL-TI-VALV'-U-LAR, } *a.* Having many valves.

MUL-TIV-ER-SANT, *a.* Assuming many forms; protean.
 MUL-TOE'-U-LAR, *a.* Having many eyes.
 MUL-TUM IN PAR'-VO, [*L.*] Much in a small compass.
 MŪL'-TŪRE, *n.* A grinding; toil; emolument.
 MUM, *n.* A species of malt liquor; *a.* silent; an exclamation, be silent! hush!
 MUM'-BLE, *v. i. or t.* To mutter; to speak indistinctly.
 MUM'-BLED, *pret. and pp.* of MUMBLE.
 MUM'-BLER, *n.* One that mutters or speaks low.
 MUM'-BLING, *pp.* Muttering a low sound.
 MUM'-BLING-LY, *ad.* With a low indistinct sound.
 MUMM, *v. t.* [*Dan. mumme*, a mask.] To mask; to sport in disguise.
 MUM'-MER, *n.* One who makes sport in a mask.
 MUM'-MER-Y, *n.* Sport in masks, farcical show.
 MUM'-MY, *n.* [*It. mummia*.] A dead human body embalmed and dried after the manner of the Egyptians.
 MUMP, *v. t.* To nibble; to bite quick; to beg.
 MUMP'-ER, *n.* A beggar.
 MUMP'-ING, *pp.* Begging; cheating; begging with false pretense.
 MUMP'-ISH, *a.* Grum; sullen; cross.
 MUMPS, *n.* A disease of the neck; sullenness.
 MUNCH, *v. t. or i.* To eat fast and much.
 MUNCH'-ED, *pp.* Chewed eagerly by great mouthfuls.
 MUNCH'-ER, *n.* One that eats eagerly.
 MUNCH'-ING, *pp.* Chewing by great mouthfuls.
 MUN'-DANE, *a.* Belonging to this world.
 MUN-DI-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* The act of cleansing.
 MUN'-DI-FĪ, *v. t.* To make clean.
 MUN'-GREL. See MONGREL.
 MU-NIC'-I-PAL, *a.* Belonging to a city or state.
 MU-NIC'-I-PAL'-I-TY, *n.* A district or its people.
 MU-NIF'-I-CENCE, *n.* [*L. munificentia*.] Liberty; generosity; to constitute *munificence*, the act of conferring must be free, and proceed from generous motives.
 MU-NIF'-I-CENT, *a.* Liberal; generous.
 MU-NIF'-I-CENT-LY, *ad.* In a liberal manner.
 MU'-NI-MENT, *n.* Fortification for defense.
 MU-NI'-TION, *n.* Ammunition; provisions.
 MŪ'-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to a wall; *mural crown*, among the *Romans*, a golden crown bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place.
 MUR'-DER, *n.* [*A. S. morther*, from *morth*, death.] The killing of a human being with premeditated malice.
 MUR'-DER, *v. t.* To kill a human being with premeditated malice.
 MUR'-DER-ED, *pp.* Killed unlawfully with malice premeditated.
 MUR'-DER-ER, *n.* One guilty of murder.
 MUR'-DER-OUS, *a.* Guilty of murder; bloody.
 MUR'-DER-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a murderous manner.
 MŪ'-RI-ATE, *n.* A salt formed by muriatic acid with a base.
 MŪ-RI-AT'-IC, *a.* Having the nature of brine; having the nature of muriatic acid.
 MŪ'-RINE, *a.* Pertaining to mice.
 MURK'-Y, *a.* [*Dan. mark*.] Dark; gloomy; cloudy.
 MUR'-MUR, *v. i.* To mutter; to complain; to purl.
 MUR'-MUR, *n.* Complaint; a purling sound.
 MUR'-MUR-ED, *pret. and pp.* of MURMUR.
 MUR'-MUR-ER, *n.* One who mutters or complains.
 MUR'-MUR-ING, *pp.* Complaining; purling.
 MUR'-MUR-ING-LY, *ad.* With complaints.
 MUR'-MUR-OUS, *a.* Exciting complaints.
 MUR'-RAIN, (*mur-rin*), *n.* [*Sp. morrina*, a disease among cattle; *L. morior*, to die.] A plague among cattle.

- MUS'-CA-DEL, } *n.* A rich wine; a grape.
 MUS-CAT' }
 MUS'-CAT-EL, *n.* A rich wine; a pear.
 MUS'-CA-DINE, *n.* A rich wine; a pear.
 MUS'-CLE, *n.* An organ of motion in animals; a bivalvular shell fish.
 MUS'-COID, *n.* A moss-like plant.
 MUS-CO-VÁ-DO, *n.* Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are obtained by refining.
 MUS'-CU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to muscles, strong, vigorous.
 MUS-CU-LAR'-ITY, *n.* State of being muscular.
 MUS'-CU-LOUS, *a.* Full of muscles; brawny.
 MUSE, *n.* Deity of poetry; deep thought.
 MUSE, *v. t.* To think on; to meditate on.
 MUSE, *v. i.* To ponder; to study in silence.
 MUSE'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of Muse.
 MUSE'-FUL, *a.* Silently thoughtful; to be absent in mind.
 MUSE'-LESS, *a.* Disregarding poetry.
 MUS'-ER, *n.* One that thinks closely.
 MU-SE'-UM, *n.* A cabinet of curiosities.
 MUSH, *n.* A food of maize-meal and water boiled.
 MUSH'-ROOM, *n.* A name of numerous plants; an upstart.
 MÚ'-SIC, *n.* [*L. musica*; *Gr. μουσική*] Melody or harmony; science of harmonical sounds or theoretical music; the art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear, or practical music; any entertainment consisting in melody or harmony; order; harmony of revolution. Music is *vocal* or *instrumental*. *Vocal music* is the melody of a single voice, or the harmony of two or more voices in concert. *Instrumental music* is that produced by one or more instruments. The *music of the spheres*, the harmony supposed to be produced by the movements of the celestial orbs.
 MÚ'-SIC-AL, *a.* Melodious; harmonious; pleasing.
 MÚ'-SIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a harmonious manner.
 MÚ'-SIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Harmoniousness; melody.
 MÚ'-SIC-BOOK, *n.* A book of tunes.
 MÚ'-SI'-CIAN, *n.* One skilled in music.
 MÚ'-SIC-MÁS-TER, *n.* One who teaches music.
 MUSK, *n.* [*L. muscus*] An animal and a strong scented substance procured from it.
 MUSK, *v. t.* To perfume with musk.
 MUSK'-EAT, *n.* The animal from which musk is taken.
 MUS'-KET, *n.* A species of fire-arms.
 MUS-KET-EER', *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.
 MUS'-QUE'-TO, (*mus'-ke-to*), *n.* A small annoying insect.
 MUS-KET-OON', *n.* A short thick musket.
 MUSK'-I-NESS, *n.* Scent of the musk.
 MUSK'-MEL-ON, *n.* A delicate fruit.
 MUSK'-OX, *n.* An animal about Hudson's bay.
 MUSK'-RAT, *n.* A water rat.
 MUSK'-ROSE, *n.* A fragrant rose.
 MUSK'-Y, *a.* Like musk; fragrant.
 MUS'-QUASH, *n.* An animal that lives on the banks of a river.
 MUS'-LIN, *n.* A fine cotton cloth.
 MUS'-LIN, *a.* Made of muslin, as a *muslin* gown.
 MUS-LIN-ET', *n.* A coarse cotton cloth.
 MUS'-MON, *n.* A wild sheep.
 MUS'-ROLE, *n.* The nose-band of a bride.
 MUS'-SUL-MAN, *n.*; *plu.* MUSSULMANS. A Mohammedan.
 MUST, *v. i.* To be obliged; to be morally fit; *used as an auxiliary verb, and has no variation to express person, time or number.*
 MUST, *v. i.* To grow moldy and fetid.
 MUST, *n.* New wine unfermented.
 MUS-TÁCHE', *n.* Long hair on the upper lip.
 MUS'-TARD, *n.* A plant, and its pungent seeds.
- MUS-TEE', } *n.* A person of a mixed breed in the
 MES-TEE', } West Indies.
 MUS'-TER, *v. t. or i.* [*G. mustern*; *L. monstro*, to show.] To assemble; to review.
 MUS'-TER, *n.* A review; collection; register of forces.
 MUS'-TER-ED, *pp.* Assembled; paraded; reviewed.
 MUS'-TER-RÓLL, *n.* A list of forces.
 MUS'-TI-LY, *ad.* With a musty smell; sourly.
 MUS'-TI-NESS, *n.* Moldiness; fetidness; damp foulness.
 MUS'-TY, *a.* Moldy; fetid; ill-flavored.
 MU-TA-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* Changeableness; insta-
 MU'-TA-BLE-NESS, } bility; unsettled state.
 MU'-TA-BLE, *a.* Changeable; fickle; inconstant.
 MU-TÁ'-TION, *n.* Change; alteration, either in form or qualities.
 MUTE, *a.* Dumb; silent; speechless.
 MUTE, *n.* 1. One who is silent. 2. A silent letter. 3. *In Turkey*, a dumb officer that acts as executioner. 4. *In England*, one employed by undertakers to stand before a house in which there is a corpse.
 MUTE, *v. i.* To eject the contents of the bowels, as a fowl.
 MUTE'-LY, *ad.* Dumbly; silently.
 MUTE'-NESS, *n.* Dumbness; silence.
 MÚ'-TI-LÁTE, *v. t.* To cut off, as a limb; to maim.
 MÚ'-TI-LÁ-TED, *pp.* Deprived of a limb.
 MU-TI-LÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of depriving of a limb.
 MÚ'-TI-LÁ-TOR, *n.* One who mutilates.
 MU-TI-NEER', *n.* One who opposes order in the army or navy.
 MÚ'-TI-NOUS, *a.* Seditious; disorderly; disposed to resist authority.
 MÚ'-TI-NOUS-LY, *ad.* Seditiously.
 MÚ'-TI-NIED, *pret.* and *pp.* of MUTINY.
 MÚ'-TI-NY, *n.* An insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders.
 MÚ'-TI-NY, *v. i.* To rise against authority in the army or navy.
 MUT'-TER, *v. i. or t.* To speak low; to grumble.
 MUT'-TER-ED, *pp.* Uttered with a low voice.
 MUT'-TER-ER, *n.* A grumbler; a murmurer.
 MUT'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Murmuring; grumbling.
 MUT'-TER-ING, *n.* A grumbling, or murmuring.
 MUT'-TER-ING-LY, *ad.* With indistinct utterance.
 MUT'-TON, (*mut'-tn.*) *n.* Flesh of sheep; a sheep.
 MUT'-TON-FIST, *n.* A large, coarse, red hand.
 MÚ'-TU-AL, *a.* Reciprocal; acting in return.
 MÚ'-TU-AL'-I-TY, *n.* Reciprocation; interchange.
 MÚ'-TU-AL-LY, *ad.* Reciprocally; in return.
 MÚ'-TULE, *n.* A square modillion.
 MUZ'-ZLE, *v. t.* To fasten the mouth of; to prevent biting or eating.
 MUZ'-ZLE, *n.* A mouth; a fastening for the mouth.
 MUZ'-ZLED, *pp.* Fastened at the mouth.
 MUZ'-ZLE-RING, *n.* The ring round the mouth of a cannon.
 MÝ, *pron.* [Contracted from *A. S. migen*.] Belonging to me.
 MÝ-OG'-RAPHY, *n.* Description of the muscles.
 MÝ-OL'-O-GY, *n.* Description of the muscles.
 MÝ'-OPE, *n.* A short-sighted person.
 MÝ'-O-PY, *n.* Short sightedness.
 MYR'-I-AD, *n.* The number of ten thousand.
 MYR-I-O-RÁ'-MÁ, *n.* Literally, ten thousand views.
 MYR'-MI-DON, *n.* A rough soldier; a ruffian.
 MY-ROB'-A-LAN, *n.* A dried fruit of the plum kind.
 MYRRH, (*mer.*) *n.* A gum-resin in the form of drops or globules.
 MYR'-TLE, *n.* A shrub of several species.
 MY-SELF', *a.* compound pronoun used after *I*, and

making emphatically the distinction between the speaker and another person; I; not another.
MYS-TA-GOGUE, *n.* One who interprets mysteries.
MYS-TE'-RI-OUS, *a.* Not easily understood.
MYS-TE'-RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Obscurely; darkly.
MYS-TE'-RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Obscurity of meaning.
MYS'-TER-Y, *n.* [L. *mysterium*; Gr. *μυστήριον*.] A secret; an enigma; trade or calling; a kind of ancient dramatic representation.
MYS-TIC, } *a.* Obscure; secret; hid; invol-
MYS-TIC-AL, } ing some secret meaning; allego-
 gorical.
MYS-TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With a secret meaning.

MYS-TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being mystical.
MYS-TI-CISM, *n.* The doctrines of mystics.
MYS-TIC, *n.* A person who pretends to have intercourse with the Spirit of God.
MYS-TI-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* The act of rendering any thing mysterious.
MYTH'-I-E, } *a.* [Gr. *μυθος*, a fable.] Fabu-
MYTH'-I-E-AL, } lous.
MYTH-O-LOG'-I-E-AL, *a.* Pertaining to fables.
MY-THOL-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in mythology.
MY-THOL-O-GY, *n.* A system of fables.
MY-THOL'-O-GIZE, *v. i.* To explain the fabulous history of the heathen.
MYX'-ON, *n.* A fish of the mullet species.

N.

N is a liquid consonant, having a uniform nasal sound, as in *not*. After *M* it is silent, as in *hymn*.
NAB, *v. t.* To catch suddenly; to seize.
NAB'-BED, *pp.* Caught suddenly.
NA'-BOB, *n.* A deputy or prince in India; a rich man.
NA'-DIR, *n.* The point opposite the zenith.
NAG, *n.* A small horse, or a horse in general.
NA-IAD (nā'-yad), *n.* A water nymph; a deity that presides over rivers and springs.
NA'-IADES, (nā'-yads), *n. plu.* In conchology, a family of fresh water shells.
NAIL, *n.* A claw; a horny substance on the ends of the fingers; an iron pin; a stud; a boss; two inches and a quarter.
NAIL, *v. t.* To fasten with a nail; to stud.
NAIL'-ED, *pp.* Fastened with nails; studded.
NAIL'-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make nails.
NAIL'-ER-Y, *n.* A manufactory where nails are made.
NAIL'-ING, *ppr.* Making fast with nails.
NA'-IVE-TE, (nā'-ēv-tā), *n.* [Fr.] Native simplicity; unaffected plainness or ingenuousness.
NA'-KED, *a.* [A. S. *nacod*.] Having no covering; bare; open.
NA'-KED-LY, *ad.* Openly; plainly.
NA'-KED-NESS, *n.* Bareness; want of covering.
NA'-KER, *n.* Mother of pearl; flatulence.
NALL, *n.* A shoe-maker's awl.
NĀME, *n.* [A. S. *nama*; D. *naam*; G. *name*; Sw. *namn*; Dan. *navn*; Ice. *nafn*; L. *nomen*; Gr. *ονομα*; It. and Port. *nome*; Sp. *nombre*; Fr. *nom*; Pers. *nam*; Sans. *nama*.] That by which a person or thing is called; title; reputation; the letters expressing the sounds by which a person or thing is known or distinguished; remembrance; appearance only; authority. *In grammar*, a noun.
NĀME, *v. t.* To call; to denominate; to mention by name.
NĀM'-ED, *pp.* Called; mentioned.
NĀM'-ING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating.
NAME'-LESS, *a.* Having no name.
NAME'-LY, *ad.* Particularly; that is to say.
NAME'-SAKE, *n.* A person of the same name.
NAN'-KEEN', *n.* A cotton cloth.
NAP, *n.* A short sleep; woolly substance on cloth.
NAP, *v. i.* To sleep a short time; to be careless.
NAPE, *n.* The prominent joint of the neck behind.
NAPH'-THA, (nap'-thā), *n.* A bituminous and very inflammable mineral.

NAP'-KIN, *n.* A towel; a cloth to wipe things.
NAP'-LESS, *a.* Having no nap; threadbare.
NAP'-PI-NESS, *n.* Abundance of nap; the quality of being inclined to take naps.
NAP'-PY, *a.* Having a nap; frothy; spumy.
NĀR-CIS'-SUS, *n.* The daffodil; a plant.
NĀR-COT'-I-E, *n.* A medicine which relieves pain and induces sleep; but which, in poisonous doses, produces stupor and convulsions, and sometimes death.
NĀR-COT'-I-E, *a.* Inducing sleep; soporific.
NĀRD, *n.* Spikenard; an odoriferous plant.
NĀR'-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *narro*.] To tell; to rehearse; to relate; to recite.
NĀR-RA'-TION, *n.* Relation; rehearsal; recital.
NĀR-RA'-TIVE, *a.* Relating particulars.
NĀR-RA'-TIVE, *n.* Story; recital of particulars.
NĀR-RA'-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of narrative.
NĀR-RA'-TOR, *n.* A relator; a reciter.
NĀR'-RŌW, *a.* [A. S. *neara*.] 1. Of little breadth; of little extent. 2. Covetous; not liberal or bountiful. 3. Contracted; of confined views or sentiments. 4. Near; within a small distance. 5. Close; accurate.
NĀR'-RŌW, *v. t. or i.* To contract in breadth.
NĀR'-RŌW-ED, *pp.* Made narrow; contracted.
NĀR'-RŌW-ING, *ppr.* Making less broad.
NĀR'-RŌW-INGS, *n. plu.* The part of a stocking narrowed.
NĀR'-RŌW-LY, *ad.* Closely; nearly; hardly.
NĀR'-RŌW-MIND'-ED, *a.* Illiberal; mean spirited.
NĀR'-RŌW-NESS, *n.* Want of breadth; meanness.
NĀR'-RŌWS, *n. plu.* A narrow passage through a mountain; a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound.
NĀR'-WAL, } *n.* The sea unicorn, or rhino-
NĀR'-WHAL, } ros.
NĀ'-SAL, *a.* [L. *nasus*.] Pertaining to the nose.
NĀ'-SAL, *n.* A letter whose sound is affected by the nose.
NĀS'-CENT, *a.* Beginning to exist; growing.
NĀS'-TI-LY, *ad.* Dirtily; filthily; obscenely.
NĀS'-TI-NESS, *n.* Filthiness; filth; obscenity.
NĀS-TU'-TION, *n.* A species of cross.
NĀS'-TY, *a.* Dirty; very filthy; nauseous.
NĀ'-TAL, *a.* Relating to nativity, or birth.
NA-TAL-I'-TIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to one's birth day.
NA'-TANT, *a.* Swimming; floating on the surface of water, as the leaf of an aquatic plant.
NA-TĀ'-TION, *n.* A swimming; a floating.
NA'-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Enabling to swim.
NATH'-LESS, *ad.* Nevertheless, [obs.]
NĀ'-TION, *n.* [L. *natio*.] A body of people under one government.

BOOK; TŪNE, PULL, USE. € like K; ŌH like SH; Ğ like J; \$ like Z; TH as in thou.

NA'-TION-AL, (nā'-shun-al or nash'-un-al), *a.* Pertaining to a nation; attached to one's nation; public; general; common to a nation; as, a national calamity.

NA-TION-AL'-I-TY, *n.* Love of one's nation; national character.

NA'-TION-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make national.

NA'-TIVE, *a.* 1. Produced by nature; original; born with the being; natural; not acquired; *as, native genius.* 2. Produced by nature; *as, native ore.* 3. Conferred by birth; *as, native rights.* 4. Pertaining to the place of birth; *as, native soil.* 5. Original; that of which anything is made; *as, man's native dust.*

NA'-TIVE, *n.* One born in a place.

NA'-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By birth; naturally.

NA-TIV'-ITY, *n.* Birth; manner of birth; state or place of being produced.

NAT'-U-RAL, (nat'-yu-ral), *a.* [*L. naturalis.*] Pertaining to nature; native; unaffected; illegitimate; according to the stated order of things; not forced; not far-fetched; discoverable by reason.

NAT'-U-RAL, *n.* An idiot; a fool; one born without the usual powers of understanding.

NAT'-U-RAL-ISM, *n.* Mere state of nature.

NAT'-U-RAL-IST, *n.* One versed in natural history.

NAT'-U-RAL-I-ZA'-TION, *n.* Admission to native privileges.

NAT'-U-RAL-IZE, *v. t.* To confer on an alien the rights of citizenship; to adopt foreigners into a nation or state, and place them in the condition of natural-born subjects; to make natural; to adopt; to acclimate; to habituate or accustom.

NAT'-U-RAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Admitted to native rights.

NAT'-U-RAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Admitting to native privileges.

NAT'-U-RAL-LY, *ad.* According to nature.

NAT'-U-RAL-NESS, *n.* Conformity to nature.

NAT'-U-RALS, *n. plu.* What belong to an animal.

NA'-TURE, (nat'-yur), *n.* [*L. and It. natura*, from *L. natus*, born.] Whatever is made; essential qualities; constitution; regular course; natural affection; sort; kind; system of created things.

NAUGHT, (naut), *n.* Nothing; *a.* worthless.

NAUGHT'-I-LY, *ad.* Badly; wickedly; vilely.

NAUGHT'-I-NESS, *n.* Badness; wickedness.

NAUGHT'-Y, *a.* Bad; corrupt; wicked.

NAU'-MA-CHY, *n.* The show of a sea-fight.

NAU'-SEA, (naw'-sheä), *n.* Sickness at the stomach.

NAU'-SE-ATE, (naw'-she-äte), *v. t. or i.* To loathe; to feel disgust.

NAU'-SEOUS, (naw'-shus), *a.* Loathesome; disgusting.

NAU'-SEOUS-LY, (naw'-shus-ly), *ad.* With disgust.

NAU'-SEOUS-NESS, (naw'-shus-ness), *n.* Loathesomeness.

NAU'-TI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to seamen and navigation.

NAU'-TI-LUS, *n.* A shell-fish which extends a membrane for sailing.

NA'-VAL, *a.* Consisting of or belonging to ships.

NAVE, *n.* The middle of a church and of a wheel.

NA'-VEL, (nä'-vl), *n.* [*A. S. nafela*; *G. nabel*; *Sans. nabha.*] The middle of the abdomen.

NA'-VEL-GALL, *n.* A bruise on the back of a horse behind the saddle.

NA'-VEL-STRING, *n.* The ligament that attaches a fetus to the placenta; the umbilical cord.

NA'-VEL-WORT, *n.* A plant resembling houseleek.

NAV'-EW, *n.* A plant; a species of cabbage.

NA-VIC'-U-LAR, *a.* Relating to ships; like a boat.

NAV'-I-GA-BLE, *a.* Passable for ships or boats.

NAV'-I-GA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being navigable.

NAV'-I-GATE, *v. i. or t.* [*L. navigo*, from *navis*, a ship.] To pass on water with ships; to sail.

NAV'-I-GA'-TION, *n.* The act of passing in ships or other vessels, or of managing ships in sailing.

NAV'-I-GA'-TOR, *n.* One who directs the course of a ship.

NA'-VY, *n.* A fleet of ships; ships of war.

NAY, *n.* Denial; refusal.

NAY, *ad.* No; a word of denying or refusal.

NAZ-A-RENE', *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth.

NAZ-A-RITE, *n.* A Jew who professed great purity of life and devotion.

NEAL. See ANNEAL.

NEAP, *n.* The pole or tongue of a cart, &c.

NEAP, *a.* Low, as *neap* tides, which happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon, and are opposed to *spring* tides.

NE-A-POL'-I-TAN, *a.* Pertaining to Naples.

NEAP'-TIDE, *n.* A low tide, opposed to *spring* tide.

NEAR, *a.* Not distant; intimate; close; covetous.

NEAR, *v. t.* To approach; to come nearer.

NEAR, *ad.* Almost; within a little.

NEAR'-LY, *ad.* At hand; closely; sparingly.

NEAR'-NESS, *n.* Closeness; close alliance; covetousness.

NEAT, *n.* Cattle of the bovine or ox kind.

NEAT, *a.* [*Fr. net*; *W. nith*; *L. nitidus*.] 1. Very clean; free from foul matter, as *neat* clothes.

2. Pure; free from impure words, as a *neat* style. 3. Clearly; preserving neatness, as a *neat* woman. 4. Free from tawdry appendages, as a *neat* dress.

NEAT'-HERD, *n.* One who keeps a herd of cattle.

NEAT'-LY, *ad.* Cleanly; nicely.

NEAT'-NESS, *n.* Cleanliness; niceness.

NEB, *n.* Nose; bill; beak of a bird.

NEB'-U-LÄ, *n.* A dark spot; film in the eye; cluster of stars not distinguishable.

NEB-U-LOS'-I-TY, *n.* State of being cloudy or hazy.

NEB'-U-LOUS, *a.* Resembling a collection of vapors.

NEC'-ES-SA-RIES, *n. plu.* Things needful for life.

NEC'-ES-SA-RI-LY, *ad.* From necessity; unavoidably.

NEC'-ES-SA-RY, *a.* That must be; indispensable; needful; acting from necessity or compulsion.

NE-CES-SI-TÄ'-RI-AN, } *n.* One who advocates } the doctrine of philosophical necessity.

NE-CES-SI-TÄTE, *v. t.* To make necessary; to compel.

NE-CES'-SI-TÄ-TED, *pp.* Forced by necessity.

NE-CES'-SI-TOUS, *a.* Very needy; pressed with poverty.

NE-CES'-SI-TOUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme poverty.

NE-CES'-SI-TY, *n.* [*L. necessitas*.] 1. That which must be and can not be otherwise. 2. Irresistible power. 3. Indispensableness. 4. Extreme indigence. 5. Unavoidableness.

NECK, *n.* [*A. S. neca*.] The part which connects the head and trunk of an animal; a narrow tract of land.

NECK'-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth for men's necks.

NECK'-ER-CHIEF, *n.* A cloth for the neck.

NECK'-LÄCE, *n.* A string of beads, &c.

NEC-RO-LOG'-IC-AL, *a.* Relating to an account of the dead.

NEC-ROL'-O-GIST, *n.* One who gives an account of the dead.

NEC-ROL'-O-GY, *n.* A register of deaths; an account of the dead, or of deaths.

NEC'-RO-MAN-CER, *n.* One who foretells events.

NEC'-RO-MAN-CY, *n.* [*Gr. νεκρος*, dead, and *μαντεια*, divination.] The art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead; enchantment; conjuration.

NEC-RO-MAN'-TIC, *a.* Relating to necromancy.

- NEC-RO-MAN'-TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By the black art.
- NEC-ROP'-O-LIS, *n.* A city of the dead.
- NEC'-TAR, *n.* The feigned drink of the gods; any sweet and pleasant beverage.
- NEC-TA'-RE-AN, } *a.* Consisting of nectar, or
NEC-TA'-RE-OUS, } resembling it.
- NEC'-TAR-ED, *a.* Tinctured with nectar.
- NEC-TA'-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a nectary.
- NEC-TAR-IF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing nectar.
- NEC'-TAR-INE, *n.* A fruit of the peach kind.
- NEC'-TAR-INE, *a.* Sweet as nectar.
- NEC-TA'-RI-UM, *n.* The part of a flower that secretes a honey-like substance.
- NEC'-TAR-OUS, *a.* Sweet as nectar.
- NEC'-TAR-Y, *n.* The melliferous part of a flower; the honey cup.
- NEED, *n.* [A. S. *neod*, *nead*.] Want; necessity; poverty.
- NEED, *v. t. or i.* To want; to lack; to require.
- NEED'-FUL, *a.* Necessary; required; requisite.
- NEED'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Of necessity.
- NEED'-I-LY, *ad.* In want; in poverty.
- NEED'-I-NESS, *n.* Want; indigence.
- NEE'-DLE, *n.* [A. S. *neal*; Goth. *nethal*.] A pointed instrument for sewing, and for the mariner's compass; any crystallized substance in the form of a needle.
- NEE'-DLE, *v. i.* To form into crystals in the shape of needles.
- NEED'-LESS, *a.* Unnecessary; not requisite.
- NEED'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Unnecessarily.
- NEED'-LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being unnecessary.
- NEE'-DLE-WORK, *n.* Work done with a needle.
- NEEDS, *ad.* Necessarily; indispensably; generally used with *must*.
- NEED'-Y, *a.* Necessitous; poor; indigent.
- NE'-ER, (nâr.) *ad.* A contraction of never.
- NE-FAND'-OUS, *a.* Not to be named; abominable.
- NE-FA'-RI-OUS, *a.* Abominably wicked.
- NE-FA'-RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* With extreme wickedness.
- NE-GA'-TION, *n.* Denial; *opposed to affirmation.*
In legislation, the right of preventing the enactment of a law.
- NEG'-A-TIVE, *a.* Implying denial or absence.
- NEG'-A-TIVE, *n.* A proposition or word that denies.
- NEG'-A-TIVE, *v. t.* To deny; to refuse; to reject.
- NEG'-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By means of denial.
- NEG-LECT', *v. t.* [L. *neglectus*.] To omit; to let slip; to disregard.
- NEG-LECT', *n.* Omission; slight; negligence; state of being disregarded.
- NEG-LECT'-ER, *n.* One that neglects or omits.
- NEG-LECT'-FUL, *a.* Heedless; disregarding.
- NEG-LECT'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With heedless inattention.
- NEG-LI-GEE', *n.* [Fr.] A gown formerly worn.
- NEG-LI-GENCE, *n.* Habitual omission of that which ought to be done.
- NEG'-LI-GENT, *a.* Heedless; careless; inattentive.
- NEG'-LI-GENT-LY, *ad.* Heedlessly; remissly.
- NE-GO-TIA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being negotiable.
- NE-GO'-TIA-BLE, (ne-gô'-sha-bl.) *a.* That may be negotiated.
- NE-GO'-TIATE, (ne-gô'-shate.) *v. t.* To trade; to treat with; to transfer by assignment.
- NE-GO-TI-A'-TION, (ne-go-she-â'-shun.) *n.* A trading; treaty of business.
- NE-GO'-TIA-TOR, *n.* One who treats or transacts.
- NE'-GRESS, *n.* A female of the African race.
- NE'-GRO, *n.*; *plu.* NEGROES. An African by birth, or a descendant of one, of full blood.
- NE'-GUS, *n.* Wine, water, sugar, and lemon juice mixed.
- NEIGH, (nâ.) *v. i.* To cry as a horse; to whinny.
- NEIGH, *n.* The voice of a horse.
- NEIGH'-BOR, (nâ'-bur.) *n.* [A. S. *nebbur*, a nigh boor, a boor or country man being nigh.] 1. One who lives near another. 2. One who lives in familiarity with another. 3. A fellow-being. 4. A country or nation near.
- NEIGH'-BOR, *v. i.* To live near; to border on.
- NEIGH'-BOR-HOOD, *n.* A place near, or its inhabitants.
- NEIGH'-BOR-ING, *a.* Near; bordering on.
- NEIGH'-BOR-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being neighborly.
- NEIGH'-BOR-LY, *a.* Cultivating familiar intercourse.
- NEI'-THER, *pron.* Not either, no one; *con. nor.*
NEM. CON.; that is, *nemine contradicente*. No one opposing; unanimously.
- NEM'-O-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to a grove.
- NE-O-LOG'-IE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to neology.
- NE-OL'-O-GISM, *n.* A new word or expression; system of new terms.
- NE-OL'-O-GIST, *n.* One who introduces new words.
- NE-OL'-O-GY, *n.* The introduction of new words into a language, or a new system of terms.
- NE'-O-PHYTE, *n.* A new convert; a proselyte.
- NE-O-TER'-IE, *a.* New; modern; of recent origin.
- NEP, *n.* A plant; catmint.
- NE-PEN'-THEE, *n.* A medicine that relieves pain.
- NEPH'-EW, *n.* [Fr. *neveu*; D. *neef*.] The son of a brother or sister.
- NE-PHRIT'-IC, (ne-frit'-ik.) *n.* A medicine for curing diseases of the kidneys.
- NE-PHRIT'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the kidneys; affected with the stone or gravel.
- NE PLUS UL'-TRA, [L.] No further; to the utmost extent.
- NEP'-O-TISM, *n.* Fondness for nephews or relations.
- NEP-TU'-NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.
- NEP-TU'-NI-AN, } *n.* One who holds that the sub-
NEP'-TU-NIST, } stances of the earth were formed from aqueous solution.
- NE'-RE-ID, *n.* *In mythology*, a sea nymph.
- NERVE, (nerv.) *n.* An organ of sensation and motion in animals; a sinew or tendon; strength; firmness.
- NERVE, *v. t.* To give strength or vigor to.
- NERV'-ED, *pp.* Armed with strength.
- NERVE'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of strength; weak.
- NERV'-INE, *a.* Giving strength to the nerves.
- NERV'-INE, *n.* A medicine which operates upon the nerves.
- NERV'-OUS, *a.* Strong; vigorous; robust; pertaining to the nerves; having the nerves affected; possessing or manifesting vigor of mind.
- NERV'-OUS-LY, *ad.* With strength or vigor.
- NERV'-OUS-NESS, *n.* Strength; vigor; the state of being composed of nerves.
- NERV'-Y, *a.* Strong; vigorous.
- NES'-CIENCE, *n.* Want of knowledge; ignorance.
- NESS, *a termination of appellatives*, denoting state, quality; as a termination of names, denoting a promontory.
- NEST, *n.* [A. S. *nest*.] 1. The place or bed formed by a bird for incubation, or the mansion of her young until they are able to fly. 2. An abode or place of residence. 3. A warm close place of abode. 4. A number of boxes.
- NEST'-EGG, *n.* An egg left in a nest.
- NES'-TLE, (nes'-l.) *v. i.* To lie close; to move about in one's seat.
- NES'-TLED, *pret. and pp.* of NESTLE.
- NEST'-LING, *n.* A bird just hatched.
- NET, *n.* An instrument for catching fish and fowls.
- NET, *v. t.* To make net work; to knot.

NET, *a.* Neat; clear of all charges; it is also written *nett*.
 NET, *v. t.* To produce in clear profit.
 NETH-ER, *a.* Lower; belonging to the lower regions.
 NETH-ER MOST, *a.* Lowest, as nethermost abyss.
 NET-TING, *ppr.* Forming net work.
 NET-TING, *n.* A complication of net work.
 NET-TLE, *n.* A plant whose prickles fret the skin.
 NET-TLE, *v. t.* To sting; to vex; to provoke.
 NET-TLED, *pp.* Fretted; irritated; stung.
 NET-TLER, *n.* One who frets or provokes.
 NET-TLING, *ppr.* Stinging; provoking; vexing.
 NET-WORK, *n.* Complication of threads.
 NEU-RAL'-GI-Ä, } *n.* [Gr.] A pain in the nerves.
 NEU-RAL'-GY, }
 NEU-ROL'-O-GY, *n.* A description of the nerves.
 NEU-ROT'-IC, *a.* Useful in diseases of the nerves.
 NEU-ROT'-O-MY, *n.* The dissection of a nerve.
 NEU'-TER, (nü'-ter), *a.* Not adhering to either party; of neither gender.
 NEU'-TER, *n.* A person who takes no part in a contest. A *neuter verb* in grammar, expresses an action or state confined to the subject, and which is not followed by an object.
 NEU'-TRAL, *a.* Not of either party; indifferent.
 NEU'-TRAL, *n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest.
 NEU-TRAL'-I-TY, *n.* A state of being neutral.
 NEU-TRAL'-I-ZA'-TION, *n.* The act of rendering neuter.
 NEU'-TRAL-IZE, *v. t.* To render neutral; to destroy or render inert the peculiar properties of a body.
 NEU'-TRAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered neutral.
 NEU'-TRAL-IZ-ER, *n.* That which neutralizes.
 NEU'-TRAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering neutral; *a.* adapted to render neutral.
 NEU'-TRAL-LY, *ad.* Without taking sides.
 NEW-ER, *ad.* At no time; in no degree.
 NEW-ER-THE-LESS, *ad.* Notwithstanding that.
 NEW, *a.* [A. S. *neow*; G. *neu*; L. *novus*; Gr. *neos*; Fr. *neuf*; Ir. *nuá*; Hindoo *nava*; Sans. *nava*; Per. *nau*.] Fresh; recent; late; modern.
 NEW-COIN-ED, *a.* Fresh from the mint.
 NEW-EL, *n.* The upright post in a staircase.
 NEW-FANG'-LED, *a.* Newly formed; novel.
 NEW-FANG'-LED-NESS, *n.* Affected fashion.
 NEW-FASH'-ION-ED, *a.* That has lately come into fashion.
 NEW-ISH, *a.* Somewhat new.
 NEW-LY, *ad.* Freshly; lately; recently; with a new form; different from the former.
 NEW-MOD'-EL, *v. t.* To give a new form to.
 NEW-MOD'-EL-ED, *pp.* Made in a new form.
 NEW-MOD'-EL-ING, *ppr.* Giving a new form to.
 NEW-NESS, *n.* Freshness; novelty; innovation; want of practice or familiarity.
 NEWS, *n. sing.* and *plu.* Fresh or novel accounts of events; a newspaper.
 NEWS-BOY, *n.* A boy who carries and circulates papers.
 NEWS-MONG'-ER, *n.* A dealer in news.
 NEWS-PA-PER, *n.* A paper to circulate news.
 NEWT, *n.* A small lizard or eft.
 NEW-TÓ-NI-AN, *n.* A follower of Newton in philosophy.
 NEW-TÓ-NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, or formed or proceeding from him.
 NEW-YEAR'S GIFT, *n.* A present made on the first day of the year.
 NEXT, *a. superlative* of NIGH. Nearest in place, time, or rank.
 NEXT, *ad.* At the time or turn nearest.
 NIB, *n.* A point; the end of a beak.
 NIB, *v. t.* To make or cut a nib.
 NIB-BED, *pp.* Formed with a point.
 NIB-BLE, *v. i.* or *t.* To eat slowly; to bite at.
 NIB-BLED, *pp.* Eaten by little bites.

NIB'-BLER, *n.* One that bites a little at a time.
 NIB'-BLING, *ppr.* Biting a little at a time.
 NICE, *a.* [A. S. *nesc.*] Delicate; fine; accurate; perceiving the smallest differences; scrupulously and minutely cautious; fastidious; squeamish; exact; refined; finical.
 NICE'-LY, *ad.* Accurately; minutely; exactly.
 NICE'-NESS, *n.* Accuracy; exactness; delicacy of perception; excessive scrupulousness.
 NI-CE-TY, *n.* Exact care; accuracy; exactness.
 NICHE, *n.* A hollow for a statue; a small recess in the side of a wall.
 NI-CENE', *a.* Pertaining to Nice, a town of Asia Minor, where the *Nicene Creed* was formed in A. D. 325.
 NICK, *n.* In *northern mythology*, an evil spirit of the waters.
 NICK, *n.* A notch; score; exact point.
 NICK, *v. t.* To cut in notches.
 NICK'-EL, *n.* A metal of a reddish white color.
 NICK'-NAME, *n.* A name given in contempt.
 NICK'-NAME, *v. t.* To give a name in contempt.
 NICK'-NAM-ED, *pp.* Named in derision.
 NIC'-TATE, *v. t.* To wink.
 NIC'-TA-TING, } *ppr.* or *a.* Winking; covering
 NIC'-TI-TA-TING, } the eye.
 NIC'-TA-TION, *n.* The act of winking.
 NID'-I-FI-CATE, *v. t.* To make a nest.
 NID-I-FI-CÁ'-TION, *n.* The act of forming a nest and hatching young.
 NI-DOR, *n.* Scent; savor.
 NI-DOR-OS'-I-TY, *n.* Eructation with the odor of undigested roast meat.
 NI-DOR-OUS, *a.* Resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat.
 NID'-U-LANT, *a.* Nestling; lying loose in pulp.
 NID-U-LÁ'-TION, *n.* Time of remaining in the nest.
 NI-DUS, *n.* A nest for eggs, as of insects.
 NIECE, *n.* The daughter of a brother or sister.
 NIG'-GARD, *n.* A miser; a stingy person who saves every cent and spends grudgingly.
 NIG'-GARD, } *a.* Sordidly mean or parsimoni-
 NIG'-GARD-LY, } ous; sparing; wary.
 NIG'-GARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Mean covetousness.
 NIGH, (ni), *a.* Near; not distant; allied by blood.
 NIGH, *ad.* Nearly; closely; almost; near.
 NIGH'-NESS, *n.* Nearness of situation.
 NIGHT, (nite), *n.* [A. S. *nigt*; Goth. *nahts*; D. *nacht*; L. *nox*; Fr. *nuît*; Russ. *noch*; San. *nischa*.] The time when the sun is beneath the horizon; adversity; obscurity.
 NIGHT-BIRD, *n.* A bird that flies in the night.
 NIGHT-BORN, *a.* Produced in darkness.
 NIGHT'-BRAWL-ER, *n.* One who quarrels by night.
 NIGHT'-CAP, *n.* A cap worn only at night.
 NIGHT'-DEW, *n.* Dew formed in the night.
 NIGHT'-DRESS, *n.* A dress worn only at night.
 NIGHT'-FALL, *n.* Evening; close of the day.
 NIGHT'-FAR-ING, *a.* Traveling in the night.
 NIGHT'-FIRE, *n.* Will-with-a-wisp; ignis fatuus.
 NIGHT'-GOWN, *n.* A loose gown; an undress.
 NIGHT'-HAG, *n.* A witch of the night.
 NIGHT'-IN-GÁLE, *n.* [Composed of night and A. S. *galan*, to sing.] A bird that sings sweetly; philomel.
 NIGHT'-LY, *a.* Done by night; done or happening in the night.
 NIGHT'-LY, *ad.* Every night; in the night.
 NIGHT'-MAN, *n.* One who removes filth from cities in the night.
 NIGHT'-MARE, *n.* Incubus; sensation of weight about the breast.
 NIGHT'-PIECE, *n.* A painting exhibiting a night view.
 NIGHT'-RAIL, *n.* A loose garment worn at night.
 NIGHT'-RA-VEN, *n.* A fowl that cries in the night

NIGHT-SHADE, *n.* A plant of several kinds.
NIGHT-VIS-ION, *n.* A vision at night.
NIGHT-WALK, *n.* A walk in the evening or night.
NIGHT-WALK-ER, *n.* A stroller at night; one who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.
NIGHT-WALK-ING, *n.* A roving by night for evil purposes.
NIGHT-WAN-DER-ER, *n.* One roving at night.
NIGHT-WAR-BLING, *a.* Singing at night.
NIGHT-WATCH, *n.* A guard at night; a period in the night. *Night watches*, in the Psalms, seems to mean the night, or time of sleep in general.
NI-GRES'-CENT, *a.* Becoming black.
NI'-HIL DE'-BET, [*i.* he owes nothing.] A plea, denying a debt.
NI'-HIL DI'-CIT, [*L.* he says nothing.] A judgment by *nihil dicit*, is when the defendant makes no answer or defense.
NILL, *v. i.* To be unwilling.
NI-HIL-I-TY, *n.* Nothingness; non-existence.
NI-LOM'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the rise of the Nile.
NIM'-BLE, *a.* Brisk; light and swift; active.
NIM'-BLE-NESS, *n.* Briskness; swiftness in motion.
NIM'-BLY, *ad.* With brisk and light motion.
NINE, *a.* [*A. S. nigan.*] Eight and one added.
NINE'-FOLD, *a.* Repeated nine times.
NINE'-HOLES, *n.* A game of skill.
NINE'-PINS, *n. plu.* A play with nine pins and a bowl.
NINE'-SCÖRE, *a.* Nine times twenty; one hundred and eighty.
NINE'-TEEN, *a.* Nine and ten added.
NINE'-TEENTH, *a.* Noting the number nineteen.
NINE'-TI-ETH, *a.* The ordinal of ninety.
NINE'-TY, *a.* Nine times ten.
NIN'-NY, *n.* A fool; a simpleton.
NIN'-NY-HAM-MER, *n.* A simpleton.
NINTH, *a.* The ordinal of nine.
NIP, *v. t.* [*A. S. cnif.*] To pinch; to blast; to destroy; to cut; to bite.
NIP'-PED, *pp.* Pinched; blasted; destroyed.
NIP'-PER, *n.* A fore tooth; one that nips.
NIP'-PER-KIN, *n.* A small cup.
NIP'-PING, *ppr.* Pinching; blasting; clipping.
NIP'-PERS, *n.* Small pinchers.
NIP'-PING-LY, *ad.* Bitterly; severely; tartly.
NIP'-PLE, *n.* A teat; a dug; an orifice.
NIS'-AN, *n.* A Jewish month, answering to part of March and part of April.
NI'-SI PRI'-US, [*L.*] *In law*, a writ for trial in the county or circuit.
NIT, *n.* The egg of a louse or other small insect.
NIT'-ID, *a.* Shining; bright; gay; fine.
NY'-TER, } *n.* Salt-peter; a mineral salt, of great
NY'-TRE, } use in the arts, and the chief ingredient
in gunpowder.
NY-TRATE, *n.* A salt composed of nitric acid and a base.
NY-TRIC, *a.* Impregnated with niter.
NY-TRITE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of nitrous acid and a base.
NY-TRO-GEN, *n.* The element of niter; azote.
NY-TROG'-E-NOUS, *a.* Producing niter.
NY-TRO-MU-RI-AT'-IC, *a.* The nitro-muriatic acid is a mixture of nitric and muriatic acid, and has been called *aqua regia*. It is a solvent of gold.
NY-TROUS, *a.* Pertaining to niter; like niter.
NY-TRY, *a.* Like niter, or pertaining to it.
NIT'-TER, *n.* The horse bee, that deposits nits on horses.
NIT'-TY, *a.* Abounding with nits.
NIV'-E-OUS, *a.* Like snow, or partaking of its qualities.
NÖ, [*Fr. nombre.*] Abbreviation of number.
NÖ, *ad.* A word of denial or refusal.
NÖ, *a.* Not any; none; not one.

NÖ-BIL'-I-TÄTE, *v. t.* To ennoble; to make illustrious.
NO-BIL-I-TÄ'-TION, *n.* The act of making noble.
NO-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* [*L. nobilitas.*] Dignity of mind; distinction of family or rank; nobles.
NÖ'-BLE, *a.* Dignified in mind or in rank; brave; of an ancient family; free; generous; ingenuous.
NÖ'-BLE, *n.* A person of elevated rank; a coin.
NÖ'-BLE-MAN, *n.* A man of rank or birth.
NÖ'-BLE-NESS, *n.* Greatness of mind; high rank; distinction by birth.
NO-BLESSE', *n.* The body of nobles.
NÖ'-BLY, *ad.* With dignity; bravely.
NÖ'-BOD-Y, *n.* Not any person; no one.
NÖ'-CENT, *a.* Hurtful; mischievous; doing hurt.
NÖ'-CIVE, *a.* Hurtful; noxious; injurious.
NOE-TAM-BÜ-LÄ'-TION, *n.* A walking in sleep.
NOE-TAM'-BÜ-LIST, *n.* One who walks in sleep.
NOE-TIL'-Ü-ÇÄ, *n.* A species of phosphorescence, which shines without any previous aid of the sun's rays.
NOE-TIL'-Ü-ÇOUS, *a.* Shining in the night.
NOE-TIV'-Ä-GANT, *a.* Wandering in the night.
NOE-TIV-I-GÄ'-TION, *n.* A roving in the night.
NOE'-TU-A-RY, *n.* An account of night transactions.
NOE'-TURN, *n.* An office of devotion by night.
NOE-TURN'-AL, *a.* Nightly; done at night; done or being every night.
NOE-TURN'-AL, *n.* An instrument of observation at night.
NOE'-Ü-OUS, *a.* Injurious; hurtful.
NOD, *v. i.* To bow the head with a quick motion.
NOD, *n.* A quick inclination of the head.
NÖ'-DA-TED, *a.* Knotted.
NOD'-DER, *n.* One who nods, or makes signs with the head.
NOD'-DLE, *n.* The head, in *contempt*.
NOD'-DY, *n.* A simpleton; a fowl, easily taken.
NÖDE, *n.* [*L. nodus.*] A knot; a swelling; point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic.
In botany, the part of a plant where the leaves are exposed and the bud formed.
NO-DOSE, }
NÖ'-DOUS, } *a.* Knotty; full of knots.
NO-DOS'-I-TY, *n.* Knottiness.
NOD'-Ü-LAR, *a.* Being in the form of a knot.
NOD'-ÜLE, *n.* A small knot or lump.
NOD'-Ü-LED, *a.* Having little lumps or knots.
NOG'-GIN, *n.* A small wooden mug or cup.
NOISE, (*noiz*), *n.* Sound of any kind; outcry; clamor; frequent talk.
NOISE, *v. i.* or *t.* To sound; to spread a report.
NOIS'-ED, *pp.* Sounded; rumored; much talked of.
NOISE'-FUL, *a.* Loud; clamorous.
NOISE'-LESS, *a.* Making no noise; silent.
NOIS'-I-LY, *ad.* With noise or clamor.
NOIS'-I-NESS, *n.* Loudness of sound; clamor.
NOIS'-ING, *ppr.* Spreading by report.
NOI'-SÖME, *a.* Giving annoyance; noxious; offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting.
NOI'-SÖME-LY, *ad.* Offensively; with ill odor.
NOI'-SÖME-NESS, *n.* Offensive to the smell; quality that disgusts.
NOIS'-Y, *a.* Clamorous; turbulent; loud.
NO'-LENS VO'-LENS, [*L.*] Unwilling or willing.
NÖ'-MAD, *n.* One who leads a wandering, pastoral life.
NO-MAD'-ICE, *a.* Pastoral; wandering for pasturage
NÖ'-MAD-IZE, *v. i.* To wander for pasturage.
NOM'-BLES, *n. plu.* Entrails of a deer.
NOM'-BRIL, *n.* The center of an escutcheon.
NÖME, *n.* A province; an algebraic quantity.
NÖ'-MEN-CLÄ-TOR, *n.* One who gives names to things.
NÖ'-MEN-CLÄ-TRESS, *n.* A female nomenclator.
NO-MEN-CLÄ'-TU-RAL, *a.* Pertaining or according to a nomenclature.

NO'-MEN-CLA-TURE, *n.* A list of names; vocabulary.
NO'-MI-AL, *n.* A single term in mathematics.
NOM'-IN-AL, *a.* Existing in name only.
NOM'-IN-AL-IST, *n.* The nominalists were a school of philosophers who maintained that words, and not things, are the objects of dialectics.
NOM'-IN-AL-LY, *ad.* In name only; not in fact.
NOM'-IN-ATE, *v. t.* [*L. nomen.*] To name; to propose; to appoint.
NOM'-IN-A'-TION, *n.* Act or power of naming.
NOM'-IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to the name which precedes a verb.
NOM'-IN-A-TIVE, *n.* The first case in grammar.
NOM'-IN-A-TOR, *n.* One who names.
NOM-IN-EE', *n.* One named or designated.
NO-MOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* A treatise on laws.
NON, in composition, signifies *not*.
NON-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Want of ability.
NON'-AGE, *n.* Minority in age; legal maturity of age.
NO-NA-GES'-I-MAL, *a.* Ninetieth.
NON'-A-GON, *n.* A figure having nine angles and sides.
NON-AP-PEAR-ANCE, *n.* Neglect of appearance.
NON-AT-TEND'-ANCE, *n.* Omission of attendance.
NON-CHA-LANCE', (*non-sha-läns'*) *n.* [*Fr.*] Indifference; coolness.
NON'-CLAIM, *n.* Failure to make claim.
NON-COM-MIT'-TAL, *n.* A state of not being committed or pledged.
NON-COM-MUN'-ION, *n.* Neglect of communion.
NON-COM-PLY-ANCE, *n.* Neglect of compliance.
NON-COM-PLY-ING, *a.* Failing to comply.
NON COM'-POS MEN'-TIS, [*L.*] Unsound in mind.
NON-CON-DUCT'-ING, *a.* Not transmitting another fluid.
NON-CON-DUCT'-OR, *n.* A substance that does not transmit another substance or fluid.
NON-CON-FORM'-IST, *n.* One who does not conform to the worship of the established church.
NON-CON-FORM'-I-TY, *n.* A refusal to conform.
NON-DE-SCRIPT', *a.* That has not been described.
NON-DE-SCRIPT', *n.* Any thing which has not been described.
NONE, (*nōne* or *nōn*), *a.* [*A. S. nan; ne*, not, and *one*, one.] It is sometimes used as a substitute, the noun being omitted, as, seeking rest and finding *none*; not one; not any.
NON-E-LECT', *n.* One not elected to salvation.
NON-E-LECT'-RIC, *a.* Transmitting the electric fluid.
NON-EM-PHAT'-IC, *a.* Having no emphasis.
NON-EN'-TI-TY, *n.* Non-existence; a thing not existing.
NONES, *n. plu.* In Rome, the seventh of March, May, July, and October. The nones were nine days from the ides.
NON EST IN-VEN'-TUS, [*L.*] He is not found.
NON-ES-SEN'-TIAL, *n.* That which is not essential.
NONE'-SUCH, *n.* That which has not its equal.
NON-EX-E-CU'-TION, *n.* Failure of execution.
NON-EX-IST'-ENCE, *n.* Absence of existence.
NON-EX-PORT-A'-TION, *n.* Failure of exportation.
NO-NILL'-ION, *n.* Nine million millions.
NON-IMP-ORT-A'-TION, *n.* Failure of importation.
NON-JU'-RING, *a.* Refusing to swear allegiance.
NON-JU'-ROR, *n.* One who refuses to swear allegiance.

NON-MAN-U-FA-CT'-TUR-ING, *a.* Not carrying on manufactures.
NON-ME-TAL'-LIC, *a.* Not consisting of metal.
NON-OB-SERV'-ANCE, *n.* Neglect of observance.
NON OB-STAN'-TE, *n.* [*L.*] Not opposing; notwithstanding.
NON-PA-REL', (*non-pa-rel'*) *n.* A small printing type; a kind of apple; unequalled excellence.
NON-PAY'-MENT, *n.* Neglect of payment.
NON'-PLUS, *n.* Puzzle; insuperable difficulty.
NON'-PLUS, *v. t.* To puzzle; to put to a stand; to stop by embarrassment.
NON'-PLUS-ED, *pp.* Puzzled; confounded.
NON'-PLUS-ING, *ppr.* Putting to a stand; confounding.
NON-PON-DER-OS'-I-TY, *n.* Destitution of weight.
NON-PON-DER-OUS, *a.* Having no weight.
NON-PRO-DUC'-TION, *n.* Failure to produce.
NON-PRO-FI'-CIEN-CY, *n.* Failure of progress.
NON-PRO-FI'-CIENT, *n.* One who fails to improve.
NON-REN-DI'-TION, *n.* Not rendering what is due.
NON-RES'-I-DENCE, *n.* Failure or neglect of residing at the place where one is stationed, or where official duties require one to reside.
NON-RES'-I-DENT, *a.* Not residing in a place.
NON-RES'-I-DENT, *n.* One who does not reside on his estate, or with his charge.
NON-RE-SIST'-ANCE, *n.* Passive submission.
NON-RE-SIST'-ANT, *a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression.
NON-SANE', *a.* Unsound; not perfect.
NON-SENSE, *n.* Words without meaning; absurdity; trifles of no importance.
NON-SENS'-IC-AL, *a.* Unmeaning; foolish.
NON-SENS'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Without meaning.
NON-SENS'-IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Jargon; absurdity.
NON-SENS'-I-TIVE, *a.* Wanting conception or sense.
NON-SOLV'-EN-CY, *n.* Inability to pay all debts.
NON-SOLV'-ENT, *a.* Not able to pay debts; insolvent.
NON-SUIT, *n.* Non-appearance of a plaintiff in court, when called.
NON-SUIT, *v. t.* To adjudge that a plaintiff drops his suit.
NON-SUIT-ED, *pp.* Adjudged to have dropped his suit.
NON-U'-SANCE, (*non-yū-zans*) *n.* Neglect of use.
NON-U'-SER, *n.* Neglect of use or performance; neglect of official duty.
NOO'-DLE, *n.* A simpton, [*vulgar.*]
NOOK, *n.* A corner; a narrow place.
NOON, *n.* [*A. S. non.*] The middle of the day; twelve o'clock.
NOON'-DAY, } *n.* Mid-day; the time of noon.
NOON'-TIDE, }
NOON'-ING, *n.* Repose in the middle of the day.
NOON'-STEAD, *n.* The station of the sun at noon.
NOOSE, *n.* A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.
NOOSE, *v. t.* To catch in a noose; to insnare.
NOOS'-ED, *pp.* Caught in a noose.
NO'-PAL, *n.* Indian fig; a plant from which cochineal is collected.
NOR, *con.* A word that denies or renders negative.
NOR'-MAL, *a.* Perpendicular; teaching rudiments or first principles; as, *normal* schools.
NOR'-MAN, *n.* A short wooden bar; a Northman.
NOR'-MAN, *a.* Pertaining to Normandy.
NORNS, *n. plu.* In *Scandinavian mythology*, the

- three fates, *past*, *present*, and *future*, whose decrees were irrevocable.
- NORSE**, *n.* A name for the language of Norway.
- NORTH**, *n.* [A. S. *north*; Dan. *nord*; It. *norte*.] The point opposite the south.
- NORTH**, *a.* Being in the north.
- NORTH-EAST**, *n.* The point between the north and east.
- NORTH-EAST-ERN**, *a.* Pertaining to the north-east.
- NORTH-ER-LY**, *a.* Being toward the north.
- NORTH-ERN**, *a.* Being in or near the north.
- NORTH-ING**, *n.* Course or distance north.
- NORTH-STAR**, *n.* The north polar star.
- NORTH-WARD**, *a.* Being toward the north.
- NORTH-WARD**, *ad.* In a northern direction.
- NORTH-WEST**, *n.* The point between the north and west.
- NORTH-WEST**, *a.* Being in the north-west.
- NORTH-WEST-ERN**, *a.* Pertaining to the north-west.
- NORTH-WIND**, *n.* The wind that blows from the north.
- NOR-WE'-GI-AN**, *a.* Belonging to Norway.
- NOSE**, *n.* [A. S. *nose*; G. *nase*; Sw. *nasa*; L. *nasus*; Sans. *nasa*.] The prominent part of the face; the end of any thing, as the *nose* of a bellows; scent; sagacity.
- NOSE**, *v. t.* To smell; to scent; to lead blindly.
- NOS'-ED**, *pp.* Smelt; led blindly; *a.* having sagacity.
- NOSE-BLEED**, *n.* Discharge of blood from the nose.
- NOSE-GAY**, *n.* A bunch of flowers; a bouquet.
- NOSE-LESS**, *a.* Having no nose.
- NOSE-SMART**, *n.* Cresses; nasturtium.
- NO-SO-LOG'-IC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to nosology.
- NO-SOL-O-GIST**, *n.* One that classifies diseases.
- NO-SOL-O-GY**, *n.* Classification of diseases, with names and definitions.
- NOS'-TRIL**, *n.* A passage through the nose.
- NOS'-TRUM**, *n.* A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret.
- NOT**, *ad.* A word that expresses negation or denial.
- NOT-A-BLE**, *a.* Worthy of notice; conspicuous; memorable.
- NOT-A-BLE**, *a.* Active; industrious; distinguished for good management.
- NOT-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Diligence; remarkable-ness; activity; care.
- NOT-A-BLY**, *ad.* With diligence; remarkably; memorably.
- NO-TA'-RI-AL**, *a.* Belonging to a notary; done or taken by a notary.
- NO-TA-RY**, *n.* An officer who attests contracts.
- NO-TA'-TION**, *n.* The act of noting or marking.
- NOTCH**, *n.* A cut, or nick; *v. t.* to cut a hollow in.
- NOTCH'-ED**, *pp.* Cut in small hollows.
- NOTE**, *n.* [A. S. *nota*.] A mark; token; short writing; sound in music; comment; obligation without seal; minute or memorandum; reputation; abbreviation or notation. **NOTES**, *plu.* A written discourse.
- NOTE**, *v. t.* To set down; to observe; to attend.
- NOT'-ED**, *pp.* Set down; observed; *a.* distinguished; celebrated.
- NOTE-BOOK**, *n.* A book in which notes are entered.
- NOT'-ED-LY**, *ad.* With observation or notice.
- NOT'-ED-NESS**, *n.* Conspicuousness; celebrity.
- NOT'-ER**, *n.* One who takes notes; an annotator.
- NOTH-ING**, or **NOTH'-ING**, *n.* Not any thing; nonentity; no other thing; no part or portion; no possession of estate; a trifle.
- NOTH-ING**, *ad.* In no degree; not at all.
- NOTH-ING-NESS**, *n.* Non-existence; no value.
- NO'-TICE**, *n.* [L. *notitia*.] 1. Observation by the eye or other senses. 2. Observation by the mind. 3. Information; a paper that communicates information. 5. Attention; remark; regard.
- NO'-TICE**, *v. t.* To observe; to see; to attend.
- NO'-TIC-ED**, *pp.* Observed; treated with attention.
- NO'-TICE-A-BLE**, *a.* Worthy of observation.
- NO'-TI-CING**, *ppr.* Observing; treating with civility.
- NO-TI-FI-CA'-TION**, *n.* Act of giving notice; notice given; the writing which communicates information.
- NO'-TI-FY-ED**, *pp.* Informed; made known.
- NO'-TI-FY**, *v. t.* To inform; to make known to; to publish; to give information of.
- NO'-TI-FY-ING**, *ppr.* Making known; informing; giving notice to.
- NO'-TION**, *n.* Conception; sentiment; opinion; sense; understanding; inclination, *in vulgar use*.
- NO'-TION-AL**, *a.* Imaginary; ideal; fanciful.
- NO'-TION-AL-LY**, *ad.* In notion; with fancy.
- NO-TO-RI'-E-TY**, *n.* Public knowledge, or exposure to the public knowledge.
- NO-TO'-RI-OUS**, *a.* Publicly known; infamous.
- NO-TO'-RI-OUS-LY**, *ad.* In a notorious manner; publicly; openly.
- NO-TO'-RI-OUS-NESS**, *n.* State of being publicly known; notoriety.
- NOT-WITH-STAND-ING**, *ppr.* Not opposing; nevertheless.
- NOUGHT**. See **NAUGHT**.
- NOUN**, *n.* A name; that by which a thing is called.
- NOUR-ISH**, *v. t.* [Fr. *nourrir*.] To support with food.
- NOUR-ISH-A-BLE**, *a.* Susceptible of nourishment.
- NOUR-ISH-ED**, *pp.* Supplied with nutriment.
- NOUR-ISH-ER**, *n.* He or that which nourishes.
- NOUR-ISH-ING**, *ppr.* Supplying with food; *a.* adapted to nourish; promoting growth.
- NOUR-ISH-MENT**, *n.* Act of nourishing; food.
- NO-VAC'-U-LITE**, [L. *novacula*, a razor.] Razor stone; Turkey hone; a variety of slate.
- NOV'-EL**, *a.* [L. *novus*.] New; strange; recent.
- NOV'-EL**, *n.* A fictitious tale in prose.
- NOV'-EL-IST**, *n.* A writer of novels; an innovator; an asserter of novelty.
- NOV'-EL-TY**, *n.* Newness; recentness of origin.
- NO-VE-M-BER**, *n.* The eleventh month of the year.
- NO'-VEN-A-RY**, *a.* Pertaining to the number nine; *n.* nine collectively.
- NO-VEN'-NI-AL**, *a.* Occurring every ninth year.
- NO-VER'-CAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a step-mother.
- NOV'-ICE**, *n.* A beginner; one unskilled.
- NO-VI'-TIATE**, *n.* State of learning rudiments.
- NOW**, *ad.* [A. S. *nu*.] At this time; *n.* the present time.
- NOW-A-DAYS**, *ad.* In the present age or time.
- NO'-WAY**,
NO'-WAYS, } *ad.* In no manner or degree.
- NO'-WHERE**, (no'-whäre), *ad.* Not in any place or state.
- NO'-WISE**, *ad.* Not in any manner; by no means.
- NOX'-IOUS**, *a.* Hurtful; destructive; guilty.
- NOX'-IOUS-LY**, *ad.* Hurtfully; perniciously.
- NOX'-IOUS-NESS**, *n.* Hurtfulness; insalubrity.
- NO'-YAU**, (no'-yö), *n.* A rich cordial, sometimes flavored with the nut of the bitter almond.
- NOZ'-ZLE**, *n.* A nose; snout; point; end.
- NU-BIF'-ER-OUS**, *a.* Producing clouds.
- NU'-BILE**, *a.* Marriageable; of an age suitable to marry.
- NU'-BIL-OUS**, *a.* Cloudy; overcast; gloomy.
- NU-CIF'-ER-OUS**, *a.* Bearing or producing nuts.
- NU'-CLE-US**, *n.* A body about which any thing is collected; the kernel of a nut.

NU-DA'-TION, *n.* The act of making bare.
 NUDE, *a.* [*L. nudus.*] Bare; naked; of no force.
 NU'-DI-TY, *n.* Nakedness; *plu.* naked parts.
 NU'-DUM PAC'-TUM, [*L.*] An invalid agreement.
 NU-GAC'-I-TY, *n.* Futility; trifling talk or behavior.
 NU'-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Futile; insignificant.
 NU'-SANCE, (*nū'-sans.*) *n.* That which annoys.
 NULL, *a.* Void; of no binding force.
 NUL-LI-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* The act of nullifying; a rendering void, or of no legal effect.
 NUL-LI-FID'-I-AN, *a.* Of no faith.
 NUL-LI-FI-ED, *pp.* Annulled; made void.
 NUL-LI-FY-ER, *n.* One who makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.
 NUL-LI-FY, *v. t.* To annul; to make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.
 NUL-LI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Annulling; making void.
 NUL-LI-TY, *n.* Want of force and efficacy.
 NUMB, *a.* Torpid; void of feeling.
 NUMB, *v. t.* To deprive of the power of feeling.
 NUMB'-ED, (*num'-md.*) *pp.* Rendered torpid.
 NUM'-BER, *n.* [*Fr. nombre.*] Unit or an assemblage of units; measure; poetry; verse; more than one; many; multitude. *In grammar,* the difference of termination.
 NUM'-BER, *v. t.* To count; to tell; to enumerate; to reckon as one of a collection or multitude.
 NUM'-BER-ED, *pp.* Counted; enumerated.
 NUM'-BER-ER, *n.* One who enumerates.
 NUM'-BER-LESS, *a.* That can not be counted.
 NUM'-BERS, *n.* The title of a book of the Pentateuch.
 NUM-BLES, *n.* The entrails of a deer.
 NUM'-NESS, *n.* Torpidness; torpor.
 NU'-MER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be numbered.
 NU'-MER-AL, *a.* Relating to number.
 NU'-MER-AL, *n.* A letter for a number, as *L.* for fifty.
 NU'-MER-AL-LY, *ad.* According to number.
 NU'-MER-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.
 NU'-MER-ATE, *v. t.* To count or reckon in numbers.
 NU-MER-A'-TION, *n.* Act or art of numbering. *In arithmetic,* notation.
 NU'-MER-A-TOR, *n.* A number that shows how many parts are taken.
 NU-MER'-IC-AL, *a.* Consisting in number; denoting number; *numerical* difference is that by which one individual is distinguished from another.
 NU-MER'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In numbers.
 NU'-MER-OUS, *a.* Containing many; musical; consisting of poetic numbers.
 NU'-MER-OUS-LY, *ad.* In or with great numbers.
 NU'-MER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being many.
 NU-MIS-MAT'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to coins, money, or medals.
 NU-MIS-MAT'-IES, *n.* The science of coins, or medals.
 NU-MIS-MA-TOL'-O-GY, *n.* Science which treats of coins and medals.
 NUM-MU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to coin or money.
 NUM'-MU-LITE, *n.* Fossil remains of a chambered shell, of a flattened form, formerly mistaken for money.
 NUM'-SKULL, *n.* A dunce; a blockhead.
 NUN, *n.* A female who lives in a cloister, under a vow of perpetual chastity.
 NUN, *n.* A web-footed fowl of the size of a duck.
 NUN'-CHION, *n.* Victuals between meals.
 NUN'-CIA-TURE, *n.* The office of nuncio.
 NUN'-CIO, (*nun'-sho.*) *n.* An ambassador of the pope, to some prince or state.
 NUN-CU-PA'-TION, *n.* A naming.

NUN-CU'-PA-TIVE, } *a.* Nominal; verbal; not
 NUN-CU'-PA-TO-RY, } written; a *nuncupative*
 will is one made by the verbal declaration of the testator, and which depends on oral testimony for proof.
 NUN-DI-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to a fair, or market day. A *nundinal* letter, among the Romans, was one of the first eight letters of the Alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year; one of them always expressed the market day, which returned every ninth day.
 NUN'-NER-Y, *n.* A cloister for females; a house in which nuns reside.
 NUP'-TIAL, (*nup'-shal.*) *a.* Pertaining to marriage; constituting marriage; done at a wedding.
 NUP'-TIALS, *n. plu.* Marriage.
 NURSE, *n.* [*Fr. nourrice.*] One who tends a child, or the sick; a woman that suckles infants.
 NURSE, *v. t.* To bring up or tend a child; to feed; to cherish; to encourage; to manage with care and economy.
 NURS'-ED, *pp.* Tended; fed; cherished.
 NURS'-ER, *n.* One that nurses, or encourages.
 NURS'-ER-Y, *n.* A room for children; a plantation of young trees; that which forms and educates.
 NURS'-ING, *ppr.* Tending; feeding; cherishing.
 NURS'-LING, *n.* An infant; one that is nursed.
 NUR'-TURE, (*nurt'-yur.*) *n.* Food; diet; education.
 NUR'-TURE, *v. t.* To feed; to nourish; to educate.
 NUR'-TUR'-ED, *pp.* Fed; educated.
 NUT, *n.* [*A. S. hnut.*] A fruit consisting of a shell and kernel; a projection; a small block of metal, containing a concave screw.
 NUT, *v. t.* To gather nuts.
 NU-TA'-TION, *n.* A nodding; a tremulous motion of the earth's axis.
 NUT'-BROWN, *a.* Brown like a ripe nut.
 NUT'-CRACK-ER, *n.* An instrument to crack nuts.
 NUT'-GALL, *n.* An excrescence of the oak.
 NUT'-HATCH, *n.* A bird of the genus *Sitta*.
 NUT'-MEG, *n.* The fruit of a tree of the East Indies, aromatic and much used in cookery.
 NU'-TRI-ENT, *n.* Any substance which nourishes by promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies.
 NU'-TRI-ENT, *a.* Nourishing; promoting growth.
 NU'-TRI-MENT, *n.* That which nourishes or promotes improvement; food.
 NU-TRI-MENT'-AL, *a.* Affording nourishment.
 NU-TRI'-TION, *n.* Act of nourishing; nutriment.
 NU-TRI'-TIOUS, *a.* Nourishing; promoting growth.
 NU'-TRI-TIVE, *a.* Yielding nourishment; alimental.
 NUT'-SHELL, *n.* The hard cover of a nut.
 NUT'-TING, *ppr.* Gathering nuts.
 NUT'-TREE, *n.* A tree that bears nuts.
 NUT'-WOOD, *n.* A name of the hickory.
 NUZ'-ZLE, *v. t. or i.* To lie snug; to push with the nose.
 NYE'-TA-LOPS, *n.* One that sees best in the night, or one that loses his sight during the night.
 NYE'-TA-LO-PY, *n.* Loss of sight during the night.
 NYE, *n.* A brood or flock of pheasants.
 NYL'-GAU, *n.* A quadruped of India, resembling a cow and a deer.
 NYMPH, *n.* A goddess of the woods and waters; a lady.
 NYMPH'-A, *n.* A pupa; chrysalis or aurelia of an insect.
 NYMPH-E'-AN, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs.
 NYMPH'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs.
 NYMPH'-LIKE, } *a.* Resembling nymphs.
 NYMPH'-LY, }

O.

The letter *o*, with *a* and *u*, forms a class called the broad vowels. It has a long sound as in *note*, and a short sound as in *not*, and the sound of *oo*, as in *move*.

O is often used as an exclamation, expressing a wish.

ÔAF, *n.* A changeling; a foolish child; a dolt.

ÔAF'ISH, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish.

ÔAF'ISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; dullness.

ÔAK, *n.* [A. S. *ac.*] A valuable tree, or its wood.

ÔAK'-AP-PLE, *n.* An excrescence on oak leaves.

ÔAK'-EN, *a.* Made of oak; consisting of oak.

ÔAK'-UM, *n.* Old rope untwisted and picked.

ÔAK'-Y, *a.* Hard; firm; strong.

ÔAR, *n.* An instrument to row boats.

ÔAR, *v. i. or t.* To impel by rowing; to *ship the oars*, to place them in the row locks; to *unship the oars*, to take them out of the row locks.

ÔAR'-Y, *a.* Having the form of an oar.

Ô'-A-SIS, *n.* A fertile place in the sandy desert.

ÔAT, *n.* A plant and its seed, usually in the plural, *oats*.

ÔAT'-EN, *a.* Pertaining to oats; made of oat meal.

ÔAT'-CAKE, *n.* A cake made of oat meal.

ÔAST, *n.* A kiln to dry hops or malt.

ÔATH, *n.* [A. S. *ath.*] A solemn affirmation, with an appeal to God for its truth.

ÔAT'-MALT, *n.* Malt made of oats.

ÔAT'-MEAL, *n.* Meal of oats, produced by grinding or pounding.

OB, a prefix, usually signifies *before*, *in front*, or *against*. It is changed into the first letter of the principal word, as in *occasion*, *offer*, *oppose*.

OB-DUCE', *v. t.* To draw over, as a covering.

OB-DUC'-TION, *n.* The act of covering.

OB'-DU-RA-CY, or **OB-DU'-RA-CY**, *n.* Invincible hardness of heart.

OB'-DU-RATE, or **OB-DU'-RATE**, *a.* Inflexibly hard; stubborn.

OB'-DU-RATE-LY, or **OB-DU'-RATE-LY**, *ad.* With inflexible stubbornness.

OB'-DU-RATE-NESS, or **OB-DU'-RATE-NESS**, *n.* Stubbornness; impenitence.

OB-DU-RA'-TION, *n.* The hardening of the heart.

OB-DURE', *v. t.* To harden; to render obstinate.

OB-DUR'-ED, *pp.* Hardened; made perverse.

OB-E'-DI-ENCE, *n.* [L. *obedientia.*] Compliance with a command.

OB-E'-DI-ENT, *a.* Submissive to authority.

OB-E-DI-EN'-TIAL, *a.* In compliance with commands.

OB-E'-DI-ENT-LY, *ad.* With submission to commands.

OB-BEY'-SANT, *a.* Reverent; making obeisance.

OB-BEY'-SANCE, *n.* Act of reverence; a bow or courtesy.

OB-E-LIS'-CAL, *a.* Being in the form of an obelisk.

OB-E-LISK, *n.* A four square slender pyramid.

O-BESE'-NESS, } *n.* Fatness; grossness.

O-BE'-SI-TY, } *n.* Fatness; grossness.

O-BEY', (*o-bâ')* *v. t.* To comply with commands; to submit to the government of; to submit to the direction of; to yield to the impulse or operation.

O-BEY'-ED, *pp.* Complied with; yielded to; performed.

O-BEY'-ER, *n.* One who obeys.

O-BEY'-ING, *ppr.* Complying with; performing.

OB-FUS'-CATE, *v. t.* To make dark; to obscure.

OB-FUS-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of obscuring; a darkening.

OB'-IT, *n.* Death; decease; funeral solemnities.

O-BIT'-U-AL, *a.* Pertaining to funeral solemnities.

O-BIT'-U-ARY, *n.* A register of deaths, or account of the deceased.

O-BIT'-U-ARY, *a.* Relating to a deceased person.

OB'-JECT, *n.* [Fr. *objet*; L. *objectum.*] That on which we are employed; that to which the mind is directed; something presented to the senses. *In grammar*, that which follows the transitive verb.

OB'-JECT', *v. t.* To oppose by words or reasons.

OB'-JECT-GLASS, *n.* The glass placed in a telescope at the end of the tube near the object.

OB-JECT', *v. i.* To oppose in words and reasons.

OB-JEC'-TION, *n.* Adverse reason; fault found.

OB-JEC'-TION-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to objections.

OB-JECT'-IVE, *a.* Contained in the object. *Objective* certainty, is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and *subjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds.

OB-JECT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* By way of objection; in the manner of an object.

OB-JECT'-OR, *n.* One who objects or opposes.

OB-JUR'-GATE, *v. t.* To chide; to reprove.

OB-JUR-GA'-TION, *n.* Act of chiding; reproof.

OB-JUR-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing censure.

OB-LATE', *a.* Flattened or depressed at the poles.

OB-LATE'-NESS, *n.* Quality of being oblate.

OB-LA'-TION, *n.* An offering; a sacrifice.

OB-LEE-TA'-TION, *n.* Act of pleasing; delight.

OB'-LI-GATE, *v. t.* To bind by contract or duty.

OB-LI-GA'-TION, *n.* The binding force of a vow, promise, contract, law, or duty; a bond.

OB'-LI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Binding in law or conscience.

OB-LI-GA'-TO, [It.] *In music*, signifying necessary for the instrument named.

OB-LIGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *obliger*; L. *obligo.*] 1. To constrain by necessity; to compel by physical force.

2. To constrain by legal force. 3. To constrain by moral force. 4. To bind in conscience or honor, by a sense of propriety; to do a favor to; to be indebted.

OB-LIGE'-ED, *pp.* Constrained; bound; indebted.

OB-LI-GEE', *n.* One to whom a bond is executed.

O-BLIG'-ING, *ppr.* Compelling; binding; *a.* disposed to do favors; civil; kind.

O-BLIG'-ING-LY, *ad.* Civilly; complaisantly.

O-BLIG'-ING-NESS, *n.* Disposition to do favors.

OB-LI-GOR', *n.* One who executes a bond.

OB-LI-QUA'-TION, *n.* Declination from a straight course.

OB-LIQU'E', (*ob-like'*, or *ob-lëke'*) *a.* Deviating from a right line; indirect.

OB-LIQU'E'-LY, (*ob-like'-ly*, or *ob-lëek'ly*) *ad.* Not directly.

OB-LIQU'E-NESS, (*ob-like'-ness*, or *ob-lëek'-ness*) *n.* Deviation from a direct line or from rectitude.

OB-LIQU'-UI-TY, *n.* Deviation from a right line, or from moral rectitude.

OB-LIT'-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To blot out; to efface; to destroy.

OB-LIT-ER-A'-TION, *n.* The act of blotting out.

OB-LIV'-I-ON, *n.* Forgetfulness; a general pardon.

OB-LIV'-I-OUS, *a.* Causing forgetfulness.

OB'-LONG, *a.* Longer than broad.

OB'-LONG, *n.* A figure or solid longer than broad.

OB'-LONG-ISH, *a.* Somewhat oblong.

OB'-LONG-LY, *ad.* In an oblong form.

OB'-LONG-NESS, *n.* State of being oblong, or of being longer than broad.
 OB'-LO-QUY, *n.* Slander; a censorious speech.
 OB-MU-TES'-CENCE, *n.* Loss of speech; silence.
 OB-NOX'-IOUS, *a.* Liable; exposed; offensive.
 OB-NOX'-IOUS-LY, *ad.* In an obnoxious manner.
 OB-NOX'-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Liability to punishment.
 OB-NŪ'-BI-LATE, *v. t.* To cloud; to obscure.
 OB-NŪ-BI-LĀ'-TION, *n.* An obscuring by clouds.
 Ó-BŌE, *n.* A wind instrument sounded through a reed.
 OB'-OLE, *n.* In pharmacy, the weight of ten grains.
 OB'-O-LUS, *n.* A small silver coin in Greece, about two cents.
 OB-Ō'-VATE, *a.* Having the narrow end downward.
 OB-REP'-TION, *n.* A creeping on with secrecy.
 OB-REP-TĪ'-TIOUS, *a.* Done or obtained by surprise.
 OB-SCENE', *a.* Offensive to chastity and delicacy.
 OB-SCENE'-LY, *ad.* In a manner to offend purity.
 OB-SCENE'-NESS, } *n.* Impurity in expression, or
 OB-SCEN'-I-TY, } in representation.
 OB-SEU-RĀ'-TION, *n.* Act of darkening; the state of being obscured.
 OB-SEŪRE', *a.* [L. *obscurus.*] Dark; gloomy; difficult.
 OB-SEŪRE', *v. t.* To darken; to cloud; to make less intelligible.
 OB-SEUR'-ED, *pp.* Darkened; clouded.
 OB-SEURE'-LY, *ad.* Darkly; imperfectly.
 OB-SEURE'-NESS, } *n.* Darkness; want of light;
 OB-SEŪ'-RI-TY, } privacy; unintelligibility.
 OB-SE-CRATE', *v. t.* To beseech; to entreat.
 OB-SE-CRĀ'-TION, *n.* Entreaty; supplication.
 OB-SE-QUIES, *n. plu.* Funeral solemnities.
 OB-SE-QUIOUS, *a.* Submissive; meantly condescending.
 OB-SE'-QUIOUS-LY, *ad.* With prompt obedience; with servile compliance.
 OB-SE'-QUIOUS-NESS, *n.* Ready obedience; mean compliance.
 OB-SERV'-A-BLE, *a.* Remarkable; visible.
 OB-SERV'-A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner to be noticed.
 OB-SERV'-ANCE, *n.* Attention; performance.
 OB-SER-VĀN'-DĀ, *n. plu.* [L.] Things to be observed.
 OB-SERV'-ANT, *a.* Regardful; obedient.
 OB-SERV'-Ā'-TION, *n.* Remark; notice; a noting.
 OB-SERV'-Ā'-TOR, *n.* One that observes.
 OB-SERV'-A-TO-RY, *n.* A place or building for making observations on the heavenly bodies.
 OB-SERVE', *v. t.* [L. *observo.*] 1. To keep or hold. To see or behold with attention. 2. To take notice of. 3. To utter or express. 4. To keep religiously. 5. To adhere to in practice.
 OB-SERVE', *v. i.* To remark; to be attentive.
 OB-SERV'-ED, *pp.* Noticed; regarded; performed.
 OB-SERV'-ER, *n.* One who takes notice; a beholder; one who performs, fulfills, or keeps.
 OB-SERV'-ING, *pp.* Taking notice; remarking; *a.* giving particular attention; having a habit of careful observation.
 OB-SERV'-ING-LY, *ad.* Attentively; carefully.
 OB-SES'-SION, *n.* Act of beseeing.
 OB-SID'-I-AN, *n.* A mineral of a black or dark blue color.
 OB-SID'-I-ON-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a seige.
 OB-SIG-NĀ'-TION, *n.* Act of sealing; ratification.
 OB-SIG'-NĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Confirming by sealing.
 OB-SO-LES'-CENT, *a.* Going out of use.
 OB'-SO-LETE, *a.* [L. *obsoletus.*] Disused; neglected; in botany, obscure; not very distinct.
 OB'-SO-LETE-NESS, *n.* State of disuse or desuetude.
 OB'-STA-CLE, *n.* That which hinders; impediment.

OB'-STA PRIN-CIP'-I-IS, [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
 OB-STET'-RIC, *a.* Pertaining to midwifery.
 OB-STET'-RICS, *n.* The act of assisting women in parturition.
 OB-STI-NA-CY, *n.* Stubbornness; perverseness.
 OB-STI-NATE, *a.* Stubborn; resolute; firm.
 OB-STI-NATE-LY, *ad.* Stubbornly; inflexibly.
 OB-STI-NATE-NESS, *n.* Stubbornness; pertinacity in opinion or purpose.
 OB-STI-PĀ'-TION, *n.* A stopping up; costiveness.
 OB-STREP'-ER-OUS, *a.* Noisy; loud; clamorous.
 OB-STREP'-ER-OUS-LY, *ad.* Clamorously; with tumultuous noise.
 OB-STREP'-ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Loud clamor; noisy turbulence.
 OB-STRIE'-TION, *n.* Obligation; agreement.
 OB-STRU'CT', *v. t.* [L. *obstruo.*] To hinder; to stop; to block up.
 OB-STRU'CT'-ER, *n.* One that obstructs or hinders.
 OB-STRU'CT'-ION, *n.* Hindrance; obstacle.
 OB-STRU'CT'-IVE, *a.* Hindering; presenting obstacles.
 OB-STRU-ENT, *a.* Obstructing; hindering.
 OB-TAIN', *v. t.* [L. *obtineo.*] To gain; to get; to procure; to prevail.
 OB-TAIN', *v. i.* To be received in customary or common use; to be established in practice.
 OB-TAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* That can be obtained.
 OB-TAIN'-ED, *pp.* Gained; procured; acquired.
 OB-TAIN'-MENT, *n.* Act of obtaining.
 OB-TEND', *v. t.* To hold out in opposition.
 OB-TEN-E-BRĀ'-TION, *n.* Act of darkening.
 OB-TEST', *v. t.* or *i.* [L. *obtestor.*] To beseech; to supplicate; to protest.
 OB-TEST'-Ā'-TION, *n.* Supplication; entreaty.
 OB-TRŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *obtrudo.*] To thrust into; to force on.
 OB-TRŪD'-ER, *n.* One who intrudes.
 OB-TRŪ'-SION, *n.* A throwing on, or entering without right or invitation.
 OB-TRŪ'-SIVE, *a.* Tending to intrude on.
 OB-TRŪ'-SIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of intrusion.
 OB-TUND', *v. t.* To dull; to blunt; to deaden.
 OB-TU-RĀ'-TION, *n.* Act of stopping by covering.
 OB-TŪSE', *a.* Not pointed; dull; blunt; not having acute sensibility.
 OB-TŪSE'-LY, *ad.* Without point; bluntly.
 OB-TŪSE'-NESS, *n.* Bluntness; dullness; want of quick sensibility.
 OB-TŪ'-SION, *n.* Act of blunting; bluntness.
 OB-UM'-BRATE, *v. t.* To shade; to darken.
 OB-UM-BRĀ'-TION, *n.* Act of shading.
 OB-VERSE' *a.* Having the base narrower than the top.
 OB'-VERSE, *n.* The face of a coin, opposed to the reverse.
 OB-VEST', *v. t.* To turn toward.
 OB'-VI-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *obvius*, from *ob* and *via*, way.] To meet; to prevent; to hinder.
 OB'-VI-A-TING, *pp.* Preventing; hindering; removing difficulties or objections.
 OB'-VI-OUS, *a.* Evident; clear; plain; open; easily discovered or understood.
 OB'-VI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Plainly; clearly; evidently.
 OB'-VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Clearness to the sight or mind.
 OĒ-ĒĀ'-SION, *n.* A cause; need; incident; opportunity accompanied with need or demand.
 OĒ-ĒĀ'-SION, *v. t.* To cause; to produce; to effect.
 OĒ-ĒĀ'-SION-AL, *a.* Casual; accidental; produced or made on some special event.
 OĒ-ĒĀ'-SION-AL-LY, *ad.* Upon occasion; incidentally.
 OĒ-ĒĀ'-SION-ER, *n.* One who causes or promotes.
 OĒ-ĒĀ'-SIVE, *a.* Falling; descending; western.

- OE-CI-DENT, n.** The west; western quarter of the hemisphere.
OE-CI-DENT'-AL, a. Pertaining to the west; western.
OE-CID'-U-OUS, a. Western.
OE-CIP'-IT-AL, a. Pertaining to the back part of the head.
OE-CI-PUT, n. The hinder part of the head.
OE-CLÛDE, v. t. To shut up or against.
OE-CLÛ-SION, n. A closing or shutting up.
OE-CULT', a. Secret; hidden; unknown. *The occult sciences* are magic, necromancy, &c.
OE-CULT'-A'-TION, n. Act of concealment. *In astronomy*, the hiding of a planet from our sight by passing behind another heavenly body.
OE-CULT'-NESS, n. State of being concealed.
OE-CÛ-PAN-CY, n. Possession; a seizing. *In law*, the taking possession of a thing not belonging to any person.
OE-CÛ-PANT, n. One who holds possession.
OE-CÛ-PA'-TION, n. Business; employment; the act of taking possession; possession.
OE-CÛ-PI-ED pp. Employed; possessed.
OE-CÛ-PI-ER, n. One who occupies.
OE-CÛ-PÛ, v. t. To hold; to possess; to employ; to use; to busy one's self; to follow, as business.
OE-CÛ-PÛ-ING, ppr. Taking possession; employing.
OE-CÛR, v. i. To come; to arise; to happen.
OE-CÛR'-RED, pret. and *pp.* of OCCUR.
OE-CÛR'-RENCE, n. Any event that happens.
OE-CÛR'-RING, ppr. Coming; happening.
OE-CÛR'-SION, n. A meeting of bodies.
Û-CEAN, (Û'-shun), n. The largest body of water on the earth.
O-CEAN'-IC, (o-she-an'-ik), a. Pertaining to the ocean.
Û-CEL-LA-TED, a. Resembling an eye.
Û-CE-LOT, n. The Mexican panther.
Û'-CHER, } n. A variety of clay used as a pig-
Û'-CHRE, } ment.
Û'-CHER-OUS, } a. Like ocher; consisting of
Û'-CHER-Y, } ocher.
ÛCH-LOÛ'-RA-CY, n. Government by the multitude.
OE-TA-CHORD, n. An instrument or system of eight sounds.
OE-TA-GON, n. A figure of eight sides and angles.
OE-TAG'-ON-AL, a. Containing eight angles.
OE-TA-HE'-DRAL, a. Having eight equal sides.
OE-TA-HE'-DRON, n. A figure of eight equal sides.
OE-TAN'-GU-LAR, a. Having eight angles.
Û'-TAVE, n. The eighth day after a festival. *In music*, an eighth, or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones. It is the most perfect of the chords, consisting of six full tones and two semitones. It contains the whole diatonic scale.
OE-TA'-VO, n. A book with eight leaves to the sheet, [used as a noun or an adjective.]
OE-TEN'-NI-AL, a. Coming once in eight years; lasting eight years.
OE-TO'-BER, n. The tenth month of the year.
OE'-TO-FID, a. Cleft into eight segments.
OE'-TO-GE-NA-RY, a. Of eighty years of age.
OE'-TO-GE-NA-RY, n. A person eighty years of age.
OE-TO-LOC'-U-LAR, a. Having eight cells for seeds.
OE-TO-PET'-AL-OUS, a. Having eight petals.
OE-TO-SPERM'-OUS, a. Containing eight seeds.
OE'-TO-STYLE, n. A range of eight columns.
OE-TO-SYL-LAB'-IC, a. Having eight syllables.
OE'-U-LAR, a. Known by the eye; depending on the eye; received by actual sight.
OE'-U-LAR-LY, ad. By the eye, or light.
OE'-U-LI-FORM, a. Resembling the eye in form.
OE'-U-LIST, n. One who heals diseases of the eye.
- ODD, a.** Uneven in number; strange; singular; not noted; not taken into the common account; uncommon; separate from that which is regularly occupied.
ODD'-LY, ad. Unevenly; strangely; uncouthly.
ODD'-I-TY, n. Singularity; strangeness; a singular person.
ODD'-NESS, n. State of being uneven; singularity.
ODDS, n. sing. and plu. Inequality; excess; advantage.
ÛDE, n. A short poem; a poem for music.
O-DE'-ON, n. A kind of theater in Greece in which poets and musicians submitted their works to the approval of the public.
Û'-DI-OUS, a. Hateful; very offensive; causing hate; invidious.
Û'-DI-OUS-LY, ad. Hatefully; invidiously.
Û'-DI-OUS-NESS, n. Hatefulness; that which excites hatred.
Û'-DI-UM, n. Hatred; dislike; offensiveness.
O-DON-TAL'-GIA, n. The tooth-ache.
O-DON-TAL'-GIC, a. Pertaining to the tooth-ache.
Û'-DOR, n. Scent; smell; fragrance.
Û'-DOR-A-MENT, n. Strong scent; perfume.
Û'-DOR-ATE, a. Scented; having a strong smell.
Û'-DOR-A-TING, a. Diffusing scent; fragrant.
O-DOR-IF'-ER-OUS, a. Fragrant; sweet-smelling.
O-DOR-IF'-ER-OUS-NESS, n. Sweetness of smell.
Û'-DOR-OUS, a. Sweet of scent; fragrant.
Û'-DOR-OUS-NESS, n. Fragrance; sweetness of smell.
Û'-ER, contraction of OVER.
OF, prep. From; concerning; proceeding from.
OFF, ad. Noting distance or departure.
OF'-FAL, n. Waste meat; meat; refuse; entrails.
OF-FENCE', See OFFENSE.
OF-FEND', v. t. or i. To displease; to disgust.
OF-FEND'-ER, n. One who offends; a transgressor.
OF-FEND'-ING, ppr. Displeasing; sinning.
OF-FENSE', n. [L. offensus.] Trespass; sin; crime; any transgression of law, divine or human; an injury; an attack; an affront. [This spelling is preferable to the common one *offence*, because the leading derivatives have *s* and not *c*, as *defensive*.]
OF-FENS'-IVE, a. Displeasing; making invasion.
OF-FENS'-IVE-LY, ad. So as to give offense; by invasion or first attack.
OF-FENS'-IVE-NESS, n. Cause of disgust; the quality that offends or displeases, or that gives pain to the senses.
OF'-FER, v. t. or i. [Fr. offre.] To present; to propose; to bid; to sacrifice.
OF'-FER, n. A proposal; tender; price bid.
OF'-FER-A-BLE, a. That may be offered.
OF'-FER-ED, pp. Presented; bid; proposed.
OF'-FER-ER, n. One who offers or sacrifices.
OF'-FER-ING, ppr. Presenting; proposing; bidding.
OF'-FER-ING, n. A sacrifice; oblation; present.
OFF'-HAND, ad. Readily; without previous practice.
OF'-FICE, n. [L. officium.] Public employment; duty; function; formula of devotion; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; a house or apartment in which public men and others transact business.
OF'-FI-CER, n. One who holds an office or commission.
OF'-FI-CER, v. t. To furnish with officers.
OF'-FI-CER-ED, pp. Furnished with officers.
OF-FI'-CIAL, a. Pertaining to or derived from office.
OF-FI'-CIAL, n. An ecclesiastical judge.
OF-FI'-CIAL-LY, ad. By the proper officer; by authority.
OF-FI'-CIATE, v. i. To perform the duties of an office.

OF-FIC'-'I-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to shops.
 OF-FY'-'CIOUS, *a.* Kind; obliging; busy; too forward; intermeddling.
 OF-FY'-'CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Kindly; in a meddling manner.
 OF-FY'-'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Eagerness to serve; excessive forwardness.
 OFF-ING, *n.* The sea at a distance from shore, or at a competent distance, where there is deep water and no need of a pilot.
 OFF-'SCOURING, *n.* Refuse or vile matter.
 OFF-'SET, *n.* A shoot or sprout; a perpendicular in surveying; an account against another.
 OFF-'SET, *v. t.* To set one sum against another.
 OFF-'SPRING, *n.* A child; children; descendants.
 OF-'FUS-CATE. *See* OBFUSCATE.
 OFT, *ad.* Frequently; many times.
 OFT-'EN, (of'-n), *ad.* Frequently; many times.
 OFT-'EN-TIMES, } *ad.* Frequently; many times;
 OFT-'TIMES, } often.
 O-GEE', *n.* A molding of two members, one concave, the other convex.
 Ô-'GIVE, *n.* A diagonal arch of the Gothic vault.
 Ô-'GLE, *v. t. or i.* To look with side glances.
 Ô-'GLER, *n.* One who ogles or looks with side glances.
 Ô-'GLED, *pret. and pp.* of OGLE.
 Ô-'GLING, *n.* A looking with side glances.
 Ô-'GRE, }
 Ô-'GRESS, } *n.* An imaginary monster of the East.
 OH, *ex.* Expressive of surprise or pain.
 OIL, *n.* An unctuous substance, animal or vegetable, very inflammable.
 OIL, *v. t.* To anoint; to smear with oil.
 OIL-'BAG, *n.* A gland in animals containing oil.
 OIL-'CLOTH, *n.* A cloth oiled for floors, &c.
 OIL-'CÔL-OR, *n.* A substance ground with oil.
 OIL-'ED, *pp.* Smear'd or anointed with oil.
 OIL-'GAS, *n.* An inflammable gas procured from oil.
 OIL-'I-NESS, *n.* Greasiness; unctuousness.
 OIL-'ING, *ppr.* Anointing; smearing with oil.
 OIL-'MAN, *n.* A man who deals in oil.
 OIL-'NUT, *n.* The butter nut of North America.
 OIL-'SHOP, *n.* A shop where oil is sold.
 OIL-'Y, *a.* Containing oil; greasy; smooth.
 OINT, *v. t.* [Fr. *oindre.*] To anoint; to smear with oil.
 OINT-'MENT, *n.* Unguent; a soft substance for a diseased part.
 ÔLD, *a.* [A. S. *eald.*] Having existed a long time; ancient; having been long made; not new or fresh; of any duration whatever; long practiced. *In vulgar language, cunning; crafty.*
 ÔLD-'EN, (ôld-'n), *a.* Old; ancient.
 ÔLD-FASH-'ION-ED, *a.* According to old custom.
 ÔLD-'ISH, *a.* Somewhat old.
 ÔLD-'NESS, *n.* State of being old or of long continuance; antiquity.
 ÔLD-'WIFE, *n.* An old prating woman; a fish.
 O-LE-AG-'I-NOUS, *a.* Oily; unctuous; having the quality of oil.
 O-LE-AG-'I-NOUS-NESS, *n.* Unctuousness.
 O-LE-AN-'DER, *n.* The rose-bay; a beautiful shrub.
 O-LE-AS-'TER, *n.* A plant; the wild olive.
 O-LE FY-'ANT-GAS, *n.* A gas forming with chlorine a compound resembling oil.
 O-LE-RÁ-'CEOUS, *a.* Of the nature of pot herbs.
 OL-FAC-'TO-RY, *a.* Having the sense of smelling.
 O-LÍ-BA-'NUM, *n.* A gum resin in tears or drops, from the East.
 OL-I-GÁRCH-'AL, }
 OL-I-GÁRCH-'IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to oligarchy.
 OL-I-GÁRCH-Y, *n.* Government in the hands of a few men.

Ô-'LLO, *n.* A medley; a miscellany; a collection of various pieces.
 OL-'I-'TO-RY, *a.* Belonging to a kitchen garden.
 OL-I-VÁ-'CEOUS, *a.* Of the color of olive.
 OL-I-VAS-'TER, *a.* Darkly brown; of an olive color.
 OL-'IVE, *n.* A plant or tree yielding oil; emblem of peace.
 OL-'IV-ED, *a.* Decorated with olives.
 OL-'I-VE-YÁRD, *n.* An inclosure for olives.
 O-LYM-'PI-AD, *n.* The period of four years in Grecian history.
 O-LYM-'PI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Olympia.
 O-LYM-'PIC, *a.* Pertaining to Olympia, and the games there celebrated.
 OM-'BER, } *n.* A game at cards, usually played by
 OM-'BRE, } three persons.
 O-ME-'GÁ, } *n.* The last Greek letter, as Alpha is
 the first; hence *Alpha and Omega* denotes the first and the last, the beginning and the end.
 OM-'E-LET, *n.* A pancake or fritter, made with eggs, &c.
 Ô-'MEN, *n.* A prognostic, good or bad; a sign.
 Ô-'MEN-ED, *a.* Containing a prognostic.
 O-MENT-'UM, *n.* The caul, a membranous covering of the bowels.
 Ô-'MER, *n.* A Hebrew measure.
 OM-'IN-OUS, *a.* Foreboding ill; foreshowing.
 OM-'IN-OUS-LY, *ad.* With good or bad omens.
 OM-'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ominous.
 O-MIS-'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be omitted.
 O-MIS-'SION, *n.* A leaving; neglect; forbearance.
 O-MIT', *v. t.* To leave; to pass by; to neglect.
 O-MIT-'TING, *pp.* Passed by; left; neglected.
 O-MIT-'TED, *ppr.* Neglecting; leaving.
 OM-'NI-BUS, *n.* A large covered carriage for conveying passengers.
 OM-NI-FÁ-'RI-OUS, *a.* Consisting of all forms or kinds.
 OM-NIF-'IC, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *facio*, to make.] All creating.
 OM-'NI-FORM, *a.* Having all forms.
 OM-NI-PER-CIP-'I-ENCE, *n.* Perception of every thing.
 OM-NI-PER-CIP-'I-ENT, *a.* Perceiving every thing.
 OM-NIP-'O-TENCE, } *n.* Almighty power; un-
 OM-NIP-'O-TEN-CY, } limited power over particular things.
 OM-NIP-'O-TENT, *a.* Having almighty power.
 OM-NIP-'O-TENT-LY, *ad.* With almighty power.
 OM-NI-PRES-'ENCE, *n.* Presence in every place.
 OM-NI-PRES-'ENT, *a.* Present in every place.
 OM-NIS-'CIENCE, *n.* A knowledge of every thing.
 OM-NIS-'CIENT, *a.* Having infinite knowledge.
 OM-'NI-UM, *n.* Aggregate of the public stocks. *Omnium* denotes all the particulars included in the contract between government and the public for a loan.
 OM-NIV-'O-ROUS, *a.* All-devouring.
 OM-'O-PLATE, *n.* The shoulder blade.
 OM-'PHAL-CINE, *a.* Expressed from unripe fruit.
 OM-PHAL-'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the navel.
 ON, *prep.* [G. *an*; D. *aan*; Goth. *ana*; Gr. *avw*; L. *in*; Gr. *ev.*] Upon; at; near, in time or place.
 ON-'A-GER, *n.* The wild ass.
 ONCE, (wuns), *ad.* One time; at one time; formerly.
 ONCE, *n.* A carnivorous quadruped, less than the panther, of a whitish gray color.
 ONE, (wun), *a.* Single in number; individual.
 ONE-'EY-ED, (wun-'eyd), *a.* Having one eye only.
 O-NÊ-RO-CRIT-'IC, } *n.* An interpreter of
 O-NÊ-RO-CRIT-'IC-AL, } dreams.

ONE'-NESS, (wun'-ness,) *n.* Unity; singleness in number.
 ON'-ER-A-RY, *a.* Comprising a burden.
 ON'-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To load; to burden.
 ON'-ER-OUS, *a.* Burdensome; oppressive.
 ON'-ION, (un'-yun,) *n.* A plant and its bulbous root.
 ON'-LY, *ad.* Singly; merely.
 ON'-LY, *a.* Single; one alone; *ad.* singly; barely.
 ON'-OM-A-TO-PÆ'-I-Ā, } *n.* [Gr.] Accordance of
 ON'-OM'-O-TOPE, } the sound of a word
 with the thing signified.
 ON'-SET, *n.* An attack; assault.
 ON'-SLAUGHT, (on'-slaut,) *n.* An attack; an onset.
 ON-TO-LOG'-IE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the science of being in general.
 ON-TOL'-O-ËY, *n.* The science of beings.
 ON'-WARD, *ad.* Forward; progressively.
 ON'-WARD, *a.* Advancing; improving.
 ON'-Y-CHĀ, *n.* An odoriferous smell.
 ON'-NYX, *n.* A semi-pellucid gem with zones.
 O'-O-LITE, *n.* Egg stone; a species of carbonate of lime.
 OOZE, *n.* Soft mud; slime; liquor of a tan vat.
 OOZE, *v. i.* To flow gently; to issue slowly.
 OO'-ZY, *a.* Slimy; muddy; moist.
 O-PAC'-I-TY, *n.* Opakeness; want of transparency.
 O-PĀ'-COUS, *a.* Impervious to rays of light.
 O'-PAL, *n.* A silicious stone of changeable colors.
 O-PAL-ES'-CENCE, *n.* A shining from a single spot.
 O-PAL-ES'-CENT, *a.* Like opal, reflecting lustre from a single spot.
 O'-PAL-INE, *a.* Pertaining to, or like opal.
 O-PĀQ UE', *a.* Impervious to light; not transparent; clouded.
 O-PAQUE'-NESS, *n.* Defect of transparency; the quality of being impervious to light; cloudiness.
 OPE, *v. t.* To open, [used in poetry.]
 O'-PED, *pret.* and *pp.* of OPE.
 O'-PEN, *v. t.* To divide; to unfold; to make plain; to break the seal of a letter; to begin; to reveal.
 O'-PEN, *v. i.* To unclothe itself; to begin to appear.
 O'-PEN, (o'-pn,) *a.* Unshut; unclosed; bare; clear of ice; not clouded.
 O'-PEN-ED, *pp.* Unclosed; broke; explained.
 O'-PEN-ER, *n.* One that opens; an interpreter.
 O'-PEN-EY-ED, *a.* Watchful; attentive; wary.
 O'-PEN-HAND-ED, *a.* Generous; liberal; free.
 O'-PEN-HEART-ED, *a.* Honest; candid; generous.
 O'-PEN-HEART-ED-NESS, *n.* Frankness; candor; liberality; generosity.
 O'-PEN-ING, *ppr.* Unclosing; unsealing; explaining.
 O'-PEN-ING, *n.* A breach, or aperture; dawn; first appearance; beginning of exhibition or discovery.
 O'-PEN-LY, *ad.* Publicly; evidently; plainly.
 O'-PEN-NESS, *n.* Plainness; uncovered state.
 OP'-E-RĀ, *n.* A dramatic composition set to music, and sung on the stage.
 OP'-ER-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *operor*; Fr. *operer*; W. *goboru*; Arm. *gober*, to make.] To act; to work; to perform; to exert power or strength, physical or mechanical; to act or to produce effect on the mind. *In surgery*, to perform some act on the human body, usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health.
 OP-ER-Ā'-TION, *n.* Action; agency; work; process.
 OP'-ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Acting; having power to act.
 OP'-ER-A-TIVE, *n.* A laborer; workman.
 OP'-ER-A-TOR, *n.* One who operates.
 O-PER'-CU-LATE, *a.* Having a lid or cover.

OP'-ER-ŌSE, *a.* Laborious; troublesome; tedious.
 O-PHI-O-LOG'-IE-AL, *a.* Belonging to ophiology.
 O-PHI-OL'-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the history of serpents.
 O-PHI-OL'-O-ËY, *n.* History and description of serpents.
 O'-PHITE, *n.* Green porphyry; serpentine.
 OPH-THAL'-MIE, *a.* Relating to the eye.
 OPH-THAL'-MY, *n.* A disease of the eyes.
 O'-PI-ATE, *n.* A medicine causing sleep; a narcotic.
 O'-PI-ATE, *a.* Causing sleep; soporific.
 O-PINE', *v. t.* To think, [obs.]
 O-PIN'-IA-TED, *a.* Unduly attached to one's opinions.
 O-PIN'-IA-TIVE, *a.* Stiff in adherence to opinions.
 O-PIN'-IA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Undue stiffness in opinion.
 O-PIN'-ION, (o-pin'-yun,) *n.* [L. *opinio*.] The judgment formed by the mind; notion; sentiment; persuasion.
 O-PIN'-ION-A-TED, *a.* Firm in adherence to opinion; obstinate.
 O-PIN'-ION-A-TIVE, *a.* Stiff in opinions.
 O-PIN'-ION-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Obstainately.
 O-PIN'-ION-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Obstainacy in opinion.
 O-PIN'-ION-ED, *a.* Attached to certain opinions.
 O-PIN'-ION-IST, *n.* One attached to his own sentiments.
 O'-PI-UM, *n.* The inspissated juice of the capsules of the white poppy, [of great use as a medicine.]
 O-PO-BAL'-SAM, *n.* Balsam of Gilead.
 O-PO-DEL'-DOC, *n.* A saponaceous camphorated liniment.
 O-PŌ'-PA-NAX, *n.* A gum resin.
 O-POS'-SUM, *n.* A quadruped that carries its young in a bag. To play possum, is to feign one's self dead.
 OP'-PI-DAN, *n.* An inhabitant of a town; an appellation given to the students of Eton school in England.
 OP'-PI-LATE, *v. t.* To crowd; to stuff; to obstruct.
 OP-PI-LĀ'-TION, *n.* Act of filling; obstruction.
 OP'-PI-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to obstruct.
 OP-PŌ'-NENT, *a.* Adverse; opposing.
 OP-PŌ'-NENT, *n.* An opposer; an antagonist; particularly one that opposes in controversy or argument.
 OP-POR-TUNE', *a.* Timely; seasonable; convenient.
 OP-POR-TUNE'-LY, *ad.* Seasonably; in good time.
 OP-POR-TŪ'-NI-TY, *n.* Convenient time or means.
 OP-POS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may or can be opposed.
 OP-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *opposer*.] To act against; to resist; to withstand.
 OP-PŌS'-ED, *pp.* Set in opposition; resisted; *a.* adverse; being in opposition.
 OP-PŌS'-ER, *n.* One who opposes; an antagonist; an enemy; a rival.
 OP'-PO-SITE, *a.* Contrary in position; adverse.
 OP'-PO-SITE-LY, *ad.* In an adverse position or manner.
 OP'-PO-SITE-NESS, *n.* State of being opposite.
 OP-PO-SĪ'-TION, *n.* The act of opposing; situation so as to front something else; obstacle; resistance; contrariety of interests; contradiction; the collective body of opposers.
 OP-PO-SĪ'-TION-IST, *n.* One in an opposite party.
 OP-POS'-I-TIVE, *a.* That may be opposed.
 OP-PRESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *oppresser*; L. *oppressus*.] To sit or lie heavy upon; to burden with impositions; to overpower.
 OP-PRESS'-ED, *pp.* Overburdened; overpowered.
 OP-PRES'-SION, *n.* Act of oppressing; hardship.

BOOK; TUNE, PULL, USE. € like K; CH like SH; G like J; S like Z; TH as in thou.

OP-PRESS'-IVE, *a.* Burdensome; cruel; severe; unjust.
 OP-PRESS'-IVE-LY, *ad.* With excessive weight or severity.
 OP-PRESS'-IVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being oppressive.
 OP-PRESS'-OR, *n.* One who oppresses; a tyrant.
 OP-PRO'-BRI-OUS, *a.* Reproachful; disgraceful.
 OP-PRO'-BRI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Reproachfully.
 OP-PRO'-BRI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Reproachfulness.
 OP-PRO'-BRI-UM, *n.* Reproach with contempt.
 OP-PUGN', (op-pūne',) *v. t.* To oppose; to attack; to resist.
 OP-PUG'-NAN-CY, *n.* Opposition; resistance.
 OP-PUGN'-ED, *pp.* Opposed; resisted.
 OP-PUGN'-ER, (op-pūn'-er), *n.* One that opposes.
 OP-TA'-TION, *n.* Expression of desire.
 OP-TA-TIVE, *a.* Expressive of desire.
 OP-TIE, } *a.* Pertaining to vision; relating to
 OP-TIE-AL, } the science of optics.
 OP-TI'-CLAN, *n.* A person skilled in optics.
 OP-TIES, *n.* The science of the laws of vision.
 OP-TI-MA-CY, *n.* The body of nobles; nobility.
 OP-TI-MISM, *n.* The doctrine that every thing is for the best, or that the order of things in the universe is adapted to produce the most good.
 OP-TI-MIST, *n.* One who holds the opinion that all events are ordered for the best.
 OP-TION, *n.* Choice; right or power of choosing.
 OP-TION-AL, *a.* Left to choice or election.
 OP-U'-LENCE, *n.* Great wealth; riches.
 OP-U'-LENT, *a.* Very wealthy; rich; affluent.
 OP-U'-LENT-LY, *ad.* Richly; with abundance.
 OR, *n.* In heraldry, gold; expressed in engraving by dots.
 OR, a termination, like *er*, signifies a person or agent, as in *oppressor, factor*.
 OR, *con.* Uniting alternatives, as, you may read in the Bible or Testament: *or* is a contraction of *other*.
 OR'-RACH, *n.* A plant; used for spinage.
 OR'-A-CLE, *n.* A pagan deity or his declarations, as, the Delphic oracle; an opinion deemed infallible; a wise man; among Christians, oracles, in the plural, denotes the revelations or messages delivered by God to prophets; the oracles of God are the Scriptures.
 OR'-A-CLE, *v. i.* To utter oracles.
 OR'-A-CLES, *n. plu.* The revelations of God.
 O-RAC'-U-LAR, } *a.* Uttering oracles; authorita-
 O-RAC'-U-LOUS, } tive.
 O-RAC'-U-LAR-LY, } *ad.* In the manner of an
 O-RAC'-U-LOUS-LY, } oracle.
 O-RAC'-U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being oraculous.
 Ō'-RAL, *a.* Delivered by the mouth.
 Ō'-RAL-LY, *ad.* By mouth without writing.
 OR'-ANGE, *n.* The pulpy fruit of a tree.
 OR'-ANGE-CŌL'-OR-ĒD, *a.* Having the color of an orange.
 OR'-ANGE-RY, *n.* A plantation of orange trees.
 O-RANG'-OU-TANG', *n.* The satyr or great ape, having a deformed resemblance to man.
 O-RA'-TION, *n.* A rhetorical speech; harangue. The word is now applied chiefly to discourses delivered on especial occasions, as a funeral oration, an oration on some anniversary, and to academic declamations.
 OR'-A-TOR, *n.* An eloquent speaker; a petitioner. In ancient Rome, orators were advocates for clients in the forum and before the senate and people. In modern usage an orator is one who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion.
 OR-A-TŌ'-RI-AL, } *a.* Rhetorical; eloquent;
 OR-A-TOR'-IC-AL, } flowery; florid.
 OR-A-TŌ'-RI-AL-LY, } *ad.* In a rhetorical man-
 OR-A-TOR'-IC-AL-LY, } ner.

OR-A-TŌ'-RI-O, *n.* A sacred drama set to music; a chapel.
 OR'-A-TO-RY, *n.* The art of public speaking with correctness and elegance; a place for prayer.
 ORB, *n.* A sphere; a round body.
 ORB'-ATE, *a.* Bereaved; fatherless; childless.
 ORB'-ED, *a.* Formed into an orb.
 OR-BIC'-U-LAR, *a.* Spherical; circular; round; in the form of an orb.
 OR-BIC'-U-LAR-LY, *ad.* With a spherical form.
 OR-BIE'-U-LATE, *a.* Round like an orb.
 ORB'-IT, *n.* The path of a planet or comet round its center; cavity in which the eye is situated.
 ORB'-IT-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the orbit.
 ORB'-Y, *a.* Resembling an orb.
 OR'-CHARD, *n.* [A. S. *ortgard*]; that is, *wort-yard*, a yard of herbs. The Germans call it *baumgarten*, tree garden; and the Dutch *boomgaard*, tree yard. An inclosure for fruit trees, or an assemblage of fruit trees.
 OR'-CHARD-ING, *n.* The cultivation of orchards; orchards in general.
 OR'-CHARD-IST, *n.* A cultivator of orchards.
 OR'-CHES-TRĀ, *n.* The part of a theater for the musicians; the body of performers.
 OR'-CHES-TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to an orchestra.
 OR-DAIN', *v. t.* To appoint; to settle; to establish; to decree; to invest with a ministerial function; to establish in the pastoral office with the customary forms; as, to ordain a minister.
 OR-DAIN'-ED, *pp.* Appointed; decreed; settled.
 OR-DAIN'-ER, *n.* One who ordains.
 OR-DAIN'-ING, *ppr.* Appointing; settling; *a.* that ordains or has power to ordain.
 OR-DE-AL, *n.* Trial of guilt by fire or water.
 OR'-DER, *n.* [L. *ordo*.] 1. Regular disposition or methodical arrangement of things. 2. Proper state. 3. Adherence to the point in discussion. 4. Established mode of proceeding. 5. Regularity. 6. Rule; command. 7. Regulation. 8. Rank; class; division of men. 9. Measures; care. In architecture, a system.
 OR'-DER, *v. t.* To bid; to command; to direct; to regulate.
 OR'-DER-ED, *pp.* Directed; commanded.
 OR'-DER-ING, *ppr.* Systemizing; regulating; bidding.
 OR'-DER-LESS, *a.* Irregular; disorderly.
 OR'-DER-LI-NESS, *n.* Regularity; state of being orderly.
 OR'-DER-LY, *a.* Regular; methodical; not unruly.
 OR'-DERS, *n. plu.* In orders; set apart to the ministry.
 OR'-DIN-AL, *n.* Noting the order of number.
 OR'-DIN-AL, *n.* A book of rites; a ritual.
 OR'-DI-NANCE, *n.* Rule established by authority; law; statute; established rite.
 OR'-DIN-A-RI-LY, *ad.* Usually; commonly.
 OR'-DIN-A-RY, *a.* Usual; common; plain.
 OR'-DIN-A-RY, *n.* An ecclesiastical judge; place of eating; establishment for ships laid up.
 OR'-DI-NATE, *n.* A line perpendicular to the axis of a curve, and terminating the curvilinear space.
 OR'-DIN-ATE, *a.* Regular; methodical.
 OR'-DIN-ATE-LY, *ad.* In a methodical manner.
 OR-DIN-A'-TION, *n.* Act of ordaining; act of conferring holy orders; act of settling a licensed clergyman over a church with pastoral authority.
 ORD'-NANCE, *n.* Artillery; cannon; mortars.
 OR'-DON-NANCE, *n.* In the arts, the disposition of the parts, either in regard to the whole piece or to the several parts.
 OR-DURE, *n.* Excrementitious matter.
 ŌRE, *n.* A compound of metal and some other matter.
 OR'-GAN, *n.* An instrument of action or motion; means of conveyance; a wind instrument of music.

OR-GAN-BUILD-ER, *n.* An artist who constructs organs.
 OR-GAN'-IE, } *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of
 OR-GAN'-IE-AL, } organs; produced by the or-
 organs; instrumental; acting as instruments of nature
 or art to a certain end. *Organic bodies* are such
 as possess organs, on the action of which depend
 their growth and perfection.
 OR-GAN'-IE-AL-LY, *ad.* With or by organs.
 OR-GAN-ISM, *n.* Organical structure.
 OR'-GAN-IST, *n.* One who plays on an organ.
 OR-GAN-I-ZÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of organizing, or sys-
 temizing the parts of a thing; structure; suitable
 disposition of parts which are to act together in a
 compound body.
 OR'-GAN-IZE, *v. t.* To form with organs; to system-
 ize; to form in regular structure.
 OR'-GAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Formed; duly systemized.
 OR'-GAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Forming with organs; re-
 ducing to due form; systemizing.
 OR'-GAN-LOFT, *n.* The loft where an organ
 stands.
 OR-GAN-OG'-RA-PHY, *n.* Description of the or-
 gans of plants.
 OR'-GAN-PIPE, *n.* The pipe of a musical organ.
 OR'-GASM, *n. plu.* Immoderate excitement or ac-
 tion.
 OR'-GIES, *n.* Frantic revels of bacchanalians.
 Ó'-RI-ENT, *a.* Rising, as the sun; oriental; eastern.
 ó'-RI-ENT, *n.* The east; place of the rising sun.
 O-RI-ENT'-AL, *a.* Eastern; in or from the east.
 O-RI-ENT'-AL, *n.* An inhabitant of some eastern
 part of the world.
 OR-I-ENT'-AL-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the eastern
 languages.
 OR-I-ENT'-AL-IST, *n.* An inhabitant of the east,
 or one versed in oriental languages and learning.
 OR'-I-FICE, *n.* An opening; perforation; mouth.
 OR-I-GÁ'-NUM, *n.* The plant marjoram.
 OR'-I-GIN, *n.* [*Fr. origine; L. origo.*] The first ex-
 istence or beginning of any thing; fountain; source;
 that from which any thing primarily proceeds;
 cause.
 O-RIG'-IN-AL, *a.* First; primitive; having the power
 to originate new thoughts or combinations of
 thought.
 O-RIG'-IN-AL, *n.* A source; first copy; that from
 which any thing is transcribed or translated.
 O-RIG'-IN-AL-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being original.
 O-RIG'-IN-AL-LY, *ad.* At first; primarily.
 O-RIG'-IN-A-RY, *a.* Primitive; productive.
 O-RIG'-IN-ATE, *v. t. or i.* To cause to be; to pro-
 duce what is new; to take rise; to begin.
 O-RIG'-IN-A'-TION, *n.* A bringing into existence;
 mode of production, or bringing into being.
 OR-IL'-LON, *n.* A rounding of earth faced with a
 wall.
 Ó'-RI-OLE, *n.* A genus of birds.
 O-RI-ON, *n.* A southern constellation, containing
 seventy-eight stars.
 OR'-I-SÓN, *n.* A prayer; supplication.
 OR'-LET, } *n.* A fillet under the ovolo of a capi-
 OR'-LO, } tal.
 OR'-LOP, *n.* A platform in ships, on which are sail-
 rooms and other apartments.
 OR'-NA-MENT, *n.* Decoration; embellishment.
 OR'-NA-MENT, *v. t.* To adorn; to embellish; to
 deck.
 OR'-NA-MENT'-AL, *a.* Tending to adorn; grace-
 ful.
 OR'-NA-MENT'-AL-LY, *ad.* So as to adorn.
 OR'-NATE, *a.* Adorned; decorated; beautiful.
 OR'-NATE-LY, *ad.* With decoration.
 OR-NITH'-O-LITE, *n.* A petrified bird.
 OR-NI-THO-LOG'-IE-AL, *a.* Belonging to ornitho-
 logy.
 OR-NI-THOL'-O-GIST, *n.* One skilled in the science
 of fowls; one who describes birds.

OR-NI-THOL'-O-GY, *n.* A description of fowls,
 their form, and habits.
 O-RO-LOG'-IE-AL, *a.* Belonging to orology.
 O-ROL'-O-GIST, *n.* A describer of mountains.
 O-ROL'-O-GY, *n.* The science of mountains.
 OR'-PHAN, *n.* [*Gr. ὀρφανός; Fr. orphelin.*] A child
 who is bereaved of father or mother, or both.
 OR'-PHAN-AGE, } *n.* The state of an orphan
 OR'-PHAN-ISM, }
 OR'-PHAN-ED, *a.* Bereft of parents.
 OR'-PHE-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus, the poet
 OR'-PHIC, } and musician.
 OR'-PI-MENT, *n.* Sulphur and arsenic, an ore.
 OR'-PINE, *n.* A plant; lesser houseleek; livelong.
 OR'-RE-RY, *n.* An instrument to show the revolu-
 tions of the planets.
 ORT, *n.* A fragment; refuse.
 OR'-THO-DOX, *a.* Sound and correct in doctrine or
 belief; believing the genuine doctrines of Scrip-
 ture; opposed to heretical.
 OR'-THO-DOX-LY, *ad.* With soundness of faith.
 OR'-THO-DOX-NESS, *n.* Soundness in faith.
 OR'-THO-DOX-Y, *n.* Soundness of faith; scriptu-
 ral truth; consonance to genuine scriptural doc-
 trines.
 OR'-THO-DRO-MY, *n.* The sailing in a straight
 course.
 OR-THO-EP'-IE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy.
 OR'-THO-E-PIST, *n.* A person well skilled in pro-
 nunciation.
 OR'-THO-E-PY, *n.* Correct pronunciation of words.
 OR-THOG'-RA-PHER, *n.* One who spells words
 correctly.
 OR-THO-GRAPH'-IE, *a.* Rightly spelled; pertain-
 ing to orthography.
 OR-THO-GRÁPH'-IE-AL, *ad.* According to the
 rules of proper spelling.
 OR-THO-GRÁPH'-IE-AL-LY, *ad.* According to
 rules of spelling.
 OR-THOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* The spelling or writing of
 words with the proper letters; that part of gram-
 mar which treats of the nature and properties of
 letters.
 OR-THOL'-O-GY, *n.* Just description of things.
 OR-THOM'-E-TRY, *n.* Correct verification; the
 art of constructing verse correctly.
 OR'-TIVE, *a.* [*L. ortivus.*] Rising; eastern.
 OR'-TO-LAN, *n.* A bird of the size of a lark.
 OS, [*L.*] A bone.
 OS'-CIL-LÁTE, *v. i.* To swing; to vibrate.
 OS'-CIL-LÁ'-TION, *n.* A swinging; vibration.
 OS'-CIL-LÁ-TO-RY, *a.* Moving as a pendulum.
 OS'-CI-TAN-CY, *n.* A yawning; unusual sleep-
 iness.
 OS'-CI-TANT, *a.* Yawning; sleepy; drowsy.
 OS-CI-TÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of gaping from sleep-
 iness.
 OS-CU-LÁ'-TION, *n.* A kissing; contact of a
 curve with its circle.
 OS'-CU-LÁ-TO-RY, *n.* A tablet with the picture
 of Christ and Mary, to be kissed.
 Ó'-SIER, *n.* The water-willow, or a twig of it.
 OS'-MI-UM, *n.* A metal recently discovered, of a
 dark gray color.
 OS'-MUND, *n.* A plant, moon-wort, flowering fern.
 OS'-NA-BURG, (*oz'n-burg*) *n.* A species of coarse
 linen.
 OS'-PRAY, *n.* The sea eagle, or fish hawk.
 OS'-SE-LET, *n.* A hard substance on the inside of
 a horse's knee.
 OS'-SE-OUS, *a.* Bony; like or made of bone.
 OS'-SI-CLE, *n.* A small bone.
 OS-SIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing or furnishing
 bones.
 OS-SIF'-IE, *a.* Converting to bone.
 OS-SI-FI-CÁ'-TION, *n.* The change, or process of
 changing, from flesh or other matter of animal
 bodies into a bony substance.

OS'-SI-FI-ED, *pp.* Changed to bone, or a hard substance like bone.
 OS'-SI-FY, *v. t.* [*L. os*, bone, and *facio*, to form.] To form bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone.
 OS'-SI-FY, *v. i.* To become bone.
 OS-SIV'-O-ROUS, *a.* Feeding on bones.
 OS'-SU-A-RY, *n.* A place for bones; a charnel house.
 OS-TEN-SI-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Quality of appearing.
 OS-TEN'-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be shown; apparent; seeming; shown, declared or avowed.
 OS-TEN'-SI-BLY, *ad.* Plausibly; colorably.
 OS-TEN'-SIVE, *a.* Tending to show; exhibiting.
 OS'-TENT, *n.* Show; token; prodigy.
 OS-TENT'-A'-TION, *n.* Vain show or display.
 OS-TENT'-A'-TIOUS, *a.* Affectedly showy; gaudy.
 OS-TENT'-A'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* With vain display.
 OS-TENT'-A'-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Vain display; boastfulness.
 OS-TE-OL'-O-GIST, *n.* One who describes the bones of animals.
 OS-TE-OL'-O-GY, *n.* Description of animal bones.
 OS'-TI-A-RY, *n.* The mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters into the sea.
 OST'-LER. See *HOSTLER*.
 OS'-TRA-CISM, *n.* Banishment by votes on shells.
 OS'-TRA-CIZE, *v. t.* To banish by the voice of the populace; particularly a person eminent for his public services, but who has lost his popularity.
 OS'-TRA-CIZ-ED, *pp.* Banished by the people.
 OS'-TRICH, *n.* A large fowl, with elegant plumage, but wings too short for flight.
 OT-A'-COUS'-TIC, *n.* An instrument to assist hearing.
 ŌTH'-ER, *a.* [*A. S. other*; *G. oðer*; *Gr. erepos*.] Not the same; different; contrary; noting something besides.
 ŌTH'-ER-GUISE, *ad.* Of another kind.
 ŌTH'-ER-WHERE, *ad.* In another place, or other places.
 ŌTH'-ER-WHILE, *ad.* At other times.
 ŌTH'-ER-WISE, *ad.* In a different manner.
 OT'-O-MO, *n.* A fowl of Germany, much esteemed for food.
 OT'-TAR, } *n.* The essential oil or essence of
 AT'-TAR, } roses.
 OT'-TER, *n.* An amphibious quadruped living in the banks of rivers; a coloring substance.
 OT'-TO-MAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Turks or to their government.
 OT'-TO-MAN, *n.* A small low stuffed seat.
 OUCH, *n.* The bezil of a ring.
 OUGHT. See *AUGHT*, the true orthography.
 OUGHT, (*aut.*) *v. i.* Used in the present and preterit tenses only; to be necessary; to be obliged; to be fit.
 OUNCE, *n.* The twelfth of a pound troy, and sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois.
 OUR, *pron. pos.* Pertaining to us; belonging to us.
 OU-RAN-OG'-RA-PHY, *n.* A description of the heavens.
 OURS, *noting* what belongs to us; usually called the possessive case of the personal pronoun *we*.
 OUR-SELF', *pron. reciprocal.* In the royal style, myself.
 OUR-SELVES', *pron. plu.* of *OURSELF*. We, not others.
 ŌU'-SEL, (ooz'-l), *n.* A black bird.
 OUST, *v. t.* To remove; to cast out; to reject; to disseize.
 OUST'-ER, *n.* Dispossession; ejection.
 OUST'-ING, *ppr.* Ejecting; disseizing; removing.
 OUT', *ad.* [*A. S. ut*; *D. uit*; *Dan. ud*.] In a state of extinction; abroad; not at home.
 OUT, *v. t.* To drive away; to eject; to expel.
 OUT, *ez.* Expressing dislike.

OUT-ACT', *v. t.* To do or go beyond; to exceed.
 OUT-BAL'-ANCE, *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect.
 OUT-BAL'-AN-CED, *pp.* Exceeded in weight or effect.
 OUT-BID', *v. t.* To bid more than any other.
 OUT-BID', } *a.* Exceeded in the price of
 OUT-BID'-DEN, } fered.
 OUT-BLOWN', *a.* Swelled with wind.
 OUT-BLUSH', *v. t.* To exceed in rosy color.
 OUT-BOUND', *a.* Going on a distant voyage.
 OUT-BRAVE', *v. t.* To bully; to exceed in splendor.
 OUT-BRAV'-ED, *pp.* Exceeded in show.
 OUT-BRAZ'-EN, *v. t.* To bear down with boldness; with greater impudence.
 OUT'-BREAK, *n.* A breaking forth; an eruption.
 OUT-BREAK-ING, *n.* That which bursts forth.
 OUT'-CAST, *pp.* or *a.* Cast out; banished; expelled.
 OUT'-CAST, *n.* A person banished; an exile; one driven from country or home.
 OUT'-CRY, *n.* Clamor; great cry; noisy opposition or detestation; sale at public auction.
 OUT-DÓ', *v. t.* To excel; to surpass.
 OUT-DÓ'-ING, *ppr.* Exceeding in performance.
 OUT-DÓNE', *pp.* Exceeded; surpassed by another.
 OUT-DRINK', *v. t.* To exceed in drinking.
 OUT'-ER, *a.* That is without; outward.
 OUT'-ER-LY, *ad.* Toward the outside.
 OUT'-ER-MÓST, *a.* Being on the extreme part.
 OUT-FACE', *v. t.* To bear or stare down.
 OUT'-FIT, *n.* Outfits are the expenses of equipping; money advanced to a public minister going to a foreign country, beyond his salary.
 OUT-FLANK', *v. t.* To extend the flank beyond another.
 OUT-FLY', *v. t.* To fly faster than another.
 OUT-FOOL', *v. t.* To surpass in folly.
 OUT-FROWN', *v. t.* To overbear by frowning.
 OUT'-GÁTE, *n.* An outlet; passage out.
 OUT-GEN'-ER-AL, *v. t.* To exceed in generalship.
 OUT-GIVE', *v. t.* To surpass in giving.
 OUT-GÓ', *v. t.* To surpass; to excel; to overreach.
 OUT-GÓ'-ING, *ppr.* Going beyond.
 OUT'-GO-ING, *n.* Act of going out; expense; utmost border.
 OUT-GROW', *v. t.* To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing.
 OUT-GROWN', *pp.* Exceeded in growth.
 OUT'-GUARD, *n.* An advanced guard; a guard at a distance from the main body of an army.
 OUT-HER'-OD, *v. t.* To exceed in cruelty.
 OUT'-HOUSE, *n.* A house which is an appendage to the mansion.
 OUT-JEST', *v. t.* To overpower by jesting.
 OUT-JUG'-GLE, *v. t.* To surpass in juggling.
 OUT-KNAVE, *v. t.* To exceed in knavery.
 OUT-LAND'-ISH, *a.* Foreign; not native; born or produced in the interior country, or among rude people; hence, vulgar, rustic, clownish.
 OUT-LÁST', *v. t.* To excel in duration; to last longer than something else.
 OUT-LAW, *n.* One excluded the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection.
 OUT-LAW, *v. t.* To deprive of the benefit of the law.
 OUT-LAW-ED, *pp.* Deprived of protection of the law.
 OUT-LAW-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of the benefit of the law.
 OUT-LAW-RY, *n.* Act of depriving of the benefit of the law, or the process by which a man is deprived of its protection.
 OUT-LÁY, *n.* Expense; expenditure.
 OUT-LEAP', *v. t.* To surpass in leaping.

OUT-LEAP, *n.* A sally; issue from; escape.
OUT-LET, *n.* A passage to let out; the place or means by which any thing escapes.
OUT-LIE, *v. t.* To exceed in lying.
OUT-LINE, *n.* The exterior line of a figure; contour; first sketch.
OUT-LIVE' (*out-'liv*'), *v. t.* To live beyond; to survive.
OUT-LOOK' *v. i.* To face down; to brow beat.
OUT-LY-ING, *a.* Being at a distance, or on the frontier.
OUT-MARCH' *v. t.* To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind.
OUT-MARCH-ED, *pp.* Surpassed in marching.
OUT-MEAS-URE, *v. t.* To exceed in measure or extent.
OUT-MEAS-UR-ED, *pp.* Exceeded in measure.
OUT-MOST, *a.* Furthest in the extremity.
OUT-NUM-BER, *v. t.* To exceed in number.
OUT-NUM-BER-ED, *pp.* Surpassed in numbers.
OUT-PACE' *v. t.* To outgo; to outwalk.
OUT-PAC-ED, *pp.* Surpassed in walking.
OUT-PAR-ISH, *n.* A parish lying on the border.
OUT-PASS' *v. t.* To go beyond; to exceed.
OUT-PASS-ED, *pp.* Exceeded in going.
OUT-POST, *n.* A station at a distance from the body of the army; the troops placed at such a station.
OUT-POUR' *v. t.* To effuse; to pour out.
OUT-POUR-ING, *n.* A pouring out; effusion.
OUT-PREACH' *v. t.* To exceed in preaching.
OUT-PREACH-ED, *pp.* Surpassed in preaching.
OUT-RAGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *outrager*.] To abuse by rude and insolent language; to insult; to injure.
OUT-RAGE, *n.* Injurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse; wanton mischief.
OUT-RAG-ED, *pp.* Treated with abuse or violence.
OUT-RAGE-OUS, *a.* Furious; violent; exorbitant.
OUT-RAGE-OUS-LY, *ad.* With violence.
OUT-RAGE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Violence; fury.
OU-TRE' (*oc-trá'*), [Fr.] Out of the usual limits; extravagant.
OUT-REACH' *v. t.* To extend beyond.
OUT-REACH-ED, *pp.* Exceeded in extent; reached beyond.
OUT-REAS-ON, *v. t.* To excel in reasoning.
OUT-REAS-ON-ED, *pp.* Surpassed in reasoning.
OUT-RIDE' *v. t. or i.* To ride faster than; to travel about on horseback or in a vehicle.
OUT-RID-ER, *n.* A summoner; an attending servant.
OUT-RIG-GER, *n.* A beam projecting from a ship.
OUT-RIGHT, *ad.* Immediately; directly; at once; without delay.
OUT-RY-VAL, *v. t.* To surpass in excellence.
OUT-RY-VAL-ED, *pp.* Exceeded in competition.
OUT-RY-VAL-ING, *ppr.* Surpassing in rivalry.
OUT-ROAR' *v. t.* To surpass in roaring.
OUT-ROAR-ED, *pp.* Exceeded in roaring.
OUT-ROOT' *v. t.* To eradicate; to extirpate.
OUT-RUN' *v. t.* To surpass in running; to exceed.
OUT-SAIL' *v. t.* To sail faster than; to leave behind in sailing.
OUT-SAIL-ED, *pp.* Surpassed in sailing.
OUT-SELL' *v. t.* To exceed in amount of sales; to exceed in the prices of things sold.
OUT-SET, *n.* Beginning; first entrance on any business.
OUT-SHINE' *v. t.* To excel in brightness, luster or excellence.
OUT-SHOOT' *v. t. pret.* outshot. To exceed in shooting.

OUT-SIDE, *n.* The outward part; superficial appearance; external man; the utmost.
OUT-SIT' *v. t.* To sit longer or beyond the time.
OUT-SKIRT, *n.* Border; outpost; suburb.
OUT-SLEEP' *v. t.* To sleep beyond the time.
OUT-SLEEP' *pret.* and *pp.* of **OUT-SLEEP**.
OUT-SPEAK' *v. t.* To speak beyond; to exceed.
OUT-SPORT' *v. t.* To exceed in sporting.
OUT-SPREAD' *v. t.* To spread open; to extend.
OUT-STAND' *v. i.* To project outward from the main body.
OUT-STAND-ING, *ppr.* Projecting outward; *a.* not collected; unpaid.
OUT-STARE' *v. t.* To surpass in staring; to brow beat.
OUT-STAR-ED, *pp.* Outfaced with effrontery.
OUT-STEP' *v. t.* To step or go beyond.
OUT-STEP-ED, *pp.* Surpassed in stepping.
OUT-STORM' *v. t.* To overbear by storming.
OUT-STREET, *n.* A street in the borders of a town.
OUT-STRETCH' *v. t.* To extend far; to stretch or spread out; to expand.
OUT-STRETCH-ED, *pp.* Extended; expanded.
OUT-STRIDE' *v. t.* To exceed in striding.
OUT-STRIP' *v. t.* To outgo; to go beyond; to exceed.
OUT-STRIP-PED, *pp.* Surpassed; exceeded.
OUT-SWEAR' *v. t.* To overpower or exceed in swearing.
OUT-SWORE' *pret.* and *pp.* of **OUT-SWEAR**.
OUT-SWELL' *v. t.* To exceed in swelling.
OUT-SWELL-ED, *pp.* Surpassed in swelling.
OUT-TALK' (*out-tauk'*) *v. t.* To exceed or overbear in talking.
OUT-TALK-ED, *pp.* Exceeded or overpowered in talking.
OUT-VAL-UE, *v. t.* To exceed in value or price.
OUT-VAL-U-ED, *pp.* Exceeded in value.
OUT-VEN-OM, *v. t.* To exceed in poison or spite.
OUT-VEN-OM-ED, *pp.* Surpassed in venom or spite.
OUT-VIE' *v. t.* To exceed; to excel; to surpass.
OUT-VI-ED, *pp.* Excelled; exceeded.
OUT-VIL-LAIN, *v. t.* To surpass in villainy.
OUT-VIL-LAIN-ED, *pp.* Surpassed in villainy.
OUT-VOTE' *v. t.* To exceed in votes; to defeat in the plurality of suffrages.
OUT-WALK' (*out-wauk'*) *v. t.* To walk faster than; to leave behind in walking.
OUT-WALL, *n.* A wall on the outside.
OUT-WARD, *a.* External; apparent; foreign; not intestine.
OUT-WARD, *ad.* Toward the outside.
OUT-WI-ED, *pp.* Going from a port.
OUT-WARD-LY, *ad.* Externally; in appearance; not sincerely.
OUT-WATCH' *v. t.* To exceed in watching.
OUT-WATCH-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **OUTWATCH**.
OUT-WEAR' *v. t.* To wear longer than; to pass tediously.
OUT-WEEP' *v. t.* To surpass in weeping.
OUT-WEPT' *pret.* and *pp.* of **OUTWEEP**.
OUT-WEIGH' (*out-wáy*) *v. t.* To exceed in weight, or in value and importance.
OUT-WENT' *pret.* and *pp.* of **OUTGO**.
OUT-WING' *v. t.* To exceed in flying.
OUT-WING-ED, *pp.* Surpassed in flight.
OUT-WIT' *v. t.* To exceed in design or cunning; to overreach.
OUT-WIT-TED, *pp.* Overreached by stratagem.
OUT-WIT-TING, *ppr.* Surpassing in cunning.
OUT-WORK, *n.* Fortification on the outside; most remote from the main fortress.
OUT-WORN, *pret.* and *pp.* of **OUTWEAR**. Worn out by use.
OUT-WREST' (*out-rest'*) *v. t.* To extort; to draw from by violence.

- OUT-WRITE'**, (out-rite'), *v. t.* To surpass in writing.
OUT-WROUGHT', (out-raut'), *pp.* Exceeded in efficacy.
Ô'-VAL, *a.* Having the form of an egg.
Ô'-VAL, *n.* A body shaped like an egg.
Ô-VA'-RI-OUS, *a.* Consisting of eggs.
Ô'-VA-RY, *n.* The place where eggs are formed.
Ô'-VÂTE, *a.* Egg-shaped, as a leaf.
Ô-VA'-TION, *n.* A lesser triumph.
ÔV'-ER, (uv'-n.) *n.* [A. S. *ofen*; D. *oven*.] An arched place for baking.
Ô'-VER, *prep.* [A. S. *ober*; *ofer*; Goth. *ufar*; G. *uber*; L. *super*.] Across from side to side; above; upon; on the surface.
Ô'-VER, *ad.* From side to side; more than; above; the top; more than the quantity assigned; on the opposite side.
Ô'-VER, *a. Past*; upper.
Ô-VER-A-BOUND', *v. i.* To abound to excess.
Ô-VER-ACT', *v. t.* To do or perform to excess.
Ô'-VER-ALLS, *n.* A kind of long trowsers.
Ô-VER-ANX'-IOUS, *a.* Too anxious or eager.
Ô-VER-ÂRCH', *v. t.* To cover over with an arch.
Ô-VER-ÂRCH'-ED, *pp.* Covered with an arch.
Ô-VER-AWE', (o-ver-aw') *v. t.* To restrain by awe.
Ô-VER-AW'-ED, *pp.* Restrained by fear.
Ô-VER-AW'-ING, *ppr.* Restraining by fear.
Ô-VER-BAL'-ANCE, *v. t.* To exceed in weight or value.
Ô-VER-BEAR', *v. t.* To bear down; to repress. *See* BEAR.
Ô-VER-BEAR'-ING, *ppr.* Repressing; bearing down; *a.* haughty and dogmatical.
Ô-VER-BID', *v. t.* To offer beyond, or too much.
Ô-VER-BLOW', *v. t. or t.* To blow with too much violence; to blow away.
Ô-VER-BLOWN', *pp.* Blown by; past; gone.
Ô'-VER-BOARD, *ad.* Out of the ship.
Ô-VER-BUR'-DEN, *v. t.* To load to excess, or with too great weight.
Ô-VER-BUR'-DEN-ED, *pp.* Overloaded.
Ô-VER-BURN', *v. t.* To burn too much.
Ô-VER-CARE'-FUL, *a.* Careful to excess.
Ô-VER-CAR'-RY, *v. t.* To carry too far or much.
Ô-VER-CÂST', *v. t.* To sew over; to cloud, or darken; to cast or compute at too high a rate.
Ô-VER-CÂST', *pp.* Sewed over; clouded; obscured.
Ô-VER-CAU'-TIOUS, *a.* Cautious to excess.
Ô-VER-CHARGE', *v. t.* To charge to excess, or too much.
Ô'-VER-CHARGE, *n.* Excessive load; a charge too great, or beyond what is proper.
Ô-VER-CHARG'-ED, *pp.* Overloaded; charged too high.
Ô-VER-CLOUD', *v. t.* To cover with clouds.
Ô-VER-COLD', *a.* Cold to excess.
Ô-VER-COME', *v. t.* To conquer; to vanquish; to beat; to get the better of.
Ô-VER-COUNT', *v. t.* To rate or value too high.
Ô-VER-CÛ'-RI-OUS, *a.* Curious to excess.
Ô-VER-DÔ', *v. t.* To do, work, or cook too much.
Ô-VER-DONE', *pp.* Done, or cooked too much; oppressed or tired by labor.
Ô'-VER-DÔSE, *n.* Too great a dose.
Ô-VER-DRAW', *v. t.* To draw orders beyond the amount that is due, or for a sum beyond one's credit in the books of a company.
Ô-VER-DRESS', *v. t.* To dress or adorn lavishly.
Ô-VER-DRIVE', *v. t.* To drive too hard, or beyond strength.
Ô-VER-DRY', *v. t.* To dry too much.
Ô-VER-EA'-GER, *a.* Eager to excess; too vehement in desire.
Ô-VER-EA'-GER-NESS, *n.* Excess of earnestness.
Ô-VER-EAT', *v. t.* To eat too much.
Ô-VER-EMP'-TY, *v. t.* To empty to excess.
Ô-VER-EYE', *v. t.* To observe; to superintend.
Ô-VER-EY'-ED, *pp.* Observed; inspected.
Ô'-VER-FALL, *n.* A steep fall of water.
Ô-VER-FÂ-TIGUE', (o-ver-fa-teëg') *n.* Excessive fatigue.
Ô-VER-FEED', *v. t.* To feed to excess.
Ô-VER-FED', *pp.* Fed to excess.
Ô-VER-FILL', *v. t.* To fill to excess.
Ô-VER-FILL'-ED, *pp.* Filled to excess.
Ô-VER-FLOAT', *v. t.* To float over; to overflow.
Ô-VER-FLOW', *v. t.* Spread over as water; to inundate; to cover with water or other fluid; to fill beyond the brim.
Ô-VER-FLOW', *v. i.* To run over; to be abundant
Ô'-VER-FLOW, *n.* Inundation; deluge.
Ô-VER-FLOW'-ED, *pp.* Inundated; deluged.
Ô-VER-FLOW'-ING, *ppr.* Spreading over, as a fluid; *a.* abundant; copious; exuberant.
Ô-VER-FLOW'-ING, *n.* Copiousness; great plenty
Ô-VER-FLOW'-ING-LY, *ad.* With great abundance.
Ô-VER-FLUSH'-ED, *a.* Flushed or reddened to excess.
Ô-VER-FLY', *v. t.* To pass over by flight.
Ô-VER-FOR'-WARD, *a.* Forward to excess.
Ô-VER-FOR'-WARD-NESS, *n.* Too great for wardness.
Ô-VER-FREIGHT', (o-ver-frate') *v. t.* To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity or numbers.
Ô-VER-FRUIT'-FUL, *a.* Producing superabundance.
Ô-VER-GIRD', *v. t.* To gird too closely.
Ô-VER-GLANCE', *v. t.* To look over hastily.
Ô-VER-GÔ', *v. t.* To surpass; to exceed; to excel
Ô-VER-GORGE', (o-ver-gorj') *v. t.* To gorge to excess.
Ô-VER-GRASS'-ED, *a.* Overgrown with grass.
Ô-VER-GROW', *v. t.* To cover with herbage; to grow beyond proper size; to rise above.
Ô-VER-GROWN', *pp.* Covered with herbage; too large.
Ô'-VER-GROWTH, *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth.
Ô-VER-HANG', *v. t.* To jut or project over.
Ô-VER-HÂRD'-EN, *v. t.* To render too hard.
Ô-VER-HÂRD'-EN-ED, *pp.* Hardened to excess.
Ô-VER-HÂST'-I-LY, *ad.* With too much haste.
Ô-VER-HÂST'-I-NESS, *n.* Excessive haste.
Ô-VER-HÂST'-Y, *a.* Too hasty; precipitate.
Ô-VER-HAUL', *v. t.* To turn over and examine; to overtake.
Ô-VER-HAUL'-ED, *pp.* Examined; overtaken.
Ô-VER-HEAD', *ad.* Above; aloft; in the zenith, or ceiling.
Ô-VER-HEAR', *v. t.* To hear by accident.
Ô-VER-HEARD', (over-herd', or o-ver-hêrd') *pp.* Heard by accident.
Ô-VER-HEAT', *v. t.* To heat to excess.
Ô-VER-HEAT'-ED, *pp.* Heated to excess.
Ô-VER-JOY', *v. t.* To transport with joy.
Ô-VER-JOY'-ED, *pp.* Transported with joy.
Ô-VER-LÂ'-BOR, *v. t.* To tire; to take too much pains.
Ô-VER-LÂ'-BOR-ED, *pp.* Labored too much.
Ô-VER-LÂDE', *v. t.* To overload; to overburden.
Ô-VER-LAD'-EN, *pp.* Overburdened; loaded to excess.
Ô-VER-LAD', *pp.* Oppressed with weight; smothered.
Ô'-VER-LAND, *a.* Passing by land; *as*, an *overland* mail.
Ô-VER-LÂRGE', *a.* Too large; too vast.
Ô-VER-LAY', *v. t.* To spread over; to smother; to overwhelm.
Ô-VER-LAY'-ING, *ppr.* Spreading over; smothering.

O-VER-LEAP', *v. t.* To leap over; to pass beyond.
 O-VER-LEAP'-ED, *pp.* Leaped over.
 O'-VER-LEATH-ER, *n.* The leather which forms, or which is intended to form, the upper part of a shoe.
 O-VER-LEAV'-EN, (o-ver-lev'-n), *v. t.* To leaven too much.
 O-VER-LIVE', *v. t.* To outlive; to survive.
 O-VER-LOAD', *v. t.* To load too heavily.
 O-VER-LOOK', *v. t.* To view from a higher place; to look over the shoulder; to inspect; to review; to neglect; to excuse.
 O-VER-LOOK'-ED, *pp.* Inspected; slighted; excused.
 O-VER-MAST'-ED, *pp.* Having too large masts.
 O-VER-MAS'-TER, *v. t.* To subdue; to conquer.
 O-VER-MAS'-TER-ED, *pp.* Overpowered; subdued.
 O-VER-MATCH', *v. t.* To conquer; to subdue.
 O-VER-MATCH', *n.* One of superior strength.
 O-VER-MATCH'-ED, *pp.* Overpowered; conquered.
 O-VER-MEAS'-URE, *n.* Excess of measure.
 O'-VER-MÖST, *a.* Placed over the rest.
 O-VER-MUCH', *n.* More than sufficient.
 O-VER-MUCH', *ad.* In too great a degree.
 O-VER-NIGHT', *n.* Night before bed-time; in the night before.
 O-VER-OF-FI'-CIOUS, *a.* Too officious or busy.
 O-VER-PASS', *v. t.* To go over; to pass; to omit; to neglect.
 O-VER-PASS'-ED, *pp.* Passed; gone by.
 O-VER-PAST', *pp.* Overpassed; passed by; gone.
 O-VER-PAID', *pp.* Paid more than the sum due.
 O-VER-PAY' *v. t.* To pay beyond the debt or price.
 O-VER-PEER', *v. t.* To look over.
 O-VER-PEO'-PLE, *v. t.* To overstock with inhabitants.
 O-VER-PEO'-PLED, *pp.* Overstocked with people.
 O-VER-PERCH', *v. t.* To fly over or beyond.
 O-VER-PER-SUADE', *v. t.* To persuade against inclination or opinion.
 O'-VER-PLUS, *n.* What is more than is wanted; surplus; that which remains after a proposed quantity.
 O-VER-PLY', *v. t.* To ply or work too closely.
 O-VER-POISE', (o-ver-poi-z'), *v. t.* To outweigh.
 O-VER-POISE', *n.* Preponderant weight.
 O-VER-POL'-ISH, *v. t.* To polish too much.
 O-VER-POL'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Too highly polished.
 O-VER-POW'-ER, *v. t.* To vanquish; to affect too strongly.
 O-VER-POW'-ER-ED, *pp.* Subdued; vanquished by superior force.
 O-VER-PRESS', *v. t.* To overcome; to over-whelm; to crush strongly.
 O-VER-PRIZE', *v. t.* To prize too highly.
 O-VER-PRIZ'-ED, *pp.* Prized to excess.
 O-VER-PROMPT', *a.* Too prompt or eager.
 O-VER-RANK', *a.* Too rank; too strong.
 O-VER-RATE', *v. t.* To rate too high.
 O-VER-REACH', *v. t.* To go beyond; to deceive; to cheat.
 O-VER-REACH'-ED, *pp.* Deceived; cheated.
 O-VER-RIDE', *v. t.* To ride beyond the strength of.
 O-VER-RID', }
 O-VER-RID'-DEN, } *pp.* Rid to excess.
 O-VER-RIP'-EN, *v. i.* To grow too ripe.
 O-VER-ROAST', *v. t.* To roast to excess.
 O-VER-RULE', *v. t.* To control; to supersede; to influence or control by predominant power.
 O-VER-RUL'-ED, *pp.* Controlled; rejected.
 O-VER-RUL'-ER, *n.* One who overrules.
 O-VER-RUL'-ING, *ppr.* Controlling; superseding; *a.* exerting superior and controlling power.
 O-VER-RUN', *v. t.* To spread over; to march

over; to ravage; to outrun; to exceed; to change the disposition of types; to injure by treading down.
 O-VER-RUN', *pp.* Overspread; ravaged; grown over.
 O-VER-SAT'-U-RATE, *v. t.* To saturate to excess.
 O-VER-SEE', *v. t.* To superintend; to inspect.
 O-VER-SEEN', *pp.* Superintended.
 O-VER-SEER', *n.* A supervisor; superintendent.
 O-VER-SET', *v. t.* or *i.* To overturn or be overturned.
 O-VER-SET'-TING, *ppr.* Overturning; subverting.
 O-VER-SHADE', *v. t.* To cover with shade.
 O-VER-SHAD'-ÖW, *v. t.* To cover; to shelter; to hide.
 O-VER-SHAD'-ÖW-ED, *pp.* Overshaded; sheltered.
 O-VER-SHAD'-ÖW-ING, *ppr.* Shading; protecting.
 O-VER-SHOOT', *v. t.* To shoot beyond the mark; to go too far.
 O-VER-SHOT', *pp.* Shot beyond the mark.
 O'-VER-SHOT, *a.* An *overshot* wheel is one that receives the water, *shot over* the top, on the descent.
 O'-VER-SIGHT, *n.* A mistake; superintendence; care.
 O-VER-SKIP', *v. t.* To skip or leap over.
 O-VER-SLEEP', *v. t.* To sleep too long.
 O-VER-SLEPT', *pret.* and *pp.* of OVERSLEEP.
 O-VER-SLIP', *v. t.* To pass over unnoticed.
 O-VER-SLIP-PED, *pp.* Passed over unnoticed.
 O-VER-SOLD', *pp.* Sold at too high a price.
 O-VER-SOON', *ad.* Too soon.
 O-VER-SOR'-RÖW, *v. t.* To grieve to excess.
 O-VER-SPAN', *v. t.* To reach or extend over.
 O-VER-SPAN'-NED, *pp.* Extended over.
 O-VER-SPEAK', *v. t.* To speak too much.
 O-VER-SPEAK'-ING, *n.* A speaking to excess.
 O-VER-SPENT', *a.* Worn out to excess.
 O-VER-SPREAD', *v. t.* To cover over; to spread or scatter over.
 O-VER-STEP', *v. t.* To step beyond; to exceed.
 O-VER-STEP'-PED, *pp.* Stepped too far.
 O-VER-STOCK', *v. t.* 1. To fill too full; to supply with more than is wanted. 2. To furnish with more cattle than are wanted, as to *overstock* a farm.
 O-VER-STOCK'-ED, *pp.* Supplied to excess.
 O-VER-STÖRE', *v. t.* To store with too much.
 O-VER-STÖR'-ED, *pp.* Supplied with superabundance.
 O-VER-STRAIN', *v. t.* To strain or stretch to excess.
 O-VER-STRAIN'-ED, *pp.* Stretched to excess.
 O-VER-STREW', }
 O-VER-STROW', } *v. t.* To spread or scatter over.
 O-VER-STROWN', *pp.* Spread or sprinkled over.
 O-VER-SUP-PLY', *v. t.* To furnish more than enough.
 O-VER-SWAY', *v. t.* To overrule; to control.
 O-VER-SWELL', *v. t.* To rise above; to overflow.
 O-VER-SWELL'-ED, *pp.* Overflowed; swelled to excess.
 O'-VERT, *a.* [Fr. *ouvert*, from *ouvrir*, to open.] Open to view; public; apparent; as, *overt* virtues, an *overt* essay. The word is now chiefly used in law; thus, an *overt* act of treason is distinguished from a secret design. A market *overt* is a place where goods are publicly sold. Open; manifest.
 O-VER-TAKE', *v. t.* To come up with; to catch.
 O-VER-TAK'-EN, *pp.* See TAKEN. Come up with.
 O-VER-TASK', *v. t.* To impose too much work on.

O-VER-TASK'-ED, *pp.* Burdened with work.
 O-VER-TAX', *v. t.* To tax to excess.
 O-VER-TAX'-ED, *pp.* Taxed to excess.
 O-VER-THROW', *v. t.* To throw down; to subvert; to defeat.
 O'-VER-THROW, *n.* Subversion; ruin; defeat.
 O-VER-THROWN', *pp.* Subverted; ruined; demolished.
 O-VER-THWART', *n.* Opposite; adverse; per-verse.
 O-VER-THWART'-LY, *ad.* Across; transversely.
 O-VER-THWART'-NESS, *n.* State of lying across.
 O-VER-TIRE', *v. t.* To tire to excess; to subdue by fatigue.
 O-VER-TIR'-ED, *pp.* Fatigued to excess.
 O'-VERT-LY, *ad.* Openly; publicly; in open view.
 O-VER-TOOK', *pret.* and *pp.* of OVERTAKE.
 O-VER-TOP', *v. t.* To exceed in height.
 O-VER-TOP'-PED, *pp.* Exceeded in altitude.
 O-VER-TOW'-ER, *v. t.* To soar above or too high.
 O-VER-TRADE', *v. i.* To trade beyond one's capital or to purchase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.
 O-VER-TRAD'-ING, *pp.* Trading to excess, beyond capital, or the public wants.
 O-VER-TRAD'-ING, *n.* The act or practice of buying goods beyond the means of payment or beyond the wants of the community.
 O-VER-TRIP', *v. t.* To walk lightly over.
 O-VER-TRIP'-PED, *pp.* Walked lightly over.
 O-VER-TURE, *n.* An opening; proposal; something offered for consideration; the opening piece, prelude, or symphony of some public act, ceremony or entertainment; an elaborate musical composition.
 O-VER-TURN', *v. t.* To throw over or down, to destroy.
 O'-VER-TURN, *n.* Overthrow; subversion.
 O-VER-TURN'-ED, *pp.* Overset; overthrown.
 O-VER-TURN'-ING, *n.* An oversetting; subversion.
 O-VER-VAL'-UE, *v. t.* To value at too high a rate.
 O-VER-VAL'-U-ED, *pp.* Rated beyond the value.
 O-VER-VAIL', *v. t.* To vail; to cover.
 O-VER-VOTE', *v. t.* To outvote; to out number in votes given.
 O-VER-WATCH', *v. t.* To watch to excess.
 O-VER-WATCH'-ED, *pp.* Tired by excessive watching.
 O-VER-WEAK', *a.* Too weak or feeble.
 O-VER-WEEN', *v. i.* To think too highly.
 O-VER-WEEN'-ING, *pp.* Thinking too highly; *a.* that thinks too highly; conceited; vain.
 O-VER-WEEN'-ING-LY, *ad.* With conceit.
 O-VER-WEIGHT', *v. t.* To surpass in weight.
 O'-VER-WEIGHT, *n.* Greater weight; preponderance.
 O-VER-WHELM', *v. t.* To spread over and crush.
 O-VER-WHELM'-ED, *pp.* Immersed; crushed.
 O-VER-WHELM'-ING, *pp.* Overspreading and covering; *a.* that immerses, drowns, or crushes.
 O-VER-WING', *v. t.* To outflank.
 O-VER-WISE', *a.* Wise to affectation.
 O-VER-WORK', *v. t.* To cause to labor too much.
 O-VER-WORN', *a.* Worn too much, or worn out.
 O-VER-WROUGHT', (o-ver-raut',) *pp.* Labored to excess; worked all over.
 O-VER-ZEAL'-OUS, *a.* Eager to excess.
 O-VIC'-U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to an egg.
 O'-VI-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of an egg; oval.
 O'-VINE, *a.* Pertaining to sheep.
 O-VIP'-A-ROUS, *a.* Producing eggs.
 O'-VOID, *n.* The outline of an entire egg of a dung-hill fowl.
 O'-VOID, *a.* Having the shape of an egg.
 O'-VO-LO, *n.* A round molding, quarter of a circle.
 OWE, *v. t.* [A. S. *agan*; Goth. *aiagan*.] 1. To be indebted; to be obliged or bound to pay. 2. To

be obliged; to ascribe to; to possess; to have; to be due.
 OW'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of OWE.
 OW'-ING, *pp.* or *a.* 1. Due; that moral obligation requires to be paid, as the money owing to a laborer for services. 2. Consequential; ascribable to, as the cause. 3. Imputable to, as an agent.
 OWL, *n.* [A. S. *ula, ule*; Sw. *ugla*; L. *ulula*.] A fowl that flies at night.
 OWL'-ER, *n.* One that conveys contraband goods.
 OWL'-ET, *n.* An owl.
 OWL-EY'-ED, *a.* Having large full eyes, like the owl.
 OWL'-ING, *n.* The conveying of wool out of England contrary to law.
 OWL'-ISH, *n.* Like an owl in looks or habits.
 OWN, *a.* [A. S. *agen*; Dan. *egen*.] Noting property or title.
 OWN, *v. t.* To have the legal or rightful title to; to have the exclusive right of possession and use. 2. To have the legal right to, without the exclusive right to use. 3. To acknowledge; to belong to; to avow; to confess, as a fault, crime, or other act. *In general*, to acknowledge.
 OWN'-ED, *pp.* Possessed; the title being vested in; avowed; confessed.
 OWN'-ER, *n.* The proprietor; one who has the title to.
 OWN'-ER-SHIP, *n.* Exclusive right of possession.
 OWN'-ING, *pp.* Having the title to; confessing.
 OX, *n. plu.*; OXEN, (ox'-n.) [A. S. *oxa*; Sans. *uxan*; G. *ochs*; D. *os*; W. *ych*.] A male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds.
 OX-AL'-IC, *a.* The *oxalic* acid is the acid of sorrel.
 OX'-EYE, *n.* A plant; a little cloud.
 OX'-EY-ED, *a.* Having large full eyes.
 OX'-FLY, *n.* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle.
 OX'-GANG, *n.* *In ancient laws*, as much land as an ox can plow in the year; or, as others alledge, twenty acres.
 OX'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling an ox.
 OX'-LIP, *n.* A plant; the cowslip.
 OX'-STALL, *n.* A stall or stand for oxen.
 OX'-YD, *n.* A compound of oxygen and a base.
 OX'-YD-ATE, *v. t.* To convert into an oxyd.
 OX'-YD-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into an oxyd.
 OX'-Y-GEN, *n.* [Gr. *οξυς*, acid, and *γεννω*, to generate.] *In chemistry*, an electro-negative basifying and acidifying elementary principle. It is the vital part of the atmosphere, and the supporter of ordinary combustion. It was named from its property of generating acids.
 OX'-Y-GEN-ATE, *v. i.* To cause to combine with oxygen.
 OX'-Y-GEN-IZE, *v. i.* To oxygenate.
 OX-YG'-EN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to oxygen.
 OX'-Y-GON, *n.* A triangle with three acute angles.
 OX'-Y-HY'-DRO-GEN, *a.* A name given to a certain kind of blow-pipe, in which oxygen and hydrogen gases are burned together in order to produce an intense heat.
 OX'-Y-MEL, *n.* A mixture of vinegar and honey.
 OX-Y-MO'-RON, *n.* [Gr. *οξυμορον*, a smart saying, which at first view appears foolish.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word: as, *cruel kindness*.
 OX'-Y-TONE, *n.* An acute sound.
 OY'-ER, *n.* A hearing or trial of causes.
 OY-EZ', [Fr. *oyez*, hear ye.] This word is used by the sheriff, or his substitute, in making proclamation in court, requiring silence and attention, and is usually pronounced *O-yes*.
 OYS'-TER, *n.* A bivalvular testaceous shell-fish.
 OYS'-TER-SHELL, *n.* The hard shell of an oyster.
 OYS'-TER-WENCH, } *n.* A woman who is employed in selling oysters.
 OYS'-TER-WIFE, }
 OYS'-TER-WOMAN, }

P.

P. This letter is a pure mute, having no vocality, but only a whispered or aspirated sound, which can not be continued at pleasure. It is convertible into *b* and *f*, and sometimes into *v*, and in Greek into ϕ . It has a uniform sound. In some words borrowed from the Greek, *p* is mute, as in *psalm*.

P. M. stands for *post meridiem*, afternoon.

PAB'-U-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to food; affording

PAB'-U-LOUS, } aliment or nutriment.

PAB'-U-LUM, *n.* Food; aliment; fuel.

PA'-CÁ, *n.* A small quadruped like a pig.

PA-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of appeasing.

PAC-CAN', *n.* A tree and its nut.

PACE, *n.* [Fr. *pas*; It. *passo*; L. *passus*.] A step; the space between two feet in walking, estimated at two feet and a half; manner of walking; degree of celerity; a mode of stepping, among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together.

PACE, *v. i.* To go; to walk; to go, move, or walk slowly; to go by moving the legs on the same side together, as a horse.

PACE, *v. t.* To measure by steps, as, to pace a piece of ground; to regulate in motion.

PAC'-ED, *pp.* of **PACE**; *a.* Having a particular gait.

PAC'-ER, *n.* A horse that paces.

PA-CHA', *n.* The French way of spelling pashaw, a Turkish governor or commander.

PA-CHAL'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the government of a pacha.

PACH-Y-DERM'-A-TÁ, *n.* In *zoology*, an order of mammalia which have hoofs, but do not ruminant, including the elephant, the mastodon, the horse, &c.

PACH-Y-DERM'-A-TOUS, *a.* Having a thick skin.

PA-CIF'-IC, *a.* Peace-making; conciliatory.

PA-CIF'-IC, *n.* The ocean between America and

Asia.

PA-CIF-IC-A'-TION, *n.* Act of making peace.

PA-CIF'-IC-A-TOR, *n.* One who makes peace.

PA-CIF'-IC-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to make peace.

PAC'-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Appeased; calmed.

PAC'-I-FI-ER, *n.* One who appeases.

PAC'-I-FY, *v. i.* To appease; to calm; to allay.

PAC'-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Appeasing; tranquilizing.

PACK, *n.* A bundle; load; fifty-two cards assorted;

a number of hounds; a set; a crew.

PACK, *v. t.* To make into a bundle or package; to

pick a jury.

PACK'-AGE, *n.* A bundle; a bale.

PACK'-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth for packing goods.

PACK'-ED, *pp.* Made into bundles; picked.

PACK'-ER, *n.* One who packs provisions.

PACK'-ET, *n.* A small package; parcel; vessel for

dispatches or for passengers.

PACK'-ET, *v. i.* To ply in a packet.

PACK'-ET-BOAT, *n.* See **PACKET**.

PACK'-HORSE, *n.* A horse to carry burdens.

PACK'-ING, *n.* A trick; collusion.

PACK'-SAD-DLE, *n.* A saddle for burdens.

PACK'-STAFF, *n.* A staff on which a traveler oc-

asionally supports his pack.

PACK'-THREAD, *n.* A thread for binding parcels.

PACK'-WAX, *n.* A tenuous substance in the

neck.

PA'-CO, } *n.* An animal of South America, resem-

PA'-EOS, } bling the camel, but smaller.

PAC-T, } *n.* A contract; covenant or agree-

PAC'-TION, } ment.

PAC'-TION-AL, *a.* Belonging to agreement.

PAC-TY'-TIOUS, *a.* Settled by agreement.

PAD, *n.* A soft saddle, cushion, or bolster, stuffed with straw, hair, or other substance.

PAD, *n.* An easy paced horse; a robber.

PAD, *v. i.* To travel slowly; to rob on foot; to beat smooth.

PAD'-DED, *a.* Stuffed with a soft substance.

PAD'-DER, *n.* A foot highwayman.

PAD'-DLE, *v. i.* To ply in water; to row.

PAD'-DLE, *v. t.* To propel by an oar.

PAD'-DLE, *n.* A small oar; blade of a weapon.

PAD'-DLER, *n.* One that paddles.

PAD'-DOCK, *n.* A toad or frog; a small inclosure.

PAD'-LOCK, *n.* A lock to be hung on a staple.

PA'-DRÁ, *n.* A black tea of superior quality.

PAE'-AN, } *n.* Among the ancients, a song of re-

PEE'-AN, } joicing in honor of Apollo; hence, a song of triumph. In *ancient poetry*, a foot of four syllables.

PA'-GAN, *n.* [L. *paganus*, a peasant or countryman, from *pagus*, a village.] One who worships false gods; a heathen or gentile; an idolater.

PA'-GAN, *a.* Heathenish; gentile.

PA'-GAN-ISM, *n.* Heathenism; worship of false gods.

PA'-GAN-IZE, *v. t.* To convert to heathenism.

PA'-GAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Converted to paganism.

PAGE, *n.* A boy; a servant; one side of a leaf of paper.

PAGE, *n.* [L. *pagina*.] One side of a leaf of a book; a book, or writing or writings; as, the *page* of history.

PAGE, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *page*; It. *paggio*; Port. *pagem*; Ar. *paich*; Sw. *poike*; Dan. *pog*; Rus. *paí*; Gr. *país*, a boy.] A boy attending on a great person, rather for show than for servitude; a boy or a man that attends on a legislative body.

PAGE, *v. t.* To mark with numbers of pages.

PA'-GEANT, or **PAG'-EANT**, *n.* A spectacle, pompous show.

PA'-GEANT, *a.* Showy; pompous.

PA'-GEANT-RY, or **PAG'-EANT-RY**, *n.* Show; pomp; finery.

PAG'-ED, *a.* Marked or numbered, as the pages of a book.

PAGE-HOOD, *n.* The state of a page.

PAG'-I-NAL, *a.* Consisting of pages.

PA-GO'-DÁ, *n.* A temple in East Indies; an image or idol; a coin from 175 to 200 cents.

PAID, *pret.* and *pp.* of **PAY**.

PAIL, *n.* A wooden vessel for water, milk, &c.

PAIL'-FUL, *n.* As much as a pail holds.

PAIN, *n.* [W. *poen*; Ar. *poan*; Ir. *pian*; Fr. *peine*; D. *pijn*; A. S. *pin*; G. *pein*; Dan. *pine*; Sw. *pina*; It. Sp., Port. *pena*; L. *pæna*; Gr. $\tau\omicron\nu\nu\eta$; Sans. *pana*.] Sensation of uneasiness; distress; penalty; labor; toil.

PAIN, *v. t.* To make uneasy; to distress; to afflict.

PAIN'-ED, *pp.* Disquieted; afflicted.

PAIN'-FUL, *a.* Causing pain; distressing; afflictive.

PAIN'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With pain; laboriously.

PAIN'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Pain; affliction; sorrow.

PAI'-NIM, *n.* A pagan; an infidel.

PAIN'-LESS, *a.* Void of pain or labor; easy.

PAIN'S-TAK-ER, *n.* A laborious person.

PAIN'S-TAK-ING, *a.* Laborious; industrious.

PAINT, *v. t.* or *i.* To color with a brush; to represent.

PAINT, *n.* A coloring substance.
 PAINT^{ER}, *n.* One who paints; a rope used to fasten a boat.
 PAINT^{ING}, *n.* The act or art of forming figures in colors; a picture.
 PAIR, *n.* Two things alike in form; suited to each other, or used together for the same purpose; a couple; a brace.
 PAIR, *v. t. or i.* To join in couples; to suit.
 PAIR^{ED}, *pp.* United in a couple; fitted.
 PAIR^{ING}, *ppr.* Uniting in a pair.
 PAIR^{OFF}, *v. t.* To depart from a company in pairs.
 PAL^{ACE}, *n.* A magnificent house for a king, &c.
 PAL^A-DIN, *n.* A knight errant.
 PA-LAN-QUIN, } *n.* A covered carriage used in
 PAL-AN-KEEN, } the east. [The second spelling
 though less used, gives the pronunciation exactly.]
 PAL^{AT}-A-BLE, *a.* Pleasing to the taste; agreeable.
 PAL^{AT}-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to the taste.
 PAL^A-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the palate.
 PAL^A-TAL, *n.* A letter uttered by the aid of the palate.
 PAL^{ATE}, *n.* The roof of the mouth; taste; relish.
 PA-L^A-TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the palate, or to a palace.
 PA-LAT^{IN}-ATE, *n.* The province of a palatine.
 PAL^A-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to a palace.
 PAL^A-TINE, *n.* One invested with royal privileges.
 PA-L^A-VER, *n.* Talk; discourse; flattery; adulation.
 PA-L^A-VER, *v. t.* To flatter.
 PA-L^A-VER-ER, *n.* One who flatters or palavers.
 PALE, *a.* [Fr. *pale*; L. *pallidus*.] Destitute of color; white, or whitish.
 PALE, *n.* [A. S. *pal*; G. *paal*, an inclosure.] A pointed board; a stake; district.
 PALE, *v. i.* To inclose with pales.
 PALE^{EY}-ED, *a.* Having dim eyes.
 PALE^{FAC}-ED, *a.* Having a pale or sickly look.
 PA-LE^A-CEOUS, *a.* Chaffy; resembling chaff.
 PALE^{NESS}, *n.* Whiteness; wanness.
 PA-LE-OG^{RA}-PHY, *n.* Ancient manner of writing; the art of explaining ancient writings.
 PA-LE-OL^O-GIST, *n.* One who writes on antiquity.
 PA-LE-OL^O-G^Y, *n.* Treatise on ancient writings.
 PA-LE-ON-TOL^O-G^Y, *n.* The science of ancient beings or creatures.
 PA^L-E-OUS, *a.* Chaffy; like chaff.
 PA-LES^{TRA}, *n.* A place for athletic exercises.
 PA-LES^{TRI}-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to the exercise
 PA-LES^{TRIC}, } of wrestling.
 PAL^{FREY}, *n.* A small horse for ladies; a horse used by noblemen and others for state.
 PAL-I-FI^{CA}-TION, *n.* The driving of stakes into the ground to make it firm.
 PAL^{IN}-DRÔME, *n.* A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward, as *Madam*.
 PAL^{ING}, *n.* An inclosing with pales.
 PAL-I-SADE, *n.* A fence or fortification of stakes.
 PAL-I-SADE^V, *v. t.* To fortify with pales or stakes.
 PAL^{ISH}, *a.* Somewhat pale or wan.
 PALL, *n.* [L. *pallium*.] A cloak; a covering for the dead.
 PALL, *v. i. or t.* To cloke; to cloy; to become rapid.
 PAL^L-L^A, *n.* Among the Romans, a large upper robe, worn by ladies.
 PAL^L-L^{DI}-UM, *n.* A statue of Pallas; an effec-

tive defense; a metal discovered in 1803 by Dr. Wollaston.
 PALL^{ED}, *pret. and pp.* of PALL.
 PAL^{LET}, *n.* [Fr. *palette*.] A painter's board; nut of a watch.
 PAL^{LET}, *n.* A couch, or small bed.
 PAL^{LI}-ATE, *v. t.* To cover; to extenuate; to excuse.
 PAL^{LI}-A-TION, *n.* Extenuation; mitigation.
 PAL^{LI}-A-TIVE, *n.* That which extenuates.
 PAL^{LI}-A-TIVE, *a.* Extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuses.
 PAL^{LID}, *a.* Pale; wan; faint in color.
 PAL^{LID}-NESS, *n.* Paleness; want of color.
 PALL-MALL, *n.* A game with ball and ring.
 PALM, *n.* A tree; victory; inner part of the hand.
 PALM, *v. t.* To conceal in the hand; to impose on.
 PALM^{SUN}-DAY, *n.* The Sunday next before Easter.
 PALM^{TREE}, *n.* The date tree.
 PAL^{MA}-TED, *a.* Having the shape of the hand; entirely webbed.
 PALM^{ER}, *n.* One who bears a palm; one that returned from the holy land bearing branches of palm; a pilgrim or crusader.
 PALM^{ER}-WORM, *n.* A worm covered with hair.
 PAL MET^{TO}, *n.* A species of palm tree.
 PAL^{MI}-PED, *a.* Web-footed; having toes connected.
 PALM^{ING}, *ppr.* Imposing by fraud.
 PAL^{MIS}-TER, *n.* One pretending to palmistry.
 PAL^{MIS}-TRY, *n.* Act or art of telling fortunes by the hand.
 PALM^Y, *a.* Abounding with palms; flourishing.
 PAL-PA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being perceptible by the touch.
 PAL^{PA}-BLE, *a.* That may be felt; plain; gross; easily perceptible.
 PAL^{PA}-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being palpable; plainness; obviousness.
 PAL^{PA}-BLY, *ad.* Plainly; obviously; so as to be perceived by the touch.
 PAL^{PA}-TION, *n.* [L. *palpatio*.] Act of feeling.
 PAL^{PI}-TATE, *v. i.* To throb or beat, as the heart; to flutter; that is, to move with little throbs; as we say, to go *pit a pat*.
 PAL-PI-TA^{TION}, *n.* A preternatural pulsation of the heart.
 PALS^{GRAVE}, *n.* A count or earl who has the superintendance of the king's palace.
 PAL^{SI}-AL, *a.* Affected with the palsy.
 PAL^{SI}-ED, *pp.* Affected with palsy.
 PAL^{SY}, *n.* Loss of the power of voluntary muscular motion; paralysis.
 PAL^{SY}, *v. t.* To deprive of the power of voluntary muscular motion; to destroy action or energy; to paralyze.
 PAL^{TER}, *v. i.* To fail; to come short; to shift; to balk.
 PAL^{TER}-ER, *n.* One that palters or falls short.
 PAL^{TRI}-NESS, *n.* Meanness; pitifulness.
 PAL^{TRY}, *a.* Mean; pitiful; trifling.
 PAL-U-DI^N-A, *n.* A fresh water snail.
 PAM, *n.* The knave of clubs.
 PAM^{PER}, *v. t.* To feed to the full; to glut.
 PAM^{PER}-ED, *pp.* Fed luxuriously.
 PAM^{PER}-ING, *ppr.* Glutting; feeding to the full.
 PAM^{PHLET}, *n.* A book of sheets stitched unbound.
 PAM-PHLET^{EER}, *n.* A writer of pamphlets.
 PAN, *n.* A broad vessel; part of a gun-lock; hard stratum of earth. *In mythology*, the deity of shepherds.
 PAN-A-CE^A, *n.* A universal medicine.
 PA-N^A-D^A, } *n.* Bread and water boiled.
 PA-N^A-D^O, }
 PAN^{CAKE}, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan.

PAN-CRAT'-IC, *a.* Very strong and robust.
 PAN'-CRE-AS, *n.* A soft gland of the body.
 PAN-CRE-AT'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.
 PAN'-DECT, *n.* A treatise which contains the whole of any science.
 PAN-DEM'-IC, *a.* Incident to a whole people.
 PAN-DE-MO'-NI-UM, *n.* [Gr.] The council hall of fallen angels.
 PAN'-DER, *n.* A pimp; a mean wretch.
 PAN'-DER, *v. i.* To act as an agent for the lusts of others.
 PAN-DIC'-U-LA'-TION, *n.* A yawning and stretching.
 PAN'-DŌ'-RĀ, *n.* [Gr.] A fabled female who received a variety of gifts from the gods.
 PAN'-DORE, *n.* A musical instrument of the lute kind.
 PANE, *n.* A square or plate of glass.
 PAN-E-GYR'-IC, *n.* An eulogy; formal praise.
 PAN-E-GYR'-IC, } a. Containing praise; en-
 PAN-E-GYR'-IC-AL, } comiastic.
 PAN-E-GYR'-IST, *n.* One who bestows praise; a eulogist.
 PAN'-E-GYR-IZE, *v. t.* To praise highly; to commend.
 PAN'-E-GYR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Praised; eulogized.
 PAN'-E-GYR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Praising; eulogizing.
 PAN'-EL, *n.* A square of wainscot; a jury; the whole jury.
 PAN'-EL, *v. t.* To form with panels.
 PAN'-EL-ED, *pp.* Formed with panels.
 PANE'-LESS, *a.* Having no panes of glass.
 PANG, *n.* [D. *pyngen*; A. S. *pinan*.] Extreme or sudden pain; torture.
 PANG, *v. t.* To distress with extreme pain.
 PANG'-ED, *pp.* Pained extremely; tortured.
 PANG'-O-LIN, *n.* A species of manis, or scaly lizard.
 PAN-HEL-LE'-NI-UM, *n.* The national council or congress of Greece.
 PAN'-IC, *n.* A sudden fright without cause.
 PAN'-IC, *a.* Extreme or sudden; applied to fright, as *panic* fear.
 PAN'-IC, *n.* A plant and its grain. The grain is like millet, and it is cultivated in some parts of Europe for bread.
 PAN'-I-CLE, *n.* An inflorescence in which the flowers are scattered on peduncles, as in oats and grass.
 PA-NIC'-U-LATE, *a.* Having flowers in panicles.
 PA-NIV'-A-ROUS, *a.* Eating bread.
 PAN'-NAGE, *n.* The food of swine in the woods.
 PAN'-NEL, *n.* A rustic saddle.
 PANN'-IER, *n.* (pan'-yer,) A wicker basket to be carried on horses.
 PAN'-O-PLEED, *a.* Completely armed.
 PAN'-O-PLY, *n.* Complete armor for defense.
 PAN-O-RĀ'-MĀ, *n.* Complete view; a circular painting, having apparently no beginning or end.
 PAN-O-RAM'-IE, *a.* Pertaining to or like a panorama, or complete view.
 PAN'-SO-PHY, *n.* Universal wisdom.
 PAN-SOPH'-IE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to universal knowledge.
 PAN'-SY, *n.* A violet of three colors.
 PANT, *v. i.* To beat rapidly, as the heart; to palpitate.
 PANT, *n.* A rapid beating or palpitation.
 PAN-TAL'-O-GY, *n.* A collection of all the words in a language.
 PAN-TA-LOON', *n.* A kind of long trousers.
 PAN'-THE-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that the universe is God.
 PAN'-THE-IST, *n.* One who believes in pantheism.
 PAN-THE-IST'-IE, } a. Making the universe
 PAN-THE-IST'-IE-AL, } to be God.
 PAN-THE'-ON, *n.* A temple in Rome dedicated to all the deities.

PAN'-THER, *n.* A spotted ferocious quadruped.
 PAN'-TILE, *n.* A gutter tile.
 PANT'-ING, *ppr.* Palpitating; longing.
 PANT'-LER, *n.* An officer, in a great family, who has charge of the bread.
 PAN-TOL'-O-GY, *n.* A work of general science
 PAN'-TO-FLE, *n.* A slipper for the foot.
 PAN'-TO-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument to copy any drawing.
 PAN-TO-GRAPH'-IE, *a.* Performed by a panto-graph.
 PAN-TOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* General description.
 PAN-TOM'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure elevations, angles, and distances.
 PAN'-TO-MIME, *n.* [L. *pantomimus*; Gr. *παντομιμος*; *παν*, all, and *μιμος*, a mimic.] One that imitates by mute action; representation in dumb show.
 PAN'-TO-MIM'-IE, } a. Representing charac-
 PAN-TO-MIM'-IE-AL, } ters and actions by dumb show.
 PAN'-TON-SHŌE, *n.* A horse-shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.
 PAN'-TRY, *n.* An apartment for provisions.
 PAP, *n.* A nipple; soft food.
 PA-PĀ, *n.* Father; a word used by children.
 PĀ'-PA-CY, *n.* Popedom; papal authority.
 PĀ'-PAL, *a.* Belonging to the pope; popish.
 PA-PAV'-ER-OUS, *a.* Resembling poppies.
 PA-PAW', *n.* A tree whose fruit is of the size of a melon, and when boiled, eaten.
 PĀ'-PER, *n.* A substance in sheets, usually made of cotton or linen; a single sheet, printed or written; any written instrument; a promissory note, or bills of exchange; hangings, printed or stamped.
 PĀ'-PER, *v. t.* To hang or cover with paper.
 PĀ'-PER-ED, *pp.* Covered with paper.
 PĀ'-PER-HANG-INGS, *n. plu.* Paper for covering the walls of rooms.
 PĀ'-PER-MAK-ER, *n.* A manufacturer of paper.
 PĀ'-PER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.
 PĀ'-PER-MŌN-EY, *n.* Notes or bills used for money.
 PĀ'-PER-STAIN-ER, *n.* One that stains or stamps paper.
 PA-PES'-CENT, *n.* Having the qualities of pap.
 PĀ'-PHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the arts of Venus.
 PAP'-IL, *n.* A small pap, or nipple.
 PA-PIL-I-O-NĀ'-CEOUS, *a.* Resembling a butterfly.
 PAP'-IL-LA-RY, } a. Resembling nipples; cover-
 PAP'-IL-LOUS, } ed with papils or little points.
 PĀ'-PIST, *n.* An adherent to the Catholic religion.
 PA-PIST'-IE-AL, } a. Popish; belonging to the
 PA-PIST'-IE, } pope.
 PĀ'-PIST-RY, *n.* The Roman Catholic religion.
 PAP-POOSE', *n.* A babe among the Indians.
 PAP'-POUS, *a.* Downy; containing pappus.
 PAP'-PUS, *n.* Soft downy substance on seeds.
 PAP'-PY, *a.* Like pap; soft; succulent.
 PAP'-U-LE, *n.* [L.] Pimples on the skin.
 PAP'-Ū-LOSE, } a. Covered with little vesicles or
 PAP'-Ū-LOUS, } blisters.
 PA-PY'-RUS, *n.* An Egyptian plant; a kind of reed, of which paper was made.
 PĀR, *n.* State of equality; equal value.
 PAR'-A-BLE, *a.* A fable or allegorical relation.
 PAR-AB'-O-LĀ, [L.] The section of a cone made by cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides.
 PAR-A-BOL'-IE, } a. Expressed by parable, or
 PAR-A-BOL'-IE-AL, } similitude.
 PAR-A-BOL'-IE-AL-LY, *ad.* By way of parable.
 PAR-A-CEN'-TRIC, *a.* Deviating from circularity.
 PA-RĀCH'-RO-NISM, *n.* An error in chronology.
 PAR-A-CHŪTE, *n.* An instrument to prevent rapidity of descent in a balloon.
 PAR'-A-CLĒTE, *n.* A comforter; advocate; intercessor.

- PA-RÅDE', *n.* A place to assemble troops; show; pomp; pompous procession; military order; array.
- PA-RÅDE', *v. t.* To assemble and arrange, as troops; to exhibit ostentatiously.
- PAR'-A-DIGM, (par'-a-dime,) *n.* An example; a model. *In grammar*, an example of a verb conjugated in the several modes, tenses, and persons.
- PA-RAD'-ING, *ppr.* Assembling and arranging.
- PAR'-A-DISE, *n.* Garden of Eden; a place of bliss; heaven.
- PAR-A-DIS'-E-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to paradise,
PAR-A-DIS'-Y-AE'-AL, } or to a place of felicity.
- PAR-A-DOX'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to paradox.
- PAR-A-DOX'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a paradoxical manner.
- PAR-A-DOX'-IC-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being paradoxical.
- PAR'-A-GO-GE, (par'-a-go-ji,) *n.* [Gr.] The addition of a syllable or letter to the end of a word.
- PAR'-A-GON, *n.* A model; pattern of superior excellence.
- PAR'-A-GON, *v. t.* To compare; to parallel.
- PAR'-A-GRAM, *n.* A pun; play upon words.
- PAR'-A-GRAPH, *n.* A distinct part of a discourse; any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point; sometimes marked thus, ¶.
- PAR'-A-GRAPH, *v. i.* To write paragraphs.
- PAR-A-GRAPH'-IC, } *a.* Consisting of para-
PAR-A-GRAPH'-IC-AL, } graphs.
- PAR-A-GRAPH'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By or in paragraphs.
- PAR-AL-LAC'-TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the
PAR-AL-LAC'-TIC-AL, } parallax of a heavenly body.
- PAR-AL-LAX, *n.* *In astronomy*, the change in a heavenly body, in consequence of being viewed from different points.
- PAR'-AL-LEL, *a.* Equally distant in every part.
- PAR-AL-LEL, *n.* A line at the same distance from another in all its length; a line on the globe marking the latitude; comparison made; any thing equal to, or resembling another in all essential particulars.
- PAR-AL-LEL, *v. t.* To preserve the same direction; to equal; to compare; to resemble in all its essential points.
- PAR-AL-LEL-ISM, *n.* State of being parallel.
- PAR-AL-LEL'-O-GRAM, *n.* A right-lined figure of four sides, whose opposite sides are equal; a long square.
- PAR-AL-LEL-O-PY'-PED, *n.* *In geometry*, a regular solid, comprehended under six parallelograms, the opposite ones of which are similar, parallel and equal to each other.
- PA-RAL'-O-GISM, *n.* False reasoning; fallacious argument.
- PA-RAL'-O-GY, *n.* False reasoning.
- PAR-AL'-Y-SIS, *n.* Palsy; loss of the power of muscular motion.
- PAR-A-LYT'-IC, *a.* Affected with palsy.
- PAR-A-LYT'-IC, *n.* One who has lost the power of muscular motion.
- PAR-A-LYZE, *v. t.* To affect with palsy; to deprive of the power of muscular motion; to destroy action.
- PAR-A-LYZ-ED, *pp.* Affected with palsy; deprived of the power of motion.
- PAR'-A-LYZ-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of the power of action; *a.* tending to destroy action.
- PAR-A-MOUNT, *a.* Chief; superior.
- PAR-A-MOUNT, *n.* The chief; the highest in rank or order.
- PAR-A-MOUR, *n.* A lover; wooer; mistress.
- PAR-A-NYMPH, *n.* A bride-man; a supporter.
- PAR-A-PET, *n.* A wall or rampart for defense against shot.
- PAR-A-PHER-NÄ'-LIÄ, *n.* Goods of a wife beyond her dower.
- PAR-A-PHERN'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to paraphernalia.
- PAR'-A-PHRASE, (par'-a-frase,) *n.* A copious explanation.
- PAR'-A-PHRASE, *v. t.* or *i.* To interpret amply.
- PAR'-A-PHRASE-ED, *pp.* Explained with latitude.
- PAR'-A-PHRASE-ING, *ppr.* Explaining amply.
- PAR'-A-PHRAST, *n.* One who interprets diffusely.
- PAR-A-PHRAST'-IC, } *a.* Ample in explanation,
PAR-A-PHRAST'-IC-AL, } tion.
- PAR-A-PHRAST'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With paraphrase.
- PAR'-A-PLE-GY, *n.* Palsy of the lower limbs.
- PAR'-A-QUET, *n.* A little parrot.
- PAR-A-SANG, *n.* A Persian measure, about four miles.
- PAR-A-SE-LENE', *n.* A circle round the moon; a mock moon.
- PAR'-A-SITE, *n.* *In modern usage*, a hanger on; a fawning flatterer of the rich. *In botany*, one plant growing on another. *In entomology*, an insect which in some stage of its existence eats the bodies or eggs of other insects.
- PAR-A-SIT'-IC, } *a.* Flattering meanly; grow-
PAR-A-SIT'-IC-AL, } ing on another tree.
- PAR-A-SIT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a fawning way; by dependence.
- PAR'-A-SIT-ISM, *n.* The manners of a parasite.
- PAR'-A-SOL, *n.* A small umbrella used by females.
- PA-RATH'-E-SIS, *n.* *In grammar*, apposition.
- PAR'-BOIL, *v. t.* To boil partly, or in a moderate degree.
- PAR'-BOIL-ED, *pp.* Boiled in part.
- PAR'-CEL, *n.* [Fr. *parcelle*.] A small bundle; part; portion.
- PAR'-CEL, *v. t.* To divide into portions or parts.
- PAR'-CEL-ED, *pp.* Divided into portions or parts.
- PAR'-CEL-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into parcels.
- PAR'-CE-NER, (par'-sn-er,) *n.* A co-heir; a coparcener.
- PAR'-CE-NER-Y, (par'-sn-er-e,) *n.* Co-heirship; joint inheritance.
- PARCH, *v. i.* or *t.* To burn the surface; to scorch.
- PARCH'-ED, *pp.* Burnt superficially; scorched; dried to extremity.
- PARCH'-ING, *ppr.* Scorching; burning; *a.* having the quality of scorching.
- PARCH'-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *parchemin*; D. *parkement*.] The skin of a sheep or goat, so dressed as to be fitted for writing on.
- PARD, *n.* The leopard; a spotted beast.
- PAR'-DON, (par'-dn,) *n.* Forgiveness; remission of penalty.
- PAR'-DON, *v. t.* [Fr. *pardonner*; It. *pardonare*.] To forgive; to excuse; to remit.
- PAR'-DON-A-BLE, *a.* That may be forgiven, overlooked, or passed by.
- PAR'-DON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being pardonable.
- PAR'-DON-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to admit of pardon.
- PAR'-DON-ED, *pp.* Forgiven; excused; absolved.
- PAR'-DON-ER, *n.* One who forgives or absolves.
- PAR'-DON-ING, *ppr.* Forgiving; excusing; *a.* disposed or accustomed to forgive.
- PARE, *v. t.* [Fr. *parer*; Arm. *para*, to dress or trim; W. *par*; L. *para*.] To cut off the surface; to diminish by little and little.
- PAR'-ED, *pp.* Having the rind or surface cut off.
- PAR-E-GOR'-IC, *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain.
- PA-REN'-CHY-MÄ, (pa-ren'-ky-mä,) *n.* [Gr.] The pith of a plant.
- PAR'-ENT, *n.* A father or mother; that which produces; cause; source.
- PAR'-ENT-AGE, *n.* Birth; extraction; descent.
- PA-RENT'-AL, *a.* Becoming parents; affectionate.

PA-REN'-THE-SIS, *n.* A sentence or part of it included in hooks, or curved lines: ().

PAR-EN'-THET'-ICĒ, } *a.* Included in a paren-
PAR-EN'-THET'-ICĒ-AL, } thesis; using paren-
theses.

PAR-EN'-THET'-ICĒ-AL-LY, *ad.* In a parenthesis.

PAR'-ENT-LESS, *a.* Destitute of parents.

PAR'-ER, *n.* One who pares; a tool for paring.

PAR'-GET, *n.* Gypsum; plaster stone; plâster on walls.

PAR'-GET, *v. t.* To plaster, as walls; to paint.

PAR'-GET-ED, *pp.* Plastered; stuccoed.

PAR'-GET-ING, *ppr.* Plastering; *n.* plaster; stucco.

PAR'-HEL'-ION, *n.* A mock sun.

PA'-RI-ĀH, *n.* The name of the lowest class in Hindostan.

PA'-RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Paros in Greece.

PAR'-I-E-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to a wall; the *parietal* bones form the sides and upper part of the skull, so called because they defend the brain like walls.

PAR'-ING, *ppr.* Shaving off the surface.

PAR'-ING, *n.* Rind or skin cut off.

PA'-RI PAS'-S-U, [L.] With equal step or pace.

PAR'-ISH, *n.* District of a priest; a religious society.

PAR'-ISH, *a.* Belonging to a parish.

PA-RISH'-ION-ER, *n.* One belonging to a parish.

PAR-I-SYL-LAB'-ICĒ, *a.* Having like syllables.

PA RIS'-IAN, *n.* A native or resident in Paris.

PAR'-I-TV, *n.* Equality; likeness; like state or degree.

PARK, *n.* Inclosure for deer; a place for artillery.

PARK, *v. t.* To form or inclose in a park.

PARK'-ER, *n.* The keeper of a park.

PARK'-ANCE, *n.* Talk; conversation.

PAR'-ISH, *n.* Conference; oral treaty.

PAR'-JEY, *v. i.* To treat by word of mouth.

PAR'-LEY-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of PARLEY.

PAR'-LLA-MENT, [Fr. *parlement*, composed of Fr. *parler*, to speak, and *ment*, state.] *Literally*, a speaking or consultation. *In Great Britain*, the grand assembly of three estates, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons. The word was introduced into England under the Norman conquest.

PAR'-LLA-MENT'-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to parliament; according to the usage of legislative bodies.

PAR'-LOR, *n.* A room for conversation; the room a family usually occupies.

PA-RO'-CHI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a parish.

PAR'-O-DI-ED, *pp.* Altered, as words.

PAR'-O-DIST, *n.* One who writes a parody.

PAR'-O-DY, *n.* A change or different application of words.

PAR'-O-DY, *v. t.* To alter, as verses or words, and apply to a different purpose from that of the original.

PAR'-O-QUET, (par'-o-ket,) *n.* A small species of parrot.

PA-RÔLE', *n.* Word of mouth; pleadings; a solemn verbal promise by a prisoner released that he will return.

PA-RÔLE', *a.* Oral; verbal; given by word of mouth; as *parol evidence*; not written.

PAR-O-NO-MAS'-SIA, *n.* [Gr.] A pun; a play upon words.

PAR-O-NO-MAS'-TICĒ, *a.* Consisting in a play upon words.

PAR-ROT'-ID, *a.* Noting glands near the ears.

PAR-OX-YSM, *n.* Periodical return of a fit.

PAR-OX-Y'S'-MAL, *a.* Pertaining to paroxysms.

PAR-RI-CY'-DAL, *a.* Consisting in parricide.

PAR'-RI-CIDE, *n.* One who murders his parent.

PAR'-RI-ED, *pp.* Warded off; driven aside.

PAR'-ROT, *n.* A fowl of numerous species.

PAR'-RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *parer*; It. *parare*; Sp. *parar*.] To ward off; to turn aside; to prevent a blow from taking effect.

PAR'-RY-ING, *ppr.* Warding off; thrusting away.

PARSE, (pars,) *v. t.* To resolve a sentence into its constituent parts by rules of grammar, or to show the several parts of speech composing a sentence, and their relation to each other by government or agreement.

PARS'-ED, *pp.* Resolved by rules of grammar.

PAR-SEE'-ISM, *n.* The religion of the Parsees.

PAR-SI-MÔ'-NI-OUS, *a.* Frugal; sparing; close.

PAR-SI-MÔ'-NI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Sparingly.

PAR-SI-MÔ'-NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to save expense.

PAR'-SI-MO-NY, *n.* Sparringness in the use of money.

PARS'-LEY, *n.* [Fr. *persil*; Sp. *perexil*; L. *petroselinon*.] A plant used in cookery.

PARS'-NEP, *n.* A plant; an esculent root.

PAR'-SON, (pâr'-sn,) *n.* The priest of a parish.

PAR'-SON-AGE, *n.* The benefice of a parson. *In America*, the glebe and house belonging to a parish or ecclesiastical society, and appropriated to the maintenance of the incumbent or settled pastor of the church.

PART, *n.* [L. *pars*.] A portion; division; number; share; side.

PART, *v. t.* To divide; to share; to separate; to quit.

PART-TAKE', *v. t.* To take or have a part; to share.

PART-TAK'-EN, *pp.* Shared with others.

PART-TAK'-ER, *n.* One who shares; an accomplice.

PART'-ED, *pp.* Separated; severed.

PART-TERRE', (pâr-tair'), *n.* A level division of ground.

PAR'-THE-NON, *n.* A celebrated Grecian temple of Minerva.

PAR'-TIAL, *a.* Including a part only; biased to one side.

PARTIAL'-I-TY, *n.* Undue bias in favor of one party.

PAR'-TIAL-LY, *ad.* In part only; with bias.

PAR-TI-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of severance.

PART'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be severed; divisible.

PART'-TI-CEPS CRIM'-I-NIS, *n.* [L.] A partner in crime; an accomplice.

PART-TIC'-I-PA-BLE, *a.* That may be participated.

PART-TIC'-I-PANT, *a.* Sharing; partakiäg.

PART-TIC'-I-PATE, *v. t.* To share; to partake.

PART-TIC'-I-PATION, *n.* A sharing with others.

PART-TI-CIP'-I-AL, *a.* Having the nature of a participle.

PART-TI-CIP'-I-AL-LY, *ad.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

PART'-TI-CI-PLE, *n.* [L. *participium*.] A word so called because it partakes of the properties of a noun and of a verb. But all participles do not partake of the properties of a noun, as the passive participles, for example, *held* and *made*. *Participles* sometimes lose the properties of a verb, and become adjectives.

PART'-TI-CLE, *n.* A small part; an atom; a word not varied.

PART-TIC'-Û-LAR, *a.* Singular; intimate; individual.

PART-TIC'-Û-LAR, *n.* A point or circumstance.

PART-TIC'-Û-LAR'-I-TY, *n.* Something peculiar.

PART-TIC'-Û-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To name particulars.

PART-TIC'-Û-LAR-LY, *ad.* Distinctly; singly; especially.

PART'-ING, *ppr.* Dividing; separating; *a.* given at separation; departing.

PART'-ING, *n.* Separation; a breaking.

PART'-I-SAN, *n.* A partyman; head of a party.

PART-TI-SAN-SHIP, *n.* The state of being partisan.

PART'-ITE, *a.* Divided; separated into parts.

PAS-SION-WEEK, *n.* The week immediately preceding the festival of Easter, so called because in that week our Savior's passion and death took place.

PAS-SION-ATE, *a.* Easily excited to anger; vehement.

PAS-SION-ATE-LY, *ad.* Angrily; vehemently.

PAS-SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Aptness to be in a passion.

PAS-SION-ED, *a.* Expressing passion.

PAS-SION-LESS, *a.* Void of passion; calm.

PAS-SIVE, *a.* Suffering; not acting; receiving impressions from external objects; unresisting; not opposing. *Passive obedience* denotes not only unresisting submission of power, but a denial of the right of resistance. *Passive commerce* is trade in which the productions of a country are carried by foreigners in their own vessels.

PAS-SIVE-LY, *ad.* Submissively; without resistance.

PAS-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of receiving impressions; patience; submission.

PAS-SIV'-I-TY, *n.* Passiveness; submission.

PASS-LESS, *a.* Having no passage.

PASS-O-VER, *n.* Feast of the Jews, commemorating the escape of the Hebrews in Egypt, when the first born were smitten.

PASS-PORT, *n.* A permission to pass; a license for importing or exporting contraband goods free of duty.

PAST, *pret.* and *pp.* of Pass. Gone, not present or future.

PAST, *prep.* Beyond; having lost; above.

PASTE, *n.* A soft composition, as flour moistened, &c.

PASTE, *v. t.* To unite or cement with paste.

PAST'-ED, *pp.* Made to adhere with paste.

PAST'-ING, *ppr.* Cementing with paste.

PASTE'-BOARD, *n.* A species of thick paper.

PAS'-TEL, *n.* A plant, the woad.

PAS'-TERN, *n.* A joint of a horse neck the foot.

PAS'-TIL, *n.* A roll of paste for crayons.

PAS'-TIME, *n.* Diversion; sport; amusement.

PAS'-TOR, *n.* [L. *pastor*.] A shepherd, minister of a church.

PAS'-TOR-AL, *a.* Rural; relating to the care of souls.

PAS'-TOR-AL, *n.* A poem on rural affairs.

PAS'-TOR-ATE, *n.* The office or state of a pastor

PAS'-TOR-LIKE, } *a.* Like or becoming a pastor.

PAS'-TOR-LY, } *a.* Like or becoming a pastor.

PAS'-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a pastor.

PAST'-RY, *n.* Pies; tarts; cake, and the like.

PAST'-RY-COOK, *n.* One who makes pies, cakes, &c.

PAS'-TUR-A-BLE, *a.* Fit for pasture.

PAS'-TUR-AGE, *n.* Feed for cattle; land for pasturing.

PAS'-TURE, *n.* Land used for grazing; ground covered with grass appropriated for the food of cattle.

PAS'-TURE, *v. t.* To feed with grass.

PAS'-TURE, *v. i.* To graze.

PAS'-TUR-ED, *pp.* Kept on grass; fed.

PAS'-TY, *a.* Like paste, or dough.

PAST'-Y, *n.* A pie made of paste, and baked without a dish.

PAT, *a.* Fit; exact; ready; *ad.* fitly.

PAT, *v. t.* To tap; to touch lightly; *n.* a light blow.

PAT-A-VIN'-I-TY, *n.* The use of local words, or the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian, so denominated from *Patavium*, the place of his nativity.

PATCH, *n.* A piece of cloth, &c. for repairing a garment; a small piece of ground.

PATCH, *v. t.* To put a patch on; to mend; to repair clumsily.

PART-TI'-TION, *n.* Division; that which separates.

PART-TY'-TION, *v. t.* To divide into distinct parts.

PART-I-TIVE, *a.* Distributive, as a *noun* *partitive*.

PART'-LET, *n.* A band or collar for the neck; a hen.

PART'-LY, *ad.* In part; in some measure.

PART'-NER, *n.* A sharer; partaker; associate in business; one who dances with another; a husband or wife.

PART'-NERS, *n.* In a ship, pieces of plank nailed round the scuttles in a deck where the masts are placed.

PART'-NER-SHIP, *n.* Union in business; joint interests.

PAR'-TOOK', *pret.* and *pp.* of PARTAKE.

PAR'-TRIDGE, *n.* [Fr. *perdrix*; It. *pernice*; Sp. *perdiz*; L. *perdix*; Gr. *περίτις*; D. *patrys*; Fr. *patrisg.*] A name given to different fowls; in New England, the ruffed grouse; in some of the other states, the quail of New England.

PARTS, *n. plu.* Faculties; powers of the mind; qualities; region or district of country.

PAR-TU'-RI-ENT, *a.* Bringing forth young.

PAR-TU'-RI'-TION, *n.* The act of bringing forth issue.

PAR'-TY, *n.* A select assembly; a set; one of two litigants; a detachment of troops; one concerned or interested in an affair; company invited to an entertainment.

PAR'-TY-COL-OR-ED, *a.* Having different colors.

PAR'-TY-MAN, *n.* An adherent to a party.

PAR'-TY-WALL, *n.* A wall that separates buildings.

PAR'-VE-NU, *n.* [Fr.] An upstart.

PAS'-CHAL, *a.* Pertaining to the passover.

PAS-SHA', } *n.* A Turkish governor; a com-

PAS-SHAW', } mander; a bashaw.

PAS-SHAW'-LIC, *n.* The jurisdiction of a pashaw.

PAS-IG'-RA-PHY, *n.* A mode of writing that all nations may understand.

PAS'-QUIL, } *n.* A lampoon; satiric writing.

PAS'-QUIN, } *n.* A lampoon; satiric writing.

PAS-QUIN-AGE', *n.* A satirical writing.

PAS-QUIN-AGE', *v. t.* To lampoon.

PASS, *v. t.* To go; to proceed; to spend the time; to omit; to enact.

PASS, *v. i.* To move from one state to another; to vanish; to be current; to be regarded; to be enacted; to determine.

PASS, *n.* A passage; license to pass; a thrust.

PASS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be passed; tolerable.

PASS'-A-BLY, *ad.* Tolerably.

PAS-SA'-DO, *n.* A pass; push; thrust.

PASS'-AGE, *n.* Act of passing; way; road; course; clause or portion of a book.

PASS'-EN-GER, } *n.* One that travels on foot, in a

PASS'-A-GER, } vehicle, or in a ship.

PAS-SANT', (pas-sant', or pas-song',) *n.* [Fr.] In heraldry, walking.

PASS'-ED, *pp.* Gone by; ended; enacted.

PASS'-ER, *n.* One who passes; a traveler.

PAS'-SER-INE, *a.* Pertaining to sparrows.

PAS-SI-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* Capacity of receiving im-

PAS'-SI-BLE-NESS, } pressions or suffering.

PAS'-SI-BLE, *a.* That may suffer or be impressed.

PAS'-SIM, [L.] Here and there, and every where.

PASS'-ING, *ppr.* Moving; proceeding; *a.* exceeding; surpassing; eminent.

PASS'-ING, *n.* Act of going.

PASS'-ING-BELL, *n.* The bell that rings at the time of the death of a person.

PAS'-SION, *n.* [L. *passio*.] That which is suffered; suffering; feeling; desire; love.

PAS'-SION-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant and flower.

PATCH'-ED, *pp.* Mended with pieces.
 PATCH'-ER, *n.* One who patches; a botcher.
 PATCH'-WORK, *n.* Bits of cloth sewed together.
 PATCH'-ER-Y, *n.* Bungling work; botchery.
 PATE, *n.* Head; skin of a calf's head.
 PAT-E-FAE'-TION, *n.* The act of opening.
 PA-TEL'-L.A, *n.* [L.] The knee-pan; a shell-fish with one valve.
 PA-TEL'-LI-FORM, *a.* Of the form of a dish.
 PAT'-IN, *n.* The cover of a chalice.
 PAT'-ENT, *a.* Open; public; conspicuous.
 PAT'-ENT, *n.* A grant of exclusive right. *Letters patent* are open letters, or letters by which the King of Great Britain grants lands, honors, &c.
 PAT'-ENT, *v. t.* To make a public grant of; to secure the exclusive right of a thing to a person, as to *patent* an invention to the author.
 PAT'-ENT-ED, *pp.* Granted or secured by patent.
 PAT-ENT-EE', *n.* One to whom a patent is granted.
 PAT'-ENT-OF-FICE, *n.* An office for the granting of patents for inventions.
 PA-TERN'-AL, *a.* Fatherly; hereditary.
 PA-TERN'-I-TY, *n.* The relation of a father.
 PA'-TER NOS'-TER, *n.* [L. our Father.] The Lord's Prayer.
 PA'-TER PA'-TRI-JE, *n.* [L.] Father of his country.
 PATH, *n.*; *plu.* PATHS. A way trod or beaten by a man or beast; course of motion, or of life.
 PATH, *v. t.* To beat or tread into a path, as snow; to cause to go.
 PA-THE'T'-IC, } *a.* Affecting or adapted to
 PA-THE'T'-IC-AL, } move the passions.
 PA-THE'T'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* So as to excite feeling.
 PA-THE'T'-IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Pathos; earnestness.
 PATH'-LESS, *a.* Having no path; untrod.
 PA-THOG'-NO-MON'-IC, *a.* Indicating that which is inseparable from disease.
 PA-THOG'-NO-MY, *n.* The science of the passions.
 PATH-O-LOG'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to patho-
 PATH-O-LOG'-IC-AL, } logy.
 PA-THOL'-O-GY, *n.* The science of diseases, their causes, &c.
 PA'-THOS, *n.* Warmth; that which excites feeling.
 PATH'-WAY, *n.* A path; way; course.
 PA'-TIENCE, (pa'-shens,) *n.* [L. *patientia.*] A calm temper; perseverance; a suffering with calmness or without discontent.
 PA'-TIENT, *a.* Enduring without murmuring; not easily provoked; persevering.
 PA'-TIENT, *n.* A person that receives impressions; a person suffering disease.
 PA'-TIENT-LY, *ad.* Without discontent; calmly.
 PA-T'-OIS, (pat'-waw,) *n.* [Fr.] A provincialism.
 PA'-TRI-ARCH, *n.* [L. *patriarcha.*] A learned and distinguished character among the Jews; the father and ruler of a family; a dignitary of the church; superior to arch-bishop.
 PA-TRI-ARCH'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a patriarch.
 PA-TRI-ARCH'-ATE, } *n.* The office, dignity, or
 PA'-TRI-ARCH-Y, } jurisdiction of a patriarch.
 PA-TRI'-CIAN, *a.* Noble; of noble family or state.
 PA-TRI'-CIAN, *n.* A nobleman in old Rome; the *patricians* were descendants of the first Roman senators.
 PAT-RI-MÖ'-NI-AL, *a.* Derived by inheritance.
 PAT'-RI-MO-NY, *n.* An estate derived from a father or other ancestor.
 PA'-TRI-OT, or PAT'-RI-OT, *n.* One who loves or defends his country.
 PA'-TRI-OT, or PAT'-RI-OT, } *a.* Having
 PAT'-RI-OT'-IC, or PA'-TRI-OT'-IC, } love to one's country; devoted to the welfare of the community.

PA'-TRI-OT-ISM, or PAT'-RI-OT-ISM, *n.* Love of one's country.
 PA-TRI-PASS'-IANS, *n.* A sect of religionists, who held that God the Father suffered with Christ.
 PA-TRIS'-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Christian fathers.
 PA-TRÖL', *n.* A walking round, or the guard for safety and protection that goes round at night to secure the peace of the camp; the guard or persons who go the round for observation.
 PA-TRÖL', *v. i.* To go the rounds in camp; to go the rounds, or march about and see what passes.
 PA-TRÖLL'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of PATROL.
 PA-TRÖLL'-ING, *ppr.* Going round to watch.
 PA'-TRON, or PAT'-RON, *n.* [Gr. *πατριων*, from *πατρις*, father.] Among the Romans, a master who had freed his slaves; one who countenances or protects a person or his works; in the *Church of Rome*, a guardian saint; an advocate; a defender; benefactor; supporter.
 PAT'-RON-AGE, *n.* Support; protection; guardianship.
 PAT'-RON-AL, *a.* Supporting; defending.
 PAT'-RON-ESS, *n.* A female that supports and aids.
 PAT'-RON-IZE, *v. t.* To support; to favor; to aid.
 PAT'-RON-IZ-ED, *pp.* Favored; defended; supported.
 PAT'-RON-IZ-ER, *n.* One who favors and supports.
 PAT'-RON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Favoring; promoting.
 PAT'-RON-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a patron.
 PAT'-RON-YM'-IC, *n.* A name derived from ancestors.
 PAT'-TEN, *n.* The base of a column; a wooden shoe.
 PAT'-TER, *v. i.* To strike, as drops of rain, or hail.
 PAT'-TER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of PATTER.
 PAT'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Striking like drops falling.
 PAT'-TERN, *n.* A model for imitation; specimen.
 PAT'-TERN, *v. i.* To copy; to *pattern* after, to imitate; to follow.
 PAT'-TY, *n.* [Fr. *pâte.*] A little pie.
 PAT'-TY-PAN, *n.* A pan to bake a little pie in.
 PAT'-U-LOUS, *a.* Spreading; open; loose.
 PAU'-CI-TY, *n.* [L. *paucitas.*] Fewness; smallness of number.
 PAUNCH, *n.* The belly and its contents.
 PAUP'-ER, *n.* [L. *pauper*; Fr. *pauvre.*] A poor person; one supported by the public.
 PAUP'-ER-ISM, *n.* State of indigence requiring maintenance for the poor; state of being poor.
 PAUSE, (pauz,) *n.* A stop; cessation of action or speaking; a mark of cessation.
 PAUSE, *v. i.* To cease to act or speak; to be intermitted.
 PAUS'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of PAUSE.
 PAUS'-ER, *n.* One that pauses or deliberates.
 PAUS'-ING, *ppr.* Stopping; intermitting.
 PA-VAN', *n.* A grave dance among the Spaniards.
 PÄVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *paver.*] To lay or cover with stones or bricks.
 PÄV'-ED, *pp.* Laid with stones or bricks.
 PÄVE'-MENT, *n.* A layer of stones or bricks; paved way.
 PÄV'-ER, *n.* One who paves.
 PA-VIL'-ION, (pa-vil'-yun,) *n.* A tent; a movable habitation; a tent raised on posts.
 PA-VIL'-ION, *v. t.* To furnish with tents; to shelter.
 PA-VIL'-ION-ED, *pp.* Furnished with tents.
 PÄV'-ING, *ppr.* Flooring with stones or bricks.
 PÄV'-ING, *n.* A pavement; paved floor.
 PA'-VO, *n.* [L.] A peacock; a cons^{tr}. nation.
 PÄV'-O-NINE, *a.* Like a peac^{tr}. tail; iridescent.
 PAW, *n.* [W. *pawen.*] The foot of a beast.

- PAW, *v. t.* To scrape with the fore foot; to handle roughly.
- PAW, *v. i.* To scrape with the foot.
- PAW'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of PAW.
- PAWL, *n.* A short bar of wood or iron fixed close to the windlass of a ship.
- PAWN, *n.* A pledge deposited as security. *Pawn* is applied only to goods, chattels, or money, and not to real estate.
- PAWN, *v. t.* To pledge; to leave as security.
- PAWN'-BROK-ER, *n.* One who lends money on pledge.
- PAWN'-ED, *pp.* Pledged for security.
- PAWN-EE', *n.* One to whom a pledge is entrusted.
- PAWN'-ER, *n.* One who deposits a pledge.
- PAX, *n.* A little image which people before the reformation used to kiss.
- PAX'-WAX, *n.* A tenuous substance of the neck of an animal.
- PAY, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* paid. To discharge, as a debt, or duty; to fulfill; to reward; to beat; to suffer; to rub over.
- PAY, *n.* Payment; compensation; reward.
- PAY'-A-BLE, *a.* That is to be paid; due.
- PAY'-DAY, *n.* A day when payment is to be made.
- PAY-EE', *n.* One to whom a note is made payable.
- PAY'-ER, *n.* One who pays, or is bound to pay.
- PAY'-MAS-TER, *n.* One who is to pay; an officer who pays.
- PAY'-MENT, *n.* Act of paying; thing given in reward.
- PAY'-NIM, *n.* A pagan infidel.
- PAY'-OF-FICE, *n.* An office where payment is made of public debts.
- PEA, *n.; plu.* PEAS, or PEASE. A plant and its fruit, of many varieties.
- PEACE, *n.* [A. S. *paiz*; Fr. *paix*; It. *pace*; L. *pax*.] State of quiet; freedom from war, quarrel, disturbance, or agitation; harmony; heavenly rest; public tranquillity; to hold the peace, to be silent.
- PEACE, *ex.* or a *noun*, with a verb understood. A word commanding silence.
- PEACE'-A-BLE, *a.* Free from war or strife; quiet.
- PEACE'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quietness; tranquillity.
- PEACE'-A-BLY, *ad.* Quietly; without disturbance.
- PEACE'-FUL, *a.* Quiet; undisturbed; calm.
- PEACE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Quietly; calmly.
- PEACE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Freedom from tumult.
- PEACE'-LESS, *a.* Without peace; disturbed.
- PEACE'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who restores peace.
- PEACE'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* An offering to procure peace.
- PEACE'-OF-FI-CER, *n.* A civil officer to keep the peace.
- PEACH, *n.* A delicious stone fruit.
- PEACH'-CÖL-OR, *n.* The pale red of the peach blossom.
- PEACH'-CÖL-OR-ED, *a.* Of the color of a peach flower.
- PEA'-CHICK, *n.* A chicken of the peacock.
- PEA'-COCK, *n.* A fowl of beautiful plumage.
- PEA'-HEN, *n.* The female of the peacock.
- PEAK, *n.* The top of a hill; a point; the end of any thing that terminates in a point.
- PEAK'-ING, *a.* Sneaking; mean; poor; [*vulgar.*]
- PEAL, *n.* A loud sound, or succession of sounds.
- PEAL, *v. i. or t.* To utter loud sounds; to assail with noise, to celebrate.
- PEAL'-ED, *pp.* Assailed with sound; resounded.
- PE-AN, *n.* A song of praise or triumph.
- PEAR, *n.* A fruit of many varieties.
- PEARL, *n.* A white, hard, smooth, shining substance, found in a fish of the oyster kind.
- PEARL, *v. t.* To set or adorn with pearls.
- PEARL'-DIV-ER, *n.* One who dives for pearls.
- PEARL'-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Adorned with pearls.
- PEARL'-ASH, *n.* Refined potash.
- PEARL'-EY-ED, *a.* Having a speck on the eye.
- PEARL'-OYST-ER, *n.* The oyster which yields pearls.
- PEARL'-Y, *a.* Abounding with or like pearl.
- PEAR'-MAIN, *n.* A species of apple.
- PEAR'-TREE, *n.* The tree that produces pears.
- PEAS, *n. plu.* Two or more seed.
- PEAS'-ANT, *n.* [Fr. *paysan*, from *pays*, country.] One who lives by rural labor.
- PEAS'-ANT-LIKE, *a.* Rude; clownish.
- PEAS'-ANT-RY, *n.* Country people; rustics.
- PEAS'-GOD, } *n.* The hull, legume, or pericarp
- PEA'-SHELL, } of the pea.
- PEASE, *n. plu.* An indefinite number of the seed in quantity or bulk.
- PEAT, *n.* A substance resembling turf, used for fuel.
- PEAT'-MOSS, *n.* An earthy material used for fuel; a fen.
- PEB'-BLE, } *n.* A roundish stone; a gene-
- PEB'-BLE-STONE, } ral term for water-worn minerals.
- PEB'-BLED, } *a.* Abounding with pebbles.
- PEB'-BLY, } *a.* Abounding with pebbles.
- PEE'-CAN, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
- PEE'-CA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* State of being subject to sin.
- PEE'-CA-BLE, *a.* Liable to sin, or transgress the divine law.
- PEE'-CA-DIL'-LO, *n.* A slight fault or offense.
- PEE'-CAN-CY, *n.* A bad quality or habit.
- PEE'-CANT, *a.* Criminal; faulty; corrupt.
- PEE'-CA-RY, *a.* A Mexican animal like a hog.
- PECK, *n.* The fourth of a bushel.
- PECK, *v. i.* To strike with the beak; to strike with a pointed instrument.
- PECK'-ED, *pp.* Struck with the beak.
- PECK'-ER, *n.* One that pecks; a bird.
- PECK'-ING, *ppr.* Striking with the bill.
- PEE'-TIN-AL, *a.* Resembling a comb.
- PEE'-TIN-ATE, } *a.* Resembling the teeth of a
- PEE'-TIN-A-TED, } comb.
- PEE'-TIN-A'-TION, *n.* State of being pectinated; a combing.
- PEE'-TOR-AL, *a.* Belonging to the breast.
- PEE'-TO-RAL, *n.* A breast-plate; a medicine for the breast.
- PEE'-U-LATE, *v. i.* To defraud the public by taking property intrusted to one's care. *Among civilians*, to steal.
- PEE-U-LA'-TION, *n.* Embezzlement of public money.
- PEE'-U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who takes for his own use property intrusted to him.
- PE-CUL-IAR, *a.* Appropriate; singular; particular; special.
- PE-CUL-IAR'-I-TY, *n.* Singularity; particularity; something peculiar to a person or thing.
- PE-CUL-IAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make peculiar; to appropriate.
- PE-CUL-IAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Appropriated.
- PE-CUL-IAR-LY, *ad.* Particularly; in a manner not common.
- PE-CÜN'-IA-RY, (pe-kün'-ya-ry) *a.* Relating to, or consisting in money.
- PED-A-GÖG'-IC, } *a.* Suiting a pedagogue.
- PED-A-GÖG'-IC-AL, } *a.* Suiting a pedagogue.
- PED'-A-GÖG-ISM, *n.* The business of a pedagogue.
- PED'-A-GÖG-UE, *n.* One who keeps a school for teaching children.
- PED'-A-GÖG-UE, *v. t.* To teach with the air of a pedagogue.
- PED'-A-GÖ-GY, *n.* The teaching of children.
- PE'-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to the foot.
- PED'-AL, *n.* One of the large pipes of an organ;

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BÄR; METE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NÖTE, DÖVE, MÖVE,

an appendage to an instrument for prolonging sound.

PED'-AL-NÔTE, *n.* In music, a holding note.

PED'-ANT, *n.* One who vainly displays his learning.

PE-DANT'-I-E, *a.* Ostentatious of learning; conceited.

PE-DANT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With vain display of learning.

PED'-ANT-RY, *n.* Vain ostentation of learning.

PE-DÄ'-RI-AN, *n.* A Roman senator who gave his vote by the feet; that is by walking over to the side he espoused, in divisions of the senate.

PED'-ATE, *a.* Divided like toes.

PED'-A-TI-FID, *a.* Partly divided, like toes.

PED'-DLE, *v. i.* To travel and retail goods; to be busy about trifles.

PED'-DLE, *v. t.* To sell or retail, usually by traveling.

PED'-DLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of PEDDLE.

PED'-DLER, *n.* A traveling foot-trader.

PED'-DLER-Y, *n.* Small wares sold by a peddler.

PED'-DLING, *ppr.* Traveling and selling; a trifling; unimportant.

PED'-ES-TAL, *n.* [Sp. *pedestal*; Fr. *pedestal*.]

The base of a column or pillar.

PE-DES'-TRI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the foot.

PE-DES'-TRI-AN, *a.* Traveling on foot; walking.

PE-DES'-TRI-AN, *n.* A walker; one who goes on foot.

PED'-I-CLE, *n.* The stalk of one flower only, when there are several on a peduncle.

PED'-I-GREE, *n.* Genealogy; lineage; an account or register of a line of ancestors.

PED'-I-MENT, *n.* An ornamental crowning of the front of a building.

PE-DO-BAP'-TISM, *n.* Baptism of infants.

PE-DO-BAP'-TIST, *n.* One who holds to infant baptism.

PE-DOM'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument to number paces, or the revolution of wheels.

PE-DUN'-CLE, *n.* The stem of the flower and fruit.

PE-DUN'-CU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a peduncle.

PE-DUN'-CU-LATE, *a.* Growing on a peduncle.

PEEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *peeler*, *piller*; L. *pilo*.] To strip off skin or rind; to flay; to plunder.

PEEL, *n.* [L. *pellis*; Fr. *peau*.] Rind; bark, or skin.

PEEL, *n.* [Fr. *pellet*.] A wooden shovel used by bakers; any large fire shovel.

PEEL'-ED, *pp.* Stripped; plundered.

PEEL'-ER, *n.* One that peels; a pillager.

PEEL'-ING, *ppr.* Stripping off bark or skin.

PEEP, *n.* First appearance; sly look; cry of chickens.

PEEP, *v. i.* [D. *piepen*; Sw. *pipa*; L. *pipio*.] To begin to appear; to look narrowly; to cry as a chicken.

PEEP'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of PEEP.

PEEP'-ER, *n.* A chicken; the eye.

PEEP'-HOLE, *n.* A hole or crevice through which one may look without being discovered.

PEEP'-ING, *ppr.* Looking through a crevice; crying like a chicken.

PEER, *n.* [Fr. *pair*; L. *par*.] An equal; companion; nobleman.

PEER, *v. i.* To come in sight; to appear; to look narrowly; to peep.

PEER'-AGE, *n.* The dignity of a peer; body of peers.

PEER'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of PEER.

PEER'-ESS, *n.* The lady of a peer.

PEER'-LESS, *a.* Having no equal; matchless.

PEER'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without an equal.

PEER'-LESS-NESS, *n.* State of having no equal.

PEEV'-ISH, *a.* Fretful; petulant; apt to mutter.

PEEV'-ISH-LY, *ad.* Fretfully; crossly; petulantly.

PEEV'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Wasplishness; fretfulness.

PEG, *n.* A small wooden pin; the pins of an instrument on which the strings are strained; a nickname for Margaret.

PEG, *v. t.* To fasten with a wooden pin.

PEG'-GED, *pp.* Fastened with pegs.

PEG'-GING, *ppr.* Fastening with a peg.

PEK'-AN, *n.* A species of weasel.

PE-LÄ'-GI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the sea.

PE-LÄ'-GI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Pelagius.

PE-LÄ'-GI-AN, *n.* A follower of Pelagius; a monk who denied original sin, and asserted the doctrine of free will and the merit of good works.

PELF, *n.* Money ill-gotten; riches.

PEL'-I-CAN, *n.* A large fowl, with a pouch for food attached to its under chop; a chemical vessel.

PE-LISSE', (pe-less') *n.* A silk habit for a female.

PELL, *n.* A skin; a hide; roll in the exchequer.

PEL'-LET, *n.* A little ball, or round mass.

PEL'-LI-CLE, *n.* Thin external skin; film.

PEL'-LI-TO-RY, *n.* A plant of several species.

PELL'-MELL, *ad.* Confusedly; without order.

PEL-LÜ'-CID, *a.* Clear; transparent; not opaque.

PEL-LÜ'-CID-NESS, *n.* Clearness; transparency.

PELT, *n.* Skin of a beast with its fur; a blow.

PELT, *v. t.* To strike with small substances thrown.

PELT'-TATE, *a.* Having the shape of a target.

PELT'-ING, *ppr.* Striking with something thrown.

PELT'-MÖN-GER, *n.* A dealer in pelts.

PELT'-RY, *n.* Skins of animals; furs.

PEM'-MA-CAN, *n.* Meat cured, pulverized and mixed with fat.

PEN, *n.* [L. and *it.* *penna*; D. and W. *pen*.] Instrument for writing; inclosure.

PEN, *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* penned. To write; to record with a pen.

PEN, *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* penned or pent. To confine; to shut up in a pen.

PE'-NAL, *a.* Denouncing or inflicting punishment.

PEN'-AL-TY, *n.* The pain or loss attached to the commission of a crime or offense.

PEN'-ANCE, *n.* The suffering inflicted for sin or faults.

PENCE, *n. plu.* of PENNY, when used as a sum of money.

PEN'-CHAN'T, (paun-chaun') [Fr.] Inclination.

PEN'-CIL, *n.* A small brush used by painters; a pointed piece of plumbago; collection of rays.

PEN'-CIL, *v. t.* To paint or draw; to write or mark with a pencil.

PEN'-CIL-ED, *pp.* Painted; drawn or marked; radiated; having pencils of rays.

PEN'-CIL-ING, *ppr.* Painting or drawing with a pencil.

PEND'-ANT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *pendeo*, to hang.] A jewel at the ear; a small flag; anything hanging by way of ornament.

PEND'-ENCE, *n.* Slope; inclination.

PEND'-EN-CY, *n.* Suspense; state of being undecided.

PEND'-ENT, *a.* Hanging; supported above; jutting.

PEN'-DEN'-TE LI'-TE, [L.] Pending, or during the suit.

PEND'-ING, *a.* Depending; undecided.

PEND'-Ü-LOUS, *a.* Hanging; swinging; fastened at one end, the other being movable.

PEND'-Ü-LOUS-NESS, *n.* State of hanging; suspension.

PEND'-Ü-LUM, *n.* A body suspended and vibrating.

PEN-E-TRA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of penetration.

PEN'-E-TRA-BLE, *a.* That may be penetrated.

PEN'-E-TRAN-CY, *n.* The power of piercing.

PEN'-E-TRANT, *a.* Sharp; subtle; able to penetrate.

- PEN-E-TRATE, *v. t.* To pierce; to enter; to understand; to affect the mind.
- PEN-E-TRATE, *v. i.* To pass; to make way.
- PEN-E-TRA-TING, *ppr.* Entering; piercing; *a.* acute; discerning.
- PEN-E-TRA-TION, *n.* Act of entering; acuteness; sagacity.
- PEN-E-TRA-TIVE, *a.* Sharp; acute; subtle; having power to affect the mind.
- PEN-GUIN, *n.* A genus of fowls, aquatic, palmiped, with short wings like fins.
- PEN-I-CIL, *n.* A tent or pledget for wounds.
- PE-NIN'-SU-LÁ, *n.* Land nearly surrounded by water; a large extent of country joining the main land by a part narrower than the tract itself.
- PE-NIN'-SU-LAR, *a.* Nearly surrounded by water.
- PE-NIN'-SU-LATE, *v. t.* To encompass nearly with water.
- PEN-I-TENCE, *n.* [Fr. *penitence*; L. *pœnitentia*.] Repentance; contrition for sin.
- PEN-I-TENT, *a.* Suffering sorrow for sin; contrite.
- PEN-I-TENT, *n.* One who repents of sin.
- PEN-I-TEN-TIAL, *a.* Expressing penitence; proceeding from contrition.
- PEN-I-TEN-TIA-RY, *a.* Relating to penitence.
- PEN-I-TEN-TIA-RY, *n.* One that prescribes rules of penitence; one that does penance; a house of correction; a state prison is a *penitentiary*.
- PEN-I-TENT-LY, *ad.* With repentance for sin.
- PEN-KNIFE, *n.* A small knife for making pens.
- PEN-MAN, *n.* One who writes a good hand; a writer.
- PEN-MAN-SHIP, *n.* Art or manner of writing.
- PEN-NANT, } *n.* A small flag; a tackle for hoist-
- PEN-NON, } *ing.*
- PEN-NATE, *a.* Winged; having several leaflets.
- PEN-NED, *pp.* Written; having plumes.
- PEN-NER, *n.* A writer; one who pens.
- PEN-NIES, *n. plu.* of PENNY. Copper coins of small value.
- PEN-NIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a quill.
- PEN-NILESS, *a.* Having no money; poor.
- PEN-NING, *ppr.* Committing to writing.
- PEN-NON, *n.* See PENNANT.
- PEN-NY, *n.*; *plu.* PENNIES, PENNY.
- PEN-NY-POST, *n.* One who carries letters for a small sum.
- PEN-NY-ROY-AL, *n.* An aromatic plant.
- PEN-NY-WEIGHT, *n.* A troy weight of twenty-four grains.
- PEN-NY-WISE, *a.* Saving small sums at the risk of larger.
- PEN-NY-WORTH, *n.* A bargain.
- PEN-SILE, *a.* Hanging; suspended.
- PEN-SION, *n.* A settled yearly allowance by government in consideration of past services; an annual allowance to the widows of officers killed in the public service.
- PEN-SION, *v. t.* To settle a pension on.
- PEN-SION-A-RY, *a.* Maintained by a pension.
- PEN-SION-ED, *pp.* Supported by a pension.
- PEN-SION-ER, *n.* One to whom an annual pension of money is paid by government in consideration of past services. One who receives an annual allowance for services. A dependant.
- PEN-SIVE, *a.* Thoughtful; serious; sad.
- PEN-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Thoughtfulness; sadness.
- PEN-SIVE-LY, *ad.* With sadness or thoughtfulness.
- PEN-STOCK, *n.* A place to confine water.
- PENT, *pp.* of PEN. Closely confined.
- PEN-TA-CAP-SU-LAR, *a.* Having five capsules.
- PEN-TA-CHORD, *n.* An instrument with five strings, or system of five sounds.
- PEN-TA-DAC-TYL, *n.* A plant or fish with something like five fingers.
- PEN-TA-GON, *n.* A figure having five equal angles.
- PEN-TAG'-ON-AL, *a.* Having five angles.
- PEN-TA-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument for drawing or reducing figures in any proportion.
- PEN-TA-GRAPH-IC, *a.* Pertaining to a pentagraph.
- PEN-TA-GYN, *n.* A plant having five equal sides.
- PEN-TA-HE-DRAL, *a.* Having five equal sides.
- PEN-TA-HE-DRON, *n.* A figure of five equal sides.
- PEN-TAM'-E-TER, *n.* A poetic verse of five feet.
- PEN-TAN'-GU-LAR, *a.* Having five angles.
- PEN-TA-PET'-AL-OUS, *a.* Having five petals.
- PEN-TAPH'-YL-LOUS, *a.* Having five leaves.
- PEN-TA-SPERM'-OUS, *a.* Containing five seeds.
- PEN-TA-STYLE, *n.* A work with five rows of columns.
- PEN-TA-TEUCH, (pen'-ta-tuk.) *n.* The first five books of the Old Testament.
- PEN-TE-COST, *n.* A festival of the Jews fifty days after the Passover; Whitsuntide.
- PEN-TE-COST'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to Whitsuntide.
- PEN-T'-HOUSE, *n.* A sloping shed or roof.
- PE-NULT', *n.* The last syllable but one.
- PE-NULT'-I-MATE, *a.* Of the last syllable but one.
- PE-NUM'-BRA, *n.* A partial shade in an eclipse.
- PE-NÚ'-RI-OUS, *a.* Sparing; very parsimonious; scanty; affording little.
- PE-NÚ'-RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* With mean parsimony.
- PE-NÚ'-RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Sordid parsimony.
- PEN'-U-RY, *n.* Poverty; want; indigence.
- PE'-O-NY, *n.* See PIONY.
- PEO'-PLE, *n.* [Fr. *peuple*; L. *populus*.] Persons of a particular class; persons in general. In *Scripture*, fathers or kindred; body of persons in a town or community.
- PEO'-PLE, *v. t.* To stock with inhabitants.
- PEO'-PLED, *pp.* Stocked with inhabitants.
- PEP'-PER, *n.* [L. *piper*; A. S. *pepper*; D. *peper*; Sw. *peppar*; G. *pfeffer*; Dan. *peber*; Fr. *poivre*; It. *pepe*; Gr. *πικρππ*; Hindoo, *pipel*; Sans. *pipali*; Per. *pūpil*.] A plant and its seed, aromatic and pungent.
- PEP'-PER, *v. t.* To sprinkle with pepper; to pelt.
- PEP'-PER-ED, *pp.* Sprinkled with pepper.
- PEP'-PER-BOX, *n.* A box for sprinkling pepper.
- PEP'-PER-CORN, *n.* A grain of pepper.
- PEP'-PER-MINT, *n.* An aromatic, pungent plant.
- PEP'-PER-Y, *a.* Having the qualities of pepper.
- PEP'-TIC, *a.* [Gr.] Relating to digestion.
- PER, *a.* prefix, primarily signifies *through* or *by*.
- PER-AD-VEN-TURE, *ad.* By chance; perhaps.
- PER-AM-BU-LATE, *v. t.* To walk round or over.
- PER-AM-BU-LA-TION, *n.* A passing over; a survey.
- PER-AM-BU-LA-TOR, *n.* An instrument to measure distances.
- PER AN'-NUM, [L.] By the year; in each year successively.
- PER CAP'-I-TA, [L.] By the head or poll.
- PER-CENT', } [L.] By the hundred.
- PER-CENT'-UM, }
- PER-CEIV'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be perceived.
- PER-CEIV'-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be perceived.
- PER-CEIVE, *v. t.* To feel; to observe; to discern.
- PER-CEIV'-ED, *pp.* Known by the senses.
- PER-CEP-TI-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being perceivable.
- PER-CEP-TI-BLE, *a.* That can be felt or perceived.
- PER-CEP-TI-BLY, *ad.* So as to be perceived.
- PER-CEP-TION, *n.* Act or faculty of perceiving; or of receiving impressions by the senses; or the notice which the mind takes of external objects; notion; idea.
- PER-CEP-TIVE, *a.* Able to perceive.
- PER-CEP-TIV'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of perceiving.
- PERCH, *n.* A fish; a roost for fowls; a rod.

PERCH. *v. i.* To light, as a bird; to roost, or sit.
 PER-CHANCE', *ad.* Perhaps; peradventure.
 PER-CIP'-I-ENT, *a.* Perceiving; able to perceive.
 PER-CIP'-I-ENT, *n.* One that perceives.
 PER'-CO-LATE, *v. i. or t.* To pass through interstices; to filtrate.
 PER-CO-LA'-TION, *n.* A passing through interstices; filtration.
 PER-CUS'-SION, *n.* A striking; a stroke.
 PER-CUS'-SION-LOCK, *n.* A lock of a gun in which fulminating powder is exploded.
 PER-CU'-TIENT, *n.* That which strikes.
 PER DI'-EM, [L.] By the day.
 PER'-DI-FOIL, *n.* A plant that annually loses its leaves.
 PER-DI'-TION, *n.* Destruction; ruin; loss of the soul.
 PER-DU', } *ad.* Closely; in concealment.
 PER-DUE', }
 PER-E-GRIN-ATE, *v. i.* To travel from country to country; to live in a foreign country.
 PER-E-GRIN-A'-TION, *n.* A traveling from country to country.
 PER-E-GRIN-A'-TOR, *n.* A traveler into foreign countries.
 PER-E-GRINE, *a.* Foreign; not native.
 PER'-EMP-TO-RI-LY, *ad.* Absolutely; positively.
 PER'-EMP-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.
 PER'-EMP-TO-RY, *a.* Positive; absolute; express; a *peremptory* challenge, in law, is a challenge of jurors without showing cause.
 PER-EN'-NI-AL, *a.* [L. *perennis.*] Durable; perpetual.
 PER-EN'-NI-AL, *n.* A plant that lives more than two years.
 PER-EN'-NI-AL-LY, *ad.* Continually; without ceasing.
 PER-EN'-NI-TY, *n.* Duration through the year; continued duration.
 PER FAS ET NE'-FAS, [L.] By any means, right or wrong.
 PER'-FECT, *a.* [L. *perfectus.*] Complete; finished; faultless; manifesting perfection; a *perfect* chord in music is a union of sounds perfectly coalescent, as the fifth and octave.
 PER'-FECT, or PER-FECT', *v. t.* To finish; to complete.
 PER-FECT'-ED, *pp.* Finished; completed.
 PER-FECT'-ER, *n.* One who makes complete.
 PER-FECT'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be made perfect.
 PER-FECT-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of becoming perfect.
 PER-FECT'-ING, *ppr.* Completing; finishing.
 PER-FEC'-TION, *n.* Completeness; a quality completely excellent; exactness.
 PER-FEC'-TION-IST, *n.* One pretending to perfection in religion.
 PER-FECT'-IVE, *a.* Conducive to perfection.
 PER-FECT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* So as to conduce to perfection.
 PER'-FECT-LY, *ad.* Completely; fully; exactly.
 PER'-FECT-NESS, *n.* Completeness; entireness; accurate skill.
 PER-FID'-IOUS, *a.* [L. *perfidus.*] False to trust; treacherous; guilty of violated allegiance.
 PER-FID'-IOUS-LY, *ad.* By breach of faith.
 PER-FID'-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Treacherousness; unfaithfulness.
 PER'-FI-DY, *n.* Violation of faith or trust. *Perfidy* is not applied to violations of ordinary contracts, but to violations of faith or trust in friendship, office, allegiance, marriage, &c.
 PER-FLATE', *v. t.* To blow through.
 PER-FLA'-TION, *n.* Act of blowing through.
 PER-FÓ'-LI-ATE, *a.* Having the base surrounding the stem, as a leaf.
 PER'-FO-RATE, *v. t.* To bore or pierce through.

PER-FO-RA'-TION, *n.* Act of boring through; a piercing.
 PER'-FO-RA-TIVE, *a.* Having power to pierce.
 PER'-FO-RA-TOR, *n.* An instrument that perforates.
 PER-FORCE', *ad.* By force.
 PER-FORM', *v. t.* [L. *per* and *formo*, to make.] To do; to execute; to discharge.
 PER-FORM', *v. i.* To do; to act a part, as a play actor.
 PER-FORM'-ABLE, *a.* That can be done; practicable.
 PER-FORM'-ANCE, *n.* Act of performing; that which is done.
 PER-FORM'-ED, *pp.* Done; executed; discharged.
 PER-FORM'-ER, *v. t.* One that performs; a player.
 PER-FUME', or PER'-FUME, *n.* A sweet scent, or the substance emitting it.
 PER-FUME', *v. t.* To scent; to impregnate with odor.
 PER-FUM'-ED, *pp.* Scented; made fragrant.
 PER-FUM'-ER, *n.* He or that which perfumes.
 PER-FUM'-ER-Y, *n.* Perfumes in general.
 PER-FUNC'-TO-RY, *a.* Slight; careless; done for external form, or to get rid of the duty.
 PER-FUSE', *v. t.* [L. *perfusus.*] To sprinkle; to spread over.
 PER-FUS'-ED, *pp.* Sprinkled; spread over.
 PER-FU'-SIVE, *a.* Sprinkling; adapted to spread or sprinkle.
 PER-HAPS', *ad.* By chance; it may be.
 PER'-I-ANTH, *n.* The calyx of a flower when contiguous to the fructification.
 PER-I-CARD'-I-UM, *n.* [Gr. *περι*, around, and *καρδια*, the heart.] A membrane inclosing the heart.
 PER'-I-CARP, *n.* The seed vessel of a plant.
 PER-I-CRA'-NI-UM, *n.* The membrane investing the skull.
 PE-RIC'-U-LOUS, *a.* Hazardous; perilous.
 PER-I-E'-CIAN, *n.* An inhabitant on the opposite side of the globe in the same latitude.
 PER'-I-GEE, *n.* The point in the orbit of the sun or moon nearest to the earth.
 PER'-I-GRAPH, *n.* An inaccurate delineation.
 PER-I-HEL'-ION, *n.* The point in a planet's orbit nearest the sun.
 PER'-IL, *n.* [Fr.; *It. periglio*, from L. *periculum.*] Danger; hazard; risk; jeopardy; particular exposure of person or property to injury or loss from any cause whatever.
 PER'-IL, *v. t.* To hazard; to expose to danger.
 PER'-IL-ED, *pp.* Exposed to danger or loss.
 PER'-IL-OUS, *a.* Full of danger; hazardous.
 PER'-IL-OUS-LY, *ad.* With danger or hazard.
 PER'-IL-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being dangerous.
 PE-RIM'-E-TER, *n.* The limits of a border or figure, or the sum of all the sides.
 PE'-RI-OD, *n.* A circuit; time of a revolution; series of years; end; state at which any thing terminates; a complete sentence, or the point (.) that marks its close.
 PE-RI-OD'-IC-AL, *a.* Regularly returning; stated.
 PE-RI-OD'-IC-AL, *n.* A magazine, &c., that is published at stated or regular periods.
 PE-RI-OD'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* At stated periods.
 PER-FOS'-TE-UM, *n.* The membrane covering a bone.
 PER-I-PA-TET'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle's philosophy; *n.* a follower of Aristotle.
 PE-RIPH'-ER-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to or constituting
 PE-RIPH'-ER-IC, } a periphery.
 PE-RIPH'-ER-Y, (pe-rif'-er-e,) *n.* The circumference of a circle, &c.
 PER'-I-PHRASE, *n.* A circuit of words; circumlocution; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea.
 PER'-I-PHRASE, *v. t.* To express by many words.
 PER'-I-PHRASE, *v. i.* To use circumlocution.

PER-I-PHRAS'-TIC, } *a.* Expressing or express-
 PER-I-PHRAS'-TIC-AL, } ed in many words.
 PER-RIP-NEU-MON'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to peripneu-
 mony.
 PER-RIP-NEU'-MO-NY, *n.* Inflammation of the
 lungs.
 PER-RIP'-TER-AL, *a.* Having columns on all sides.
 PER-RIS'-CI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of a frigid zone,
 whose shadow moves round, and in the course of
 the day falls in every point of the compass.
 PER-I-SCOPE, *n.* A general view or comprehensive
 summary.
 PER-I-SCOP'-IC, *a.* Viewing on all sides.
 PER'-ISH, *v. i.* [*Fr. perir*; *It. perire*, from *L. pereo*.]
 To die; to lose life in any manner; to wither and
 decay; to be destroyed; to be lost eternally.
 PER'-ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to perish.
 PER'-ISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liability to perish.
 PER'-ISH-A-BLY, *ad.* In a perishing manner.
 PER'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Decayed; wasted; destroyed.
 PER'-ISH-ING, *ppr.* Dying; decaying.
 PER-I-SPHER'-IC, *a.* Having the form of a ball.
 PER-I-STAL'-TIC, *a.* Spiral; vermicular; worm-
 like.
 PER-I-STYLE, *n.* A circular range of columns.
 PER-I-TO-NE'-UM, *n.* A thin membrane invest-
 ing the whole internal surface of the abdomen.
 PER-I-TRO'-PAL, *a.* Rotary; circuitous.
 PER-I-WIG, *n.* A cap of false hair; a small wig.
 PER'-I-WIG, *v. t.* To dress with a cap of false
 hair.
 PER'-I-WIN-KLE, *n.* A sea snail, or shell; a
 plant.
 PER'-JURE, *v. t.* To forswear; to take a false
 oath willfully, when lawfully administered.
 PER'-JUR-ED, *pp.* Having sworn falsely.
 PER'-JUR-ER, *n.* One guilty of perjury.
 PER'-JU-RY, *n.* The act of willfully taking a false
 oath when lawfully administered.
 PERK, *a.* [*W. perc*, trim, perk.] Lively; brisk;
 holding up the head; hence, smart, prim.
 PERK, *v. i. or t.* To hold up the head; to make
 trim.
 PERK'-IN, *n.* Ciderkin; weak cider.
 PER-LUS-TRA'-TION, *n.* Act of viewing all
 over.
 PER'-MA-NENCE, } *n.* Continuance in the same
 PER'-MA-NEN-CY, } state or place; long dura-
 tion.
 PER'-MA-NENT, *a.* Durable; lasting; continuing
 in the same state, or without change.
 PER'-MA-NENT-LY, *ad.* Durably; with fixed-
 ness.
 PER ME-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being
 permeable.
 PER'-ME-A-BLE, *a.* That may be passed through
 the pores without rupture of its parts.
 PER'-ME-ATE, *v. t.* To pass through the inter-
 stices, or pores of a body.
 PER'-ME-A-TED, *pp.* Passed through by a fluid.
 PER'-ME-A'-TION, *n.* The act of passing through
 pores.
 PER-MIS'-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be allowed.
 PER-MIS'-SION, *n.* Act of permitting; allowance;
 license or liberty granted.
 PER-MIS'-SIVE, *a.* Allowing; granting; suffering.
 PER-MIS'-SIVE-LY, *ad.* By permission; without
 hindrance.
 PER-MIS'-TION, } *n.* A mingling; state of being
 PER-MIX'-TION, } mixed.
 PER-MIT', *v. t.* [*L. permitto*; *It. permettere*.] To
 allow; to give leave; not to hinder.
 PER-MIT', or PER-MIT, *n.* A warrant in writing;
 a license.
 PER-MIT'-TANCE, *n.* Permission; allowance.
 PER-MU-TA'-TION, *n.* Exchange one for another.
 PER-NI'-CIOUS, *a.* Destructive; tending to ruin
 or evil; injurious.

PER-NI'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Destructively; ruinously.
 PER-NI'-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being de-
 structive.
 PER-NOG'-TA'-TION, *n.* A remaining all night.
 PER-O-RA'-TION, *n.* The closing part of an ora-
 tion.
 PER PAIS, [*Fr.*] By the country; that is, by a
 jury.
 PER-PEND'-I-CLE, *n.* Something hanging down
 in a direct line; a plumb line.
 PER-PEN-DIC'-U-LAR, *a.* Hanging or extending
 in a right line from any point toward the center of
 the earth. *In geometry*, falling directly on an-
 other line at right angles.
 PER-PEN-DIC'-U-LAR, *n.* Any thing at right an-
 gles.
 PER-PEN-DIC-U-LAR'-I-TY, *n.* State of being
 perpendicular.
 PER-PEN-DIC'-U-LAR-LY, *ad.* At right angles.
 PER-PE-TRATE, *v. t.* To do or commit, as a
 crime.
 PER-PE-TRA'-TION, *n.* A doing; commission, as
 of a crime.
 PER-PE-TRA-TOR, *n.* One who perpetrates.
 PER-PET'-U-AL, *a.* Continual; never ceasing;
 permanent. *Perpetual motion*, motion that gen-
 erates a power of continuing itself indefinitely, by
 means not yet discovered, and probably impos-
 sible.
 PER-PET'-U-AL-LY, *ad.* Constantly; unceasingly.
 PER-PET'-U-ATE, *v. t.* To cause to endure for
 ever, or indefinitely; to make perpetual.
 PER-PET'-U-A-TED, *pp.* Made perpetual.
 PER-PET'-U-A'-TION, *n.* A rendering perpetual.
 PER-PE-TU'-I-TY, *n.* Endless or indefinite dura-
 tion.
 PER-PLEX', *v. t.* To involve; to make intricate;
 to puzzle.
 PER-PLEX'-ED, *pp.* Made intricate; embarrassed.
 PER-PLEX'-ED-LY, *ad.* Intricately; with invo-
 lution.
 PER-PLEX'-ED-NESS, *n.* Intricacy; embarrass-
 ment of mind from uncertainty.
 PER-PLEX'-I-TY, *n.* Embarrassment; difficulty.
 PER'-QUI-SITE, *n.* A fee beyond the salary, or a
 fee for particular service.
 PER-QUI-SI'-TION, *n.* Accurate inquiry; search.
 PER-RO-QUET', *n.* A species of parrot in the
 isles of Japan.
 PER'-RY, *n.* The juice of pears fermented.
 PER SAL'-TUM, [*L.*] By a leap.
 PER SE, [*L.*] By himself or itself.
 PER'-SE-CUTE, *v. t.* [*Fr. persecuter*; *L. per-
 sequor*.] To pursue in a manner to injure, vex,
 or afflict; to harass with solicitations.
 PER'-SE-CUT-ED, *pp.* Harassed; injured.
 PER'-SE-CU'-TION, *n.* The act of persecuting.
 PER'-SE-CU-TOR, *n.* One who persecutes.
 PER-SE-VER'-ANCE, *n.* A persisting in what is
 undertaken; continuance in grace.
 PER-SE-VERE', *v. i.* To persist in what is begun;
 to continue.
 PER-SE-VER'-ED, *pret. and pp.* of PERSEVERE.
 PER-SE-VER'-ING, *pp.* Persisting; continuing;
a. constant and firm in prosecution of a plan.
 PER-SE-VER'-ING-LY, *ad.* With persistency.
 PER'-SIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Persia, or the Per-
 PER'-SIC, } sian language.
 PER'-SIC, } *n.* The Persian language.
 PER'-SI-FLAGE, *n.* A jeering; ridicule.
 PER-SIM'-MON, *n.* A tree and its fruit, like a
 plum.
 PER-SIST', *v. i.* To persevere; to continue firm.
 PER-SIST'-ENCE, *n.* Perseverance; constancy.
 PER-SIST'-ENT, } *a.* Continuing, without wither-
 PER-SIST'-ING, } ing.
 PER-SIST'-ING, *ppr.* Constant in the prosecution
 of an undertaking; persevering.

PER-SIST'-IVE, *a.* Persevering; steady; firm.
 PER'-SON, (per'-sn.), *n.* [*L. persona.*] A man, woman, or child; body; character; nominative or agent.
 PER'-SON-A-BLE, *a.* Having a well formed body; of good appearance. *In law*, enabled to maintain pleas in court.
 PER'-SON-AGE, *n.* A person of distinction.
 PER'-SON-AL, *a.* Belonging to a person; peculiar. *In regard to property*, movables, as money, jewels, furniture, &c.
 PER'-SON-AL-I-TY, *n.* Individuality; direct application to a person.
 PER'-SON-AL-LY, *ad.* In person; by bodily presence.
 PER'-SON-ATE, *v. t.* To represent a person, by action or appearance; to assume the part of another; to counterfeit; to resemble.
 PER'-SON-Å-TION, *n.* Act of representing a person.
 PER'-SON-Å-TOR, *n.* One who assumes another's character.
 PER'-SON-I-FI-CÅ-TION, *n.* A representation of inanimate things as living beings.
 PER'-SON-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Represented as a person.
 PER'-SON-I-FY, *v. t.* To ascribe animation to inanimate beings; or to ascribe to inanimate beings the sentiments, actions or language of a rational being, or person.
 PER'-SON-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Representing a living being.
 PER-SPEC'-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to optics.
 PER-SPEC'-TIVE, *n.* A glass for viewing objects; a drawing on a plane surface; the art by which things are arranged in pictures, according to their appearance in their real situation.
 PER-SPEC'-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Optically; by representation.
 PER-SPI-CÅ-CIOUS, *a.* Quick-sighted; discerning.
 PER-SPI-CÅ-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Acuteness of sight.
 PER-SPI-CÅ-I-TY, *n.* Acuteness of sight or discernment.
 PER-SPI-CŪ-I-TY, *n.* Clearness; transparency; clearness to the understanding; freedom from ambiguity.
 PER-SPI-CŪ-OUS, *a.* Clear; plain; obvious; clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous. We generally apply *perspicuous* to objects of intellect, and *conspicuous* to objects of ocular sight.
 PER-SPI-CŪ-OUS-LY, *ad.* Clearly; with plainness.
 PER-SPI-CŪ-OUS-NESS, *n.* Clearness; plainness.
 PER-SPI-R-A-BLE, *a.* That may pass through the pores.
 PER-SPI-RÅ-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being perspirable.
 PER-SPI-RÅ-TION, *n.* Excretion or evacuation of the fluids through the pores; sweat.
 PER-SPI-RÅ-TIVE, *a.* Performing perspiration.
 PER-SPI-RÅ-TO-RY, *a.* Perspirative.
 PER-SPIRE, *v. t. or i.* [*L. per* and *spiro*, to breathe.] To evacuate fluid matter through the pores; to be excreted.
 PER-STRINGE', (per-strinj'), *v. t.* To graze; to glance on.
 PER-SUAD'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be persuaded.
 PER-SUADE, *v. t.* To induce or draw by argument; to convince by argument or reasons offered.
 PER-SUAD'-ER, *n.* One that persuades.
 PER-SUA-SI-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Capability of being persuaded.
 PER-SUA'-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be persuaded.
 PER-SUA'-SION, *n.* The act of persuading; opinion; creed.
 PER-SUA'-SIVE, *a.* Adapted to influence the mind.
 PER-SUA'-SIVE, *n.* That which persuades.
 PER-SUA'-SIVE-LY, *ad.* So as to persuade.
 PER-SUA'-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Power of persuasion.
 PER-SUA'-SO-RY, *a.* Tending to persuade.

PERT', *a.* Brisk; smart; lively; saucy; bold.
 PER-TAIN', *v. i.* To belong; to relate; to concern
 PER-TAIN'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of PERTAIN.
 PER-TI-NÅ-CIOUS, *a.* Resolute; firm; constant; steady; somewhat obstinate.
 PER-TI-NÅ-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* With obstinate adherence.
 PER-TI-NÅ-CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* Obstinacy in ad-
 PER-TI-NAC'-I-TY, } herence to opinions or purpose.
 PER-TI-NENCE, } *n.* Fitness to the subject; suit-
 PER-TI-NEN-CY, } ableness; appositeness.
 PER-TI-NENT, *a.* Fit; suitable; just to the subject; adapted to the end.
 PER-TI-NENT-LY, *ad.* Fitly; to the purpose.
 PERT'-LY, *ad.* Smartly; saucily; with prompt boldness; implying less than *impudence*.
 PERT'-NESS, *n.* Smartness; briskness; sauciness.
 PER-TURB', } *v. t.*-To disturb the mind or
 PER-TURB-ÅTE, } passions; to agitate; to disquiet.
 PER-TUR-BÅ-TION, *n.* Disturbance of the mind or passions; disquiet.
 PER-TURB'-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disturbed; agitated.
 PER-TŪSE', } *a.* Pierced with holes; punched.
 PER-TŪS'-ED, }
 PER-TŪ-SION, *n.* Act of punching holes.
 PER-ŪKE, *n.* An artificial cap of hair.
 PER-ŪKE-MÅK'-ER, *n.* The maker of perukes.
 PE-RŪ'-SAL, *n.* Act of reading with attention.
 PE-RŪSE', *v. i.* To read with attention.
 PE-RŪS'-ED, *pp.* Read with attention.
 PE-RŪS'-ER, *n.* One who reads attentively.
 PE-RŪ'-VI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Peru. *Peruvian bark*, the bark of several species of cinchona, trees of Peru; called also *Jesuits'* bark.
 PER-VADE', *v. t.* To pass through or over; to be in all parts.
 PER-VÅ-SION, *n.* Act of pervading.
 PER-VERSE', *a.* Obstinate in the wrong; untractable.
 PER-VERSE'-LY, *ad.* Obstainately; stubbornly.
 PER-VERSE'-NESS, *a.* Crossness; untractableness.
 PER-VER'-SION, *n.* A diverting from the proper use.
 PER-VERS'-I-TY, *n.* Cross or untractable disposition.
 PER-VERS'-IVE, *a.* Tending to pervert.
 PER-VERT', *v. t.* [*L. pervertō.*] To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to distort from its true use and end; to turn from the right; to corrupt.
 PER-VERT'-ED, *pp.* Turned from right to wrong; corrupted; misemployed.
 PER-VERT'-ER, *n.* One who perverts or distorts.
 PER-VERT'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be perverted.
 PER-VES-TI-GÅ-TION, *n.* Diligent inquiry or research.
 PER-VI-CÅ-CIOUS, *a.* Willfully refractory.
 PER-VI-ŪS, *a.* That may be penetrated by another body or substance, or by the mental sight; pervading; permeating.
 PER-VI-ŪS-NESS, *n.* The state of being pervious.
 PE'-SO, *n.* A piaster, or piece of eight. [*Spanish.*]
 PEST, *n.* A plague; mischief; bane; any thing very noxious or destructive.
 PEST'-ER, *v. t.* To tense; to disturb; to annoy.
 PEST'-ER-ED, *pp.* Troubled; annoyed.
 PEST'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Disturbing; annoying.
 PEST'-ER-ING, *a.* Encumbering; troubling.
 PEST'-HOUSE, *n.* A hospital for infectious persons.
 PEST'-IF-ER-ŪS, *a.* Pestilential; noxious; malignant.
 PEST'-I-LENCE, *n.* [*L. pestilentia.*] Contagion; contagious diseases; corruption, or moral disease, destructive to happiness.
 PEST'-I-LENT, *a.* Producing plague; malignant; noxious; pernicious.

PEST-I-LÉN'-TIAL, *a.* Containing contagion; pernicious.

PEST'-I-LÉNT-LY, *ad.* Destructively; mischievously.

PES'-TLE, (pes'-l,) *n.* An instrument for pounding things in a mortar.

PET, *n.* A cade lamb; a fondling.

PET, *n.* Slight fit of peevishness, or fretful discontent.

PET, *v. t.* To treat as a pet; to fondle.

PET'-A-SUS, *n.* The winged cap of Mercury.

PET'-AL, or PE'-TAL, *n.* A flower leaf.

PET'-AL-ED, *a.* Having petals or a petal.

PET'-A-LITE, *n.* A rare mineral containing lithia.

PET'-A-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to a petal.

PET'-A-LISM, *n.* Banishment by writing a vote on a leaf.

PET'-AL-OUS, *a.* Having a petal or petals.

PE-TARD', *n.* A small engine for blowing up works.

PE-TE'-CHI-AL, *a.* Spotted, as in malignant fever.

PE'-TER-PENCE, *n.* A tax formerly paid by the English people to the Pope, being a penny for every house, payable at Lammas day.

PET'-I-O-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to or growing on a petiole.

PET'-I-O-LATE, *a.* Growing on a petiole.

PET'-I-OLE, *n.* A leaf stalk.

PET'-IT', (pet-tét', or pet-té') [Fr.] Petty; very small; *petit jury*, a jury of twelve freeholders who try causes at the bar of a court; *petit larceny*, the stealing of goods of the value of twelve pence, or less.

PET'-IT-MAI-TRE, (pet'-ty-mái-tr,) *n.* A fop; a dangler about females.

PE-TY'-TION, *n.* Request; supplication; prayer.

PE-TY'-TION, *v. t.* To request; to supplicate; to solicit.

PE-TY'-TION-ED, *pp.* Requested; supplicated.

PE-TY'-TION-A-RY, *a.* Supplicatory; asking.

PE-TI-TION-EE', *n.* The person cited to defend in a petition.

PE-TY'-TION-ER, *n.* One who presents a petition.

PE-TY'-TION-ING, *ppr.* Asking; supplicating.

PE-TY'-TION-ING, *n.* Act of soliciting; supplication; a formal request or supplication, verbal or written; the paper containing a supplication.

PE'-TONG, *n.* The Chinese name of a species of copper of a white color.

PE-TRE'-AN, *a.* Pertaining to rock, or stone.

PE-TRES'-CENCE, *a.* A changing into stone.

PE-TRES'-CENT, *a.* Changing into stony hardness.

PET-RI-FAC'-TION, *n.* The conversion of a body into stone, or stony hardness.

PET-RI-FAE'-TIVE, *a.* Changing into stony matter.

PE-TRIF'-IC, *a.* Converting into stone.

PET-RI-FI-ED, *pp.* Changed into stone; stupefied.

PET-RI-FY', *v. t.* or *i.* To convert into stone, or to become hard as stone.

PET-RI-FY'-ING, *ppr.* Hardening into stone.

PET'-REL, *n.* An aquatic fowl.

PE-TRÓ'-LE-UM, *n.* Rock oil; an inflammable liquid.

PET'-RO-NEL, *n.* A horseman's pistol.

PET'-TED, *pp.* Treated as a pet; fondled.

PET'-TING, *ppr.* Fondling; indulging.

PE'-TROUS, *a.* Like stone; hard.

PET'-TI-COAT, *n.* A woman's garment.

PET'-TI-FOG-GER, *n.* A petty lawyer.

PET'-TI-FOG-GER-Y, *n.* Small mean business of a lawyer.

PET'-TI-FOG-GING, *a.* Doing small law business; mean.

PET'-TI-NESS, *n.* Smallness; meanness.

PET'-TISH, *a.* Fretful; froward; peevish; subject to freaks of ill temper.

PET'-TISH-NESS, *n.* Fretfulness; peevishness.

PET'-TI-TÓES, *n. plu.* The toes of a pig or swine.

PET'-TO, *n.* The breast; *in petto*, in secrecy.

PET'-TY, *a.* Small; trifling; low; mean.

PET'-TY-CHAPS, *n.* A small bird; the beam-bird; fly-catcher.

PET'-U-LANCE, *n.* Freakish passion; peevishness.

PET'-U-LANT, *a.* Peevish; fretful; saucy.

PET'-U-LANT-LY, *ad.* Peevishly; saucily.

PE-TUNSE', }
PE-TUNTZE', } *n.* Porcelain clay of China.

PEW, *n.* An inclosed seat in a church.

PEW'-ET, *n.* The sea-crow; the lapwing.

PEW'-TER, *n.* A compound of tin and lead, or tin, lead and brass.

PEW'-TER-ER, *n.* One who works in pewter.

PHA'-E-TON, *n.* The son of Phœbus; an open four-wheeled carriage; the tropic bird.

PHAL-AN-STE'-RI-AN, *n.* A friend of social science, the new philosophy of Fourier.

PHAL-AN-STE'-RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The system of social organization recommended by Charles Fourier.

PHAL'-ANX, *n.* A square body of soldiers, close and compact; a firm combination of men.

PHAL'-A-ROPE, *n.* A water fowl, of northern climates.

PHAN'-TASM, (fan'-tazm,) *n.* [Gr. φαντασμα.] The image of an external object; hence an idea or notion.

PHAN'-TOM, *n.* An apparition; a fancied vision.

PHA-RA-ON'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Pharaohs of Egypt.

PHAR-I-SA'-IC, } *a.* Like the Pharisees; for-
PHAR-I-SA'-IC-AL, } mal in religion; hypocrit-
ical.

PHAR-I-SA'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Hypocritically.

PHAR-I-SA'-IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Extra show in religion.

PHAR-I-SA'-ISM, *n.* Mere show of religion.

PHAR-I-SE'-AN, *a.* Following the pharisees.

PHAR'-I-SEE, *n.* A Jew who was strict in the externals of religion.

PHAR-MA-CÉU'-TIC, or PHAR-MA-CÉU'-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to pharmacy.

PHAR-MA-CÉU'-TICS, or PHAR-MA-CÉU'-TICS, *n.* The science of preparing medicine.

PHAR-MA-COL'-O-GIST, *n.* One skilled in the composition of medicines.

PHAR-MA-COL'-O-GY, *n.* The science or art of preparing medicines.

PHAR-MA-CO-PŒ'-IÁ, *n.* A dispensatory.

PHAR'-MA-CY, *n.* The preparation of medicines.

PHÁ'-ROS, *n.* A watch tower, or light house.

PHÁSE, *n.*; *plu.* PHÁSES, } Appearance, as of the
PHÁ'-SIS, } moon.

PHEAS'-ANT, *n.* A fowl of beautiful plumage and excellent food.

PHE'-NIX, *n.* The fabulous fowl that rises from its ashes.

PHE-NOM'-E-NON, *n.*; *plu.* PHENOMENA. An appearance.

PHY'-AL, } *n.* A glass vessel or bottle; a vial.
VT'-AL, }

PHY'-AL, *v. t.* To put in a phial.

PHY'-AL-ED, *pp.* Confined in a phial.

PHIL-A-DEL'-PHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Philadel-
phia.

PHIL-AN-THROP'-IC, *a.* Having good will to mankind.

PHI-LAN'-THRO-PIST, *n.* A person of general benevolence.

PHI-LAN'-THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. φιλος and ανθρωπος.] Love of mankind; benevolence toward the whole human race.

PHIL-HEL'-LEN-IST, *n.* A friend of Greece.
 PHIL'-I-BEG, *n.* A plaid or garment reaching only to the knee.
 PHIL-IP'-PIC, *n.* A discourse full of acrimony.
 PHI-LOL'-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the history and construction of language.
 PHIL-O-LOG'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to philology.
 PHI-LOL'-O-GY, *n.* The branch of learning which treats of language, its origin, construction, &c. It sometimes includes rhetoric, poetry, history, and antiquities.
 PHI'-LO-MATH, *n.* A lover of learning.
 PHI-LO-MATH'-IC, *a.* Having a love of literature.
 PHI'-LO-MEL, *n.* The nightingale.
 PHIL'-O-MOT, *a.* Of the color of a dead leaf.
 PHIL-O-MŪ'-SIC-AL, *a.* Loving music.
 PHI-LOS'-O-PHER, *n.* One skilled in the science of nature and morals; or one who devotes himself to the studies of physics, or moral and intellectual science.
 PHI-LOS'-O-PHER'S-STONE, *n.* A stone which the Alchemists formerly sought, as the instrument for converting the base metals into gold.
 PHIL-O-SOPH'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to, or ac-
 PHIL-O-SOPH'-IC-AL, } cording to philosophy.
 PHIL-O-SOPH'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* According to philosophy.
 PHI-LOS'-O-PHISM, *n.* Love of false reasoning.
 PHI-LOS'-O-PHIST, *n.* A lover of sophistry.
 PHI-LOS'-O-PHIZE, *v. i.* To reason as a philosopher.
 PHI-LOS'-O-PHY, *n.* [*L. philosophia.*] Literally, the love of wisdom; explanation of the causes and reasons of things; general laws or principles of science.
 PHIL'-TER, (fil'-ter), *n.* A potion to excite love.
 PHIZ, *n.* The face; visage; countenance.
 PHLE-BOT'-O-MIST, *n.* One who lets blood with a lancet.
 PHLE-BOT'-O-MY, *n.* The act of opening a vein for letting blood.
 PHLEGM, (flem,) *n.* Cold animal fluid; watery humor.
 PHLEG-MAT'-IC, *a.* Abounding with phlegm; cold; dull; generating phlegm.
 PHLEG-MAT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Coldly; heavily.
 PHLEG'-MON, *n.* A tumor with inflammation.
 PHO-NET'-ICS, *n.* The science of the sounds of the voice, or of the letters.
 PHO-NET'-IC, *a.* Relating to the sounds of the voice or of the letters.
 PHO'-EA, *n.* A seal; an animal.
 PHON'-ICS, *n.* The doctrine or science of sounds.
 PHO-NOL'-O-GY, *n.* The science or doctrine of elementary sounds formed by the human voice.
 PHOS'-PHOR, *n.* The morning star; Lucifer; Venus.
 PHOS'-PHOR-US, *n.* A combustible substance of a yellowish color, exhibiting a faint light in the dark.
 PHOS-PHO-RESCE', (fos-fo-ress') *v. i.* To exhibit a faint light without sensible heat.
 PHOS-PHO-RES'-CENCE, *n.* A faint light of a body without sensible heat.
 PHOS-PHO-RES'-CENT, *a.* Shining without heat.
 PHOS-PHOR'-IC, (fos-for'-ik,) *a.* Obtained from phosphorus.
 PHOS'-PHOR-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to phosphorus.
 PHO-TO-GEN'-IC, *a.* Producing light. The word is applied to taking a picture by the sun's rays.
 PHO-TOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* The art of fixing the images of the camera obscura on a coating of silver.
 PHO-TOL'-O-GY, *n.* The doctrine or science of light.
 PHO-TOM'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure the relative intensities of light.

PHRASE, *n.* [*Gr. φρασις.*] A sentence; mode of speech; style.
 PHRASE, *v. t.* To name or style; to express in words.
 PHRASE'-LESS, *a.* Not to be described or expressed.
 PHRA-SE-O-LOG'-IC, *a.* Peculiar in expression.
 PHRA-SE-OL'-O-GY, *n.* Mode of speech; diction.
 PHRE-NET'-IC, *a.* Mad; frantic; delirious.
 PHRE-NET'-IC, *n.* A person who is wild and erratic in his imagination.
 PHRE-NY'-TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the brain; madness. See PHRENSY.
 PHRE-NOL'-O-GY, *n.* Science of the mind, and its various properties. It is now applied to the science of the mind, as connected with the supposed organs of thought and passion in the brain; craniology.
 PHREN'-SY, *n.* Madness. See FRENZY.
 PHRYG'-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Phrygia in Asia.
 PHTHIS'-IC, (tiz'-ie,) *n.* Habitual difficulty of breathing; consumption.
 PHTHIS'-IC-AL, (tiz'-ik-al,) *a.* Breathing hard; consumptive.
 PHTHI'-SIS, (thi'-sis,) *n.* A consumption occasioned by ulcerated lungs.
 PHY-LAC'-TER, } *n.* A spell or charm; a parch-
 PHY-LAC'-TER-Y, } ment with a passage of
 Scripture written on it.
 PHY-LAC'-TER-ED, *a.* Having a phylactery on.
 PHYL'-LITE, *n.* A petrified leaf, or a mineral having the figure of a leaf.
 PHYS'-E-TER, *n.* A genus of whales, the cachalot.
 PHYS'-ICK, } (fiz'-ik,) *n.* [*Gr. φυσικη, from φυσις,*
 PHYS'-IC, } nature.] The art of healing; medicine; a cathartic.
 PHYS'-ICK, } *v. t.* To evacuate the bowels; to treat
 PHYS'-IC, } with physic; to cure.
 PHYS'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to nature, or natural productions, or to material things, as opposed to moral; external; medicinal.
 PHYS'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By the operation of the laws of matter.
 PHY-SI'-CIAN, (fe-zish'-an,) *n.* One who professes the art of healing.
 PHYS-I-CO-THE-OL'-O-GY, *n.* Theology enforced by physical science.
 PHYS'-ICS, (fiz'-iks,) *n.* The science of nature, or natural objects; the science of the material system.
 PHYS-I-OG-NO-MON'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to physiognomy.
 PHYS-I-OG'-NO-MIST, *n.* One skilled in judging of the mind by the face.
 PHYS-I-OG'-NO-MY, *n.* The art or science of discerning the character of the mind from the face.
 PHYS-I-O-LOG'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to physiology.
 PHYS-I-OL'-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the science of living beings.
 PHYS-I-OL'-O-GY, *n.* 1. The science of the functions of all the different parts or organs of animals or plants. 2. The science of the mind, and its various phenomena.
 PHY-TIV'-O-ROUS, *a.* Feeding on plants.
 PHY-TOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* A description of plants.
 PHY-TOL'-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in plants; a botanist.
 PHY-TOL'-O-GY, *n.* A treatise on plants; doctrine of plants.
 PI-AE'-U-LAR, *a.* Expiatory; requiring expiation.
 PI'-A MA'-TER, *n.* [*L.*] A membrane covering the brain.
 PI'-A-NIST, *n.* A performer on the forte piano.
 PI-Á'-NO-FOR-TE, *n.* A keyed musical instrument smaller than the harpsichord.

PI-AS'-TER, *n.* An Italian coin, about 80 cents value.

PI-AZ'-ZĀ, *n.* [It., Por. *plazza*; Sp. *plaza*; Dan. *plads*; Sw. *plats*.] A covered walk or portico.

PIB'-CORN, *n.* [W. *pipe horn*.] Among the Welsh, a wind instrument or pipe, with a horn at each end.

PT-BROCH, *n.* A wild irregular species of music peculiar to the Highlanders of Scotland. It is performed on the bag-pipe.

PT-CĀ, *n.* A printing type; a pie, or magpie.

PIE'-CO-GIE, *n.* Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.

PIE-A-ROON', *n.* A freebooter; a pirate.

PICK, *n.* A sharp pointed tool; choice.

PICK, *v. t.* [A. S. *pycan*; D. *pikken*; G. *picken*; W. *pigau*; L. *pecto*.] To choose; to gather; to clean; to pull; to open.

PICK'-AX, *n.* An ax that has a sharp point.

PIE-A-YUNE', *n.* The name of a small coin.

PICK'-ED, *pp.* Plucked off; cleaned; selected.

PICK'-ED, }
PICK'-ED, } *a.* Pointed; sharp at the end.

PICK'-ED-NESS, *n.* Pointedness; sharpness.

PICK-EER', *v. t.* To pillage; to pirate.

PICK'-ER, *n.* One who picks; a pickax.

PICK'-ER-EL, *n.* A common name of the pike.

PICK'-ET, *n.* A sharpened stake; an outguard.

PICK'-ET-ED, *pp.* Inclosed with pickets.

PICK'-ING, *pp.* Plucking; gathering; selecting.

PICK'-ING, *n.* Act of plucking; that which is picked.

PICK'-LE, *n.* Brine; salt and water or vinegar; thing pickled.

PICK'-LE, *v. t.* To preserve in brine; to season.

PICK'-LED, *pp.* Preserved in brine, or vinegar.

PICK'-LOCK, *n.* A person or tool to open locks.

PICK'-NIE, *n.* An assembly where each one of the company contributes to the entertainment.

PICK'-POCK-ET, *n.* One who steals from the pocket.

PICK'-THANK, *n.* An officious fellow.

PICK'-TOOTH, *n.* An instrument to pick the teeth.

PIE'-RO-MEL, *n.* The characteristic principle of bile.

PICT, *n.* A person that has the body painted.

PIE-TŌ'-RI-AL, *a.* Done or drawn by a painter.

PIE'-TURE, *n.* A resemblance in color.

PIE'-TURE, *v. t.* To paint or represent.

PIE'-TUR-ED, *pp.* Represented in colors.

PIE-TUR-ESQUE', (*pik-tur-esk'*) *a.* Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture.

PIE-TUR-ESQUE'-LY, *ad.* In a picturesque manner.

PIE-TUR-ESQUE'-NESS, (*pik-tur-esk'-ness*) *n.* The state of being picturesque.

PID'-DLE, *v. i.* To feed squeamishly; to trifle.

PID'-DLER, *n.* One that eats little; a trifler.

PIE, *n.* Paste baked with something in it, or under it; the magpie; an old popish service book; types mixed.

PIE'-BALD, (*pi'-bald*) *a.* Diversified in color.

PIECE, *n.* [Fr. *piece*; Sp. *pieza*.] A part; a patch; composition; a gun.

PIECE, *v. t.* To enlarge by adding a piece.

PIEC'-ED, *pp.* Patched; mended with pieces.

PIECE'-MEAL, *a.* Single; *ad.* in or by parts.

PIED, *a.* Party-colored; speckled; spotted.

PIED'-NESS, *n.* Diversity of colors.

PIER, *n.* Support of an arch; a mound.

PIER'-GLÄSS, *n.* A glass hanging between windows.

PIER'-TĀ-BLE, *n.* A table standing by the pier or wall between windows.

PIERCE, (*peers*) *v. t.* [Fr. *percer*.] To enter, as a pointed instrument; to penetrate the heart deeply; to touch the affections.

PIERCE, *v. i.* To enter; to penetrate.

PIERCE'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be pierced.

PIERC'-ED, *pp.* Entered; transfixed; penetrated.

PIERC'-ER, *n.* That which pierces.

PIERC'-ING-LY, *ad.* Keenly; sharply; acutely.

PIERC'-ING-NESS, *n.* Sharpness; keenness.

PI'-E-TISM, *n.* Affectation of piety.

PI'-E-TIST, *n.* One of a sect professing great purity of life, and giving themselves up to a mystic theology.

PI'-E-TY, *n.* [L. *pietas*; Fr. *piété*; It. *pieta*.] Veneration, with love of God; respectful duty to parents.

PIG, *n.* [D. *big*; Dan. *pige*.] A young swine; mass of metal.

PIG, *v. i.* or *t.* To bring forth, as pigs; to farrow.

PIG'-EON, (*pi'-un*) *n.* A fowl of several species.

PIG'-EON-HOLE, *n.* A division in a case for papers.

PIG'-EON-HOUSE, *n.* A shed for pigeons.

PIG'-GE-RY, *n.* A pen or inclosure for pigs.

PIG'-GIN, *n.* A wooden vessel; a dipper.

PIG'-MENT, *n.* A paint; color for painting.

PIG'-ME'-AN, *a.* Very small; like a pigmy.

PIG'-MY, *n.* A very little person; very small; feeble; inconsiderable.

PIG'-NUT, *n.* A tree bearing nuts; a plant.

PIG'-TAIL, *n.* A cue; a small roll of tobacco.

PIKE, *n.* A lance; a fork; a fish.

PIK'-ED, *a.* Ending in a point; acuminated.

PIKE'-MAN, *n.* A soldier armed with a pike.

PIKE'-STÄFF, *n.* The wooden handle of a pike.

PI-LAS'-TER, *n.* [Fr. *pilastre*.] A square column.

PI-LAS'-TER-ED, *a.* Furnished with pilasters.

PIL'-CHER, *n.* Any thing lined with fur, as a gown.

PILCH'-ARD, *n.* A small fish like a herring.

PILE, *n.* A heap; an edifice or mass of buildings; a large stake driven into the ground.

PIL'-E-ATE, } *a.* Having, or like, a cap for the
PIL'-E-A-TED, } head.

PILES, *n. plu.* A disease; hemorrhoids; emerods.

PIL'-FER, *v. t.* To steal trifling things.

PIL'-FER-ED, *pp.* Stolen; filched in small parcels.

PIL'-FER-ER, *n.* One who is guilty of petty theft.

PIL'-FER-ING, *n.* Theft of little things.

PIL-GAR'-LICK, } *n.* One who has lost his
PIL'-LED-GAR'-LICK, } hair by disease; a poor forsaken wretch.

PIL'-GRIM, *n.* A wandering traveler; one that visits a place reputed holy.

PIL'-GRIM-AGE, *n.* A long journey; a visit to a place deemed sacred.

PILL, *n.* A medicine in form of a little ball.

PILL, To peel. See PEEL.

PIL'-LAGE, *n.* Plunder; spoil; act of plundering.

PIL'-LAGE, *v. t.* To plunder; to strip; to spoil.

PIL'-LAG-ED, *pp.* Plundered; robbed; rifled.

PIL'-LAG-ER, *n.* One who plunders.

PIL'-LAR, *n.* [Fr. *pilier*; It. *pila*; L. *pila*.] A supporter; a monument; a supporter made of stone; a kind of column.

PIL'-LAR-ED, *a.* Like a pillar; supported by pillars.

PIL'-LAR-IST, *n.* One of an ancient sect of Christians who stood continually on a pillar.

PIL-LAU', *n.* Boiled rice and mutton, a Turkish dish.

PILL'-ION, (*pill'-yun*) *n.* A cushion for a woman to ride on.

PIL'-LO-RY, *n.* A frame to confine criminals by the neck and head, for punishment.

PIL'-LOW, *n.* A cushion to lay the head on.

PIL'-LOW, *v. t.* To rest or lay on for support.

PIL'-LOW, *v. t.* To rest or lay on a pillow.

PIL'-LOW-BIER, } *n.* A cloth cover for a pillow;
PIL'-LOW-CASE, } the sack which contains the pillows.

FATE, FĀLL, WHAT, BĀR; METE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NOTE, DOVE, MOVE,

PIL'-LÖW-ED, *pp.* Supported by a pillow.
 PI-LÖSE', } *a.* Hairy; covered with long distinct
 PI-LOUS, } hairs, as a *pilose* leaf.
 PI-LOS'-I-TY, *n.* Hairiness.
 PI-LOT', *n.* One who steers a ship; a guide; a director of the course of another person.
 PI-LOT', *v. t.* To steer a ship; to guide.
 PI'-LOT-AGE, *n.* The pay or office of a pilot.
 PI'-LOT-ING, *ppr.* Steering, as a vessel.
 PI'-LOT-ING, *n.* The act of steering a ship.
 PI-MENT'-O, *n.* Allspice or Jamaica pepper.
 PIMP, *n.* A pander; one who procures gratifications for the lust of others.
 PIMP, *v. i.* To procure for others.
 PIM'-PER-NEL, } *n.* A genus of plants, including
 PIM'-PI-NEL, } the saxifrage and anise.
 PIMP'-ING, *ppr.* Pandering; *a.* little; petty.
 PIM'-PLE, *n.* A small pustule on the skin.
 PIM'-PLED, *a.* Full of pimples.
 PIN, *n.* [W. *pin*; Ir. *pin*; Sw. *pinne*; whence *pin*-*suin*, pin-swine, the porcupine; D. *pen*; G. *pinne*; L. *pinna*.] A pointed instrument of brass or wood; a thing of little value; the central part.
 PIN, *v. t.* To fasten with a pin; to fix.
 PIN'-CASE, *n.* A case for pins.
 PIN'-CERS, *n.* An instrument for drawing nails.
 PINCH, *v. t.* To squeeze, as between the ends of the fingers; to gripe; to press hard.
 PINCH, *v. i.* To bear hard; to spare; to be straitened.
 PINCH, *n.* A squeezing or gripe.
 PINCH'-BECK, *n.* A mixture of copper and zinc; alloy of copper.
 PINCH'-ED, *pp.* Pressed between the fingers.
 PINCH'-ER, *n.* One that pinches.
 PINCH'-ING, *ppr.* Squeezing or griping.
 PINCH'-FIST, *n.* A miser; a niggard.
 PIN'-CUSH-ION, *n.* A pad in which pins are stuck.
 PIN-DAR'-IC, *n.* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar.
 PIN-DAR'-IC, *a.* According to Pindar's style; lofty.
 PINE, *n.* A tree of many species, used for boards, &c.
 PINE, *v. i.* To languish, or lose flesh gradually.
 PINE-BAR'-REN, *n.* A tract of barren land producing pines.
 PIN'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of PINE.
 PIN'-E-AL, *a.* The *pineal* gland is a part of the brain.
 PINE'-AP-PLE, *n.* The ananas; a fruit which resembles the cone of pines.
 PIN'-FEATH-ER, *n.* A small or short feather.
 PIN'-FEATH-ER-ED, *a.* Having pin feathers.
 PIN'-FÖLD, *n.* A pen or pound for cattle.
 PING'-STER, } *n.* [D.] Whitsuntide.
 PINX'-TER, }
 PIN'-HÖLE, *n.* A small hole made by a pin.
 PIN'-ING, *ppr.* Languishing; wasting.
 PIN'-ION, (pin'-yun,) *n.* A wing; quill; tooth of a wheel.
 PIN'-ION, *v. t.* To bind the wings of; to shackle.
 PIN'-ION-ED, *pp.* Confined; shackled; bound.
 PINK, *n.* A flower; a small eye; a color.
 PINK, *v. t.* To stamp or work with eyelet-holes.
 PINK'-ED, *pp.* Worked with eyelet-holes.
 PIN'-MÖN-EY, *n.* An allowance for a wife's expenses.
 PIN'-NACE, *n.* A small vessel; also a boat.
 PIN'-NA-CLE, *v. t.* To build or furnish with pinnacles.
 PIN'-NA-CLE, *n.* A turret; summit; highest point.
 PIN'-NA-CLED, *a.* Adorned with pinnacles.
 PIN'-NATE, *a.* Having several leaflets on each side.

PIN'-NA-TI-FID, *a.* Divided by segments or jags.
 PIN'-NA-TI-PED, *a.* Fin-footed; having toes hindered by membranes.
 PIN'-NED, *ppr.* Fastened with pins; confined.
 PIN'-NET, *n.* One that pins; a pin-maker; a lappet.
 PIN'-NOCK, *n.* A small bird, the tom-tit.
 PINT, *n.* Half a quart; twelve ounces.
 PIN'-TLE, *n.* A little pin; an iron bolt.
 PIN'-NY, *a.* Abounding with pines.
 PI-O-NEER', *n.* [Fr. *pionnier*.] A person that goes before an army to clear the way; one that goes before, to remove obstructions, and prepare the way for another.
 PI-O-NEER', *v. t.* To go before and prepare the way for others.
 PI'-O-NY, } *n.* A perennial plant, with tuberous
 PE'-O-NY, } roots and large red flowers.
 PI'-OUS, *a.* [L. *pious*.] Reverencing the Supreme Being; religious; paying due respect to parents; practiced under pretense of religion, as *pious* frauds.
 PI'-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a godly and religious manner.
 PIP, *n.* A spot on cards; a disease of fowls.
 PIP, *v. i.* To chirp or cry as a chicken.
 PIPE, *n.* A tube; a musical instrument; a cask.
 PIPE, *v. t. or i.* To play on a pipe; to whistle.
 PIP'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of PIP. *a.* Tubular.
 PIPE'-FISH, *n.* A fish with a long tubular nose.
 PIP'-ER, *n.* One that plays on a pipe or flute.
 PIP'-ER-IDGE, *n.* A shrub; the barberry; a large tree with a very tough wood.
 PIP'-ER-IN, *n.* A peculiar crystalline substance extracted from black pepper.
 PIP'-ING, *ppr.* Playing on a pipe; *a.* very hot; feeble; sickly.
 PIP'-KIN, *n.* A small earthen boiler.
 PIP'-PIN, *n.* A species of apple.
 PIQ'-UAN-CY, (pik'-an-cy,) *n.* Sharpness; pungency.
 PIQ'-ÜANT, (pik'-ant,) *a.* Pricking; sharp; pungent.
 PIQ'-ÜANT-LY, (pik'-ant-ly,) *ad.* Sharply; tartly.
 PIQ'UE, (pëek,) *n.* Offense taken; slight anger.
 PIQ'UE, *v. t.* To offend; to nettle; to irritate.
 PIQ'U'-ED, *pp.* Offended; irritated; fretted.
 PI-Q'UET', *n.* A game at cards.
 PI'-RA-CY, *n.* Robbery on the high seas.
 PY-RATE, *n.* One that robs on the high seas.
 PY-RATE, *v. t.* To take by theft, without right or permission, as books or writings.
 PY-RATE, *v. i.* To rob on the sea.
 PI-RAT'-IC-AL, *a.* Plundering on the sea.
 PI-RAT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of pirates.
 PI-RÖG'UE', (pi-rau'-gä,) } *n.* A canoe formed
 PI-RA'-GUÄ, } out of the stem of
 a tree; a narrow ferry boat, having a leeboard.
 PI-ROU-ETTE', (pir-ö-et') *n.* A whirling on the toes in dancing.
 PIS'-CA-RY, *n.* *In law*, the right of fishing in another man's waters.
 PIS'-CÄ'-TION, *n.* Act of fishing.
 PIS'-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to fishes.
 PIS'-CES, (pis'-sez,) *n. plu.* *In astronomy*, the fishes, the twelfth sign of the zodiac.
 PIS'-CINE, *a.* Pertaining to fishes.
 PIS-CIV'-O-ROUS, *a.* Feeding or subsisting on fishes.
 PISH, *ex.* Expression of contempt.
 PISH, *v. i.* To express contempt by a *pish*!
 PIS'-MIRE, *n.* An insect; called also ant and emmett.
 PIS'-O-LITE, *n.* Pea-stone, a variety of carbonate of lime.
 PIS-TÄ'-CHI-O, *n.* The nut of the turpentine tree, containing a kernel.
 PIS-TA-REEN', *n.* A silver coin of the value of 17 or 18 cents.

PIS'-TIL, *n.* The pointal of a female plant.
 PIS-TIL-LĀ'-CEOUS, *a.* Growing on the germ.
 PIS-TIL-LĀ'-TION, *n.* A pounding with a pestle.
 PIS-TIL-LIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Having a pistil without stamens.
 PIS'-TOL, *n.* The smallest of fire arms.
 PIS'-TOL, *v. t.* [Fr. *pistoler.*] To shoot with a pistol.
 PIS'-TŌLE, *n.* A gold coin of Spain, 360 or 380 cents.
 PIS'-TON, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *piston.*] A short cylinder of metal or other substance, used in engines for various purposes.
 PIS'-TON-ROD, *n.* The rod attaching the piston to the adjoining machinery.
 PIT, *n.* [A. S. *pit* or *pyt.*] A hole or deep excavation.
 PIT, *v. i. or t.* To sink in hollows; to indent.
 PIT'-A-PAT', *ad.* In a flutter; with quick succession of beats.
 PITCH, *n.* A thick tenacious substance from the pine; a point; degree; size; degree of elevation of the key note of a tune.
 PITCH, *v. t. or i.* To smear with pitch; to cast; to drop; to light.
 PITCH'-BLACK, *a.* Black as pitch.
 PITCH'-ED, *pp.* Smear'd with pitch; thrown; fixed.
 PITCH'-ER, *n.* An earthen vessel with a spout.
 PITCH'-FORK, *n.* A fork to throw sheaves, hay, &c.
 PITCH'-ING, *pp.* Setting; throwing; plunging; *a.* declivous; descending; sloping.
 PITCH'-ING, *n.* A throwing; the rising and falling of a ship's head.
 PITCH'-Y, *a.* Like pitch; black; smear'd with pitch.
 PITCH'-PIPE, *n.* An instrument to regulate the key of a tune.
 PIT'-COAL, *n.* Coal dug from the earth.
 PIT'-E-OUS, *a.* Sorrowful; that may excite pity; compassionate; pitiful; paltry.
 PIT'-E-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a piteous manner.
 PIT'-E-OUS-NESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness; tenderness.
 PIT'-FALL, *n.* A pit covered for taking game.
 PITH, *n.* [A. S. *pitha*; D. *pit.*] The soft substance in plants; in animals, the spinal cord; strength or force; closeness and vigor of thought and style; weight; importance.
 PITH'-I-LY, *ad.* With strength or brief energy.
 PITH'-I-NESS, *n.* Energy; sententious force.
 PITH'-LESS, *a.* Wanting pith or force.
 PITH'-Y, *a.* Consisting of pith; uttering energetic words or expressions; forcible.
 PIT'-I-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving pity; lamentable; miserable.
 PIT'-I-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of deserving compassion.
 PIT'-I-ED, *pp.* Compassionated.
 PIT'-I-FUL, *a.* Tender; compassionate; mean; small.
 PIT'-I-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a pitiful manner; meanly.
 PIT'-I-FUL-NESS, *n.* Tenderness; compassion; contemptibleness.
 PIT'-I-LESS, *a.* Devoid of pity; not commiserating.
 PIT'-I-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without pity or compassion.
 PIT'-I-LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of pity.
 PIT'-MAN, *n.* A man who works in pits, when sawing timber, with another man who stands above.
 PIT'-SAW, *n.* A saw to be used by two men.
 PIT'-TANCE, *n.* A small allowance.
 PI-TŪ'-I-TA-RY, *a.* Secreting mucus or phlegm.
 PI-TŪ'-I-TOUS, *a.* Consisting of mucus.
 PIT'-Y, *n.* [Fr. *pitie*; It. *pieta*; Sp. *pietad*; L. *patior.*] Suffering excited by another's distresses; the ground or subject of pity; cause of grief.

PIT'-Y, *v. t.* To have sympathy for; to be pained for.
 PIT'-Y-ING, *pp.* Compassionating; sympathizing.
 PIV'-OT, *n.* A pin on which any thing turns.
 PIX, *n.* A box that contains the best.
 PLA'-CA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being
 PLA'-CA-BLE-NESS, } appeasable.
 PLA'-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be appeased.
 PLA'-CARD', *n.* A printed paper posted in a public place; an advertisement; a libel.
 PLA'-CARD', *v. t.* To post on a public place.
 PLA'-CATE, *v. t.* To appease; to pacify; to quiet.
 PLACE, *n.* [Sp. *plaza*; Fr. *place*; G. *platz*; Dan. *plads.*] Portion of space or ground; rank; office; room.
 PLACE, *v. t.* To fix; to set; to establish; to locate.
 PLAC'-ED, *pp.* Put; set; fixed; located.
 PLACE'-MAN, *n.* One holding an office under government.
 PLA-CEN-TĀ'-TION, *n.* Disposition of the lobes of seed in germination.
 PLAC'-ID, (plas'-sid) *a.* [L. *placidus.*] Calm; quiet; mild; serene; unruffled.
 PLAC'-ID-LY, *ad.* Calmly; quietly; mildly.
 PLAC'-ID-NESS, *n.* Calmness; unruffled state.
 PLAC'-ING, *pp.* Setting; fixing; locating.
 PLACK'-ET, *n.* An opening in a garment.
 PLA'-GI-A-RISM, *n.* The purloining of another's writings.
 PLA'-GI-A-RIST, *n.* One who purloins the writings of another.
 PLA'-GI-A-RIZE, *v. t.* To steal or purloin from the writings of another.
 PLA'-GI-A-RY, *n.* A theft in literature.
 PLĀG UE', (plag.) *n.* [Sp. *plaga*; Dan. *plage.*] Pestilence; vexation; that which vexes.
 PLĀG UE, *v. t.* To trouble; to vex; to tease.
 PLĀG U'-ED, *pp.* Teased; tormented; vexed.
 PLĀG U'-I-LY, *ad.* Vexatiously; greatly.
 PLĀG U'-ING, *pp.* Vexing; harassing; teasing.
 PLĀG U'-Y, *a.* Vexatious; harassing; [vulgar.]
 PLAICE, *n.* A flat fish, growing sometimes to the size of eight or ten pounds.
 PLAID, *n.* A striped or variegated cloth, worn by the Highlanders in Scotland.
 PLAIN, *a.* Smooth; flat; evident; homely.
 PLĀIN, *n.* [Fr. *plain*; It. *piano*; L. *planus.*] Level ground; field of battle.
 PLAIN, *v. t.* To make level, or even.
 PLAIN-DEAL'-ING, *n.* Downright honesty.
 PLAIN-HEART'-ED, *a.* Having a frank disposition.
 PLAIN'-LY, *ad.* Sincerely; clearly; bluntly.
 PLAIN'-NESS, *n.* Flatness; clearness; simplicity
 PLAIN'-SPŌK'-EN, *a.* Speaking with unreserved sincerity.
 PLAINT, *n.* A complaint; lamentation; cry.
 PLAINT'-FUL, *a.* Complaining; sorrowful.
 PLAINT'-IFF, *n.* The person who commences a suit.
 PLAINT'-IVE, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.
 PLAINT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* In a manner expressing grief.
 PLAINT'-IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of expressing grief.
 PLAIT, *n.* A fold; a doubling, as of cloth; a braid of hair.
 PLAIT, *v. t.* To fold; to double in narrow streaks.
 PLAIT'-ED, *pp.* Folded; braided.
 PLAIT'-ER, *n.* One who plaits or braids.
 PLAN, *n.* [Fr. G., D., Dan., Sw., and Russ. *plan.*] A scheme; project; draft; model.
 PLAN, *v. t.* To scheme; to contrive; to form a draught of any intended work.
 PLANCH, *v. t.* To plank; to cover with planks.
 PLANCH'-ED, *pp.* Covered with planks.
 PLANCH'-ET, *n.* A flat piece of metal or coin.

PLANE, *n.* A joiner's tool for smoothing boards; a tree.
PLANE, *v. t.* To smooth with a plane.
PLAN'-ED, *pp.* Smoothed with a plane.
PLAN'-ET, *n.* [Fr. *planète*; W. *planed*; Gr. *πλανήτης*, wandering.] A celestial body revolving about the sun or other center.
PLAN-ET-Ā'-RI-UM, *n.* An astronomical machine for representing the motions of the planets.
PLAN'-ET-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to planets.
PLANE'-TREE, *n.* A large tree; the button-wood.
PLAN'-ET-STRUCK, *a.* Blasted; affected by the influence of planets.
PLA-NI-FÓ'-LI-OUS, *a.* Having plain leaves.
PLA-NIM'-E-TRY, *n.* The mensuration of plain surfaces.
PLA-NI-PET'-AL-OUS, *a.* Flat-leaved, as a flower.
PLAN'-ISH, *v. t.* To make smooth; to polish.
PLAN'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Made smooth; polished.
PLAN'-I-SPHERE, *n.* A sphere projected on a plane, as a map.
PLANK, *n.* [Fr. *planche*; W. *planc*; D. *plank*; G. and Dan. *planke*.] A sawed piece of timber, thicker than a board.
PLANK, *v. t.* To lay or cover with planks.
PLANK'-ED, *pp.* Laid with planks.
PLAN'-LESS, *a.* Having no plan or design.
PLAN'-NED, *pp.* Devised; schemed; contrived.
PLAN'-NER, *n.* One who plans or contrives.
PLAN'-NING, *ppr.* Devising; contriving.
PLA'-NO CON'-CAVE, *a.* Flat on one side and concave on the other.
PLA'-NO CON'-VEX, *a.* Flat on one side and convex on the other.
PLANT, *n.* [Fr. *plante*; L., Sp., Port., and Sw. *planta*.] A vegetable; an organic body without sense and spontaneous motion, usually drawing its nourishment from the earth; an herb; a tree.
PLANT, *v. t.* To set in the earth; to fix; to settle; to people.
PLANT, *v. i.* To perform the act of planting.
PLANT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be planted.
PLANT'-AIN, *n.* A plant; a West India tree.
PLANT'-Ā'-TION, *n.* A place planted with trees; a colony; a cultivated estate.
PLANT'-ER, *n.* One that plants, sets, introduces, or establishes; one that settles in a new or uncultivated territory; one who owns a plantation.
PLANT'-ER-SHIP, *n.* The business of a planter.
PLANT'-I-CLE, *n.* A plant in embryo.
PLANT'-I-GRĀDE, *n.* An animal that walks on the sole of the foot, as the bear.
PLANT'-I-GRĀDE, *a.* Walking on the sole of the foot.
PLANT'-ING, *n.* The act of setting or laying in the ground.
PLANT'-LOUSE, *n.* The vine fretter or puceron.
PLANT'-ULE, *n.* The embryo of a plant.
PLASH, *n.* A puddle of water; a cut branch.
PLASH, *v. t.* To dabble in water; to cut and interweave branches.
PLASH'-ED, *pp.* Interwoven, as branches.
PLASH'-ING, *n.* The act or operation of cutting and lopping small trees, and interweaving them, as in hedges.
PLASH'-Y, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles.
PLASM, *n.* A mold for metals.
PLAS'-MĀ, *n.* A silicious mineral, of a green color.
PLAS'-MAT'-IC, *a.* Giving shape.
PLAS'-TER, *n.* A composition of lime, sand, and water; a salve. *Plaster of Paris*, a composition of sulphate of lime, or gypsum, dug near Paris, in France, used in building, casts, and statues.
PLAS'-TER, *v. t.* To cover or daub with mortar; to cover with plaster.
PLAS'-TER-ED, *pp.* Daubed with mortar.
PLAS'-TER-ER, *n.* One who overlays with mortar.
PLAS'-TER-ING, *n.* A covering of plaster.

PLAS'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Putting on mortar.
PLAS'-TER-STONE, *n.* Gypsum; used as a manure.
PLAS'-TIC, *a.* Forming; giving form; as, the *plastic* hand of the Creator.
PLAS-TIC'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of giving form.
PLAT, *v. t.* To interweave and make flat.
PLAT, *n.* A level piece of ground.
PLAT'-BAND, *n.* A border of flowers; a lintel.
PLĀTE, *n.* A piece of metal; wrought silver; a shallow utensil; prize at races; impression from an engraving.
PLĀTE, *v. t.* To cover or adorn with plate; to beat to a lamina.
PLAT'-EAU', (*plat-to'*), *n.* [Fr.] A platter; a plain; a tray.
PLĀT'-ED, *ppr.* Covered with plate, or silver.
PLĀT'-EN, *n.* The flat part of a printing press.
PLĀT'-FORM, *n.* Horizontal delineation or sketch; floor of boards or planks; a terrace; plan; scheme; system of church government.
PLĀT'-I-NUM, } *n.* A metal heavier than gold, and
PLĀT'-I-NA, } resembling silver in color.
PLĀT'-ING, *n.* The art or operation of covering any thing with plate, or with a metal, particularly of overlaying a baser metal with a thin plate of silver.
PLĀT'-ING, *ppr.* Overlaying with metal.
PLA-TON'-IC, *a.* Relating to Plato; refined; pure. *Platonic love*, pure, spiritual love, subsisting between the sexes.
PLĀ'-TO-NISM, } *n.* The philosophy of Plato, who
PLĀ'-TO-NIST, } held to two eternal causes, God and matter.
PLĀ'-TO-NIST, } *n.* One who adheres to Plato.
PLĀ'-TO-NIZE, *v. t. or i.* To adopt Plato's system.
PLAT'-OON', *n.* A small body of soldiers.
PLĀT'-TED, *pp.* Woven; made by texture.
PLĀT'-TER, *n.* A large broad shallow dish.
PLĀT'-TING, *ppr.* Weaving; interweaving.
PLĀT'-Y-PUS, *n.* An animal with elongated jaws.
PLAUD'-IT, *n.* [L. *plaudo*, to praise; said to be taken from *plaudite*, a demand of applause by players, when they left the stage.] Applause; praise; approbation.
PLAUS-I-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* Speciousness; superfi-
PLAUS'-I-BLE-NESS, } cial appearance of right.
PLAUS'-I-BLE, *a.* Specious; superficially right.
PLAUS'-I-BLY, *ad.* With specious fair show.
PLAUS'-IVE, *a.* Applauding; plausible.
PLĀY, *v. i. or t.* To sport; to toy; to trifle; to mock at.
PLĀY'-BILL, *n.* A printed advertisement of a play.
PLĀY'-BOOK, *n.* A book of dramatic compositions.
PLĀY'-DĀY, *n.* A day exempted from labor.
PLĀY'-ED, *pp.* Performed; put in motion.
PLĀY'-ER, *n.* One that plays at a game; a per former.
PLĀY'-FEL-LÖW, *n.* A companion in sports.
PLĀY'-FUL, *a.* Full of play; sportive; merry.
PLĀY'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Sportively; with levity.
PLĀY'-FÜL-NESS, *n.* Sportiveness; waggery.
PLĀY'-HOUSE, *n.* A house for acting plays in.
PLĀY'-MATE, *n.* A play fellow; companion in play.
PLĀY'-SOME, *a.* Playful; wanton; waggish.
PLĀY'-THING, *n.* A toy; a thing used for amusement.
PLĀY'-WRIGHT, *n.* A maker of plays.
PLEA, *n.* [Norm. *plait*, *pte*.] That which is alledged in support of a cause; a suit, or process in court.
PLEAD, *v. i.* To urge; to supplicate; to defend in a suit.
PLEAD, *v. t.* To defend; to alledge.
PLEAD'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be pleaded or alledged.
PLEAD'-ER, *n.* One who pleads or alledges.
PLEAD'-ING, *n.* Allegation; act of supporting a cause.
PLEAD'-ING, *ppr.* Offering in defense; supporting by arguments.

PLEAD'INGS, *n.* *In law*, the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant.
 PLEAS'ANT, (plez'-ant,) *a.* Agreeable; gay; cheerful.
 PLEAS'ANT-LY, *ad.* In an agreeable manner.
 PLEAS'ANT-NESS, *n.* Agreeableness; gaiety.
 PLEAS'ANT-RY, *n.* Cheerfulness; good humor.
 PLEASE, *v. t. or i.* To give pleasure or delight; to suit.
 PLEAS'ED, *pp.* Delighted; satisfied.
 PLEAS'ER, *n.* One who gives pleasure.
 PLEAS'ING, *ppr.* Gratifying; satisfying; *a.* giving pleasure; agreeable.
 PLEAS'ING-LY, *ad.* So as to please, or give pleasure.
 PLEAS'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of giving pleasure.
 PLEAS'UR-A-BLE, *a.* Giving pleasure.
 PLEAS'UR-A-BLY, *ad.* With pleasure.
 PLEAS'URE, (plezh'-ur,) *n.* Gratification of the senses or mind; agreeable sensations or emotions.
 PLEAS'URE, *v. t.* To afford gratification.
 PLEAS'URE-BÖAT, *n.* A boat appropriated to sailing for amusement.
 PLEAS'URE-GROUND, *n.* A ground laid out in an ornamental manner.
 PLE-BE'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to common people; vulgar.
 PLE-BE'IAN, *n.* One of the common people.
 PLEDGE, *n.* A pawn; a deposit as security.
 PLEDGE, *v. t.* To pawn; to deposit as security; to warrant; to invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another person; to engage by promise or declaration.
 PLEDG'ED, *pp.* Deposited as a pawn.
 PLEDG'EE', *n.* One to whom a pledge is given.
 PLEDG'ER, *n.* He who deposits a pawn.
 PLEDG'ET, *n.* A small flat tent of lint.
 PLEDG'ING, *ppr.* Depositing in pawn.
 PLEI'AD, (plé'-yad,) *n.* One of the Pleiads.
 PLEI'A-DES. *See* PLEIADS.
 PLEI'ADS, *n.* A cluster of seven stars in the constellation Taurus.
 PLE'NA-RI-LY, *ad.* Fully; completely.
 PLE'NA-RI-NESS, *n.* Fullness; completeness.
 PLE'N-AR-TY, *n.* Fullness of a benefice.
 PLE'NA-RY, *a.* [L. *plenus*; Fr. *plein*; Sp. *pleno*.] Full; entire; complete.
 PLE-NIP'O-TENCE, *n.* Fullness of power.
 PLE-NIP'O-TENT, *a.* Possessed of full power.
 PLEN-I-PO-TEN'TIARY, *n.* One having full power to transact any business; usually an ambassador at a foreign court.
 PLEN'I-TÜDE, *n.* Fullness; completeness.
 PLEN'TE-OUS, *a.* Abundant; copious; fertile.
 PLEN'TE-OUS-LY, *ad.* In great abundance.
 PLEN'TE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Abundance; copious supply.
 PLEN'TI-FUL, *a.* Abundant; copious; yielding abundant crops; affording ample supply.
 PLEN'TI-FUL-LY, *ad.* In great abundance.
 PLEN'TI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Copious abundance.
 PLEN'TY, *n.* Abundance; copiousness.
 PLEN'TY, *a.* Abundant; copious; plentiful; full or adequate supply.
 PLE'O-NASM, *n.* Redundancy of words in speaking or writing.
 PLE-O-NAS'TIC, } *a.* Partaking of redund-
 PLE-O-NAS'TIC-AL, } ance; redundant.
 PLE-SI-O-SAU'RUS, *n.* A species of extinct lizard.
 PLETH'O-RÄ, *n.* Fullness of blood; repletion.
 PLETH'O-RIC, *a.* Having a full habit of body.
 PLEÜ'RÄ, *n.* The membrane that covers the inside of the thorax, and invests the lungs.
 PLEÜ'RIT-SY, *n.* An inflammation of the pleura.
 PLEÜ-RIT'IC, *a.* Diseased with pleurisy.
 PLEX'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of network.

PLEX'US, *n.* Any thing in the form of network.
 PLI-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of bending or
 PLY-A-BLE-NESS, } yielding; flexibility.
 PLY-A-BLE, *a.* Easily yielding to pressure; flexible.
 PLY-AN-CY, *n.* Easiness to be bent, or to yield.
 PLY'ANT, *a.* Flexible; easily bent; that may be easily molded to a different shape.
 PLY'ANT-NESS, *n.* Flexibility; quality of being flexible.
 PLY'CA, *n.* [L. a fold.] A disease in which the hair is clotted by a viscous humor.
 PLY'EATE, *a.* Plaited; folded like a fan.
 PLY'EÄ-TION, *n.* A folding; a fold.
 PLY'E-A-TURE, *n.* A fold; a doubling.
 PLY'ERS, *n. pl.* An instrument to bend things.
 PLY'FORM, *a.* Having the form of a fold, or doubling.
 PLYHT' (plite,) *v. t.* [A. S. *plihtan*.] To pledge, as the hand, faith, vows, honor or truth.
 PLYHT' (plite,) *n.* State of being involved; condition; case.
 PLYHT'ER, *n.* One that pledges.
 PLINTH, *n.* [Gr. *πλινθος*, a brick, or tile.] The flat square member at the bottom of a column.
 PLOD, *v. i.* To toil; to drudge; to study perseveringly.
 PLOD'DER, *n.* A dull but laborious person.
 PLOD'DING, *ppr.* Traveling or laboring steadily; *a.* industrious and steady, but slow.
 PLOT, *n.* A flat or small extent of ground; a plantation laid out. *In surveying*, a plan or draught of the field.
 PLOT, *n.* A stratagem; scheme; conspiracy.
 PLOT, *v. t.* To make a plan of; to delineate, as in surveying.
 PLOT, *v. t.* To plan; to scheme; to project; to contrive.
 PLOT, *v. i.* To form a scheme of wickedness against another.
 PLOT'TED, *pp.* Planned; contrived.
 PLOT'TER, *n.* A planner; schemer; contriver.
 PLOT'TING, *ppr.* Contriving; planning.
 PLOV'ER, *n.* A bird of several species.
 PLOUGH. *See* PLOW.
 PLOW, *n.* [A. S. *ploug*; Norm. *plöge*; Dan. *plöeg*; Sw. *plög*; Russ. *plug*.] An instrument to turn and break the soil.
 PLOW, *v. t.* To trench and turn up the ground.
 PLOW, *v. i.* To turn up ground with a plow in order to sow seed.
 PLOW-A-BLE, *a.* That may be plowed.
 PLOW'BOY, *n.* A boy that drives or guides a team in plowing.
 PLOW'BÖTE, *n.* *In English law*, wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry.
 PLOW'ED, *pp.* Trenched or broken with a plow.
 PLOW'ING, *n.* The operation of turning up ground with a plow; tillage ground.
 PLOW'LAND, *n.* Land that is or has been plowed.
 PLOW'MAN, *n.* One who holds the plow.
 PLOW'SHARE, *n.* The iron that cuts the ground below.
 PLUCK, *v. t.* To pull; to snatch; to strip off.
 PLUCK, *n.* The heart, liver and lights of an animal.
 PLUCK'ED, *pp.* Pulled; stripped.
 PLUG, *n.* The stopper of a hole in a vessel or cask.
 PLUG, *v. t.* To stop with a plug.
 PLUG'GED, *pp.* Stopped with a plug.
 PLUM, *n.* A fruit of many varieties; a raisin; £100.000.
 PLÜ'MAGE, *n.* The feathers of a fowl.
 PLUMB, (plum,) *n.* A mass of lead on a line.
 PLUMB, *a.* Perpendicular; standing according to a plumb line.
 PLUMB, *ad.* In a perpendicular direction.

PLUMB, *v. t.* To adjust by a plumb line; to sound.
PLUM-BAG'-IN-OUS, *a.* Partaking of plumbago.
PLUM-BA'-GO, *n.* A combination of carbon and iron.
PLUM'-BE-AN, *a.* Resembling lead; dull; stupid.
PLUMB'-ED, (*plum'-md.*) *pp.* Adjusted by a plumb line.
PLUMB'-ING, *ppr.* Setting perpendicular.
PLUMB'-ER, (*plum'-mer.*) *n.* One who works in lead.
PLUMB'-ER-Y, *n.* Work done by a plumber.
PLUM'-BIF-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing lead.
PLUMB'-LINE, *n.* A perpendicular line, or line directed to the center of gravity in the earth.
PLUM'-CAKE, *n.* A cake with raisins, &c.
PLUME, *n.* A feather; ornament; token of honor; prize of contest.
PLUME, } *n.* The ascending part of a seed.
PLU'-MULE, }
PLUME, *v. t.* To pick and adjust feathers; to strip; to adorn; to pride; to value.
PLUME'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of feathers.
PLU'-MI-PED, *a.* Having feet covered with feathers.
PLUM'-MET, *n.* A long piece of lead for sounding; an instrument to show a perpendicular.
PLU'-MÖSE, } *a.* Having hair growing on the sides,
PLU'-MOUS, } as a bristle.
PLU-MOS'-I-TY, *n.* The state of having feathers.
PLUMP, *a.* Fat; sleek; full; round.
PLUMP, *v. t.* To fatten; to swell; to dilate.
PLUMP, *ad.* With a sudden fall; heavily.
PLUMP'-ER, *n.* Something to swell the cheeks.
PLUM'-PIE', *n.* A pie containing plums.
PLUMP'-LY, *ad.* Fully; roundly; without reserve.
PLUMP'-NESS, *n.* Fatness; fullness.
PLUM-POR'-RIDGE, *n.* A porridge with plums.
PLUM-PUD'-DING, *n.* A pudding with raisins or currants.
PLUM'-TREE, *n.* A tree that produces plums.
PLU'-MY, *a.* Full of plumes; adorned with plumes.
PLU'-MULE, *n.* The ascending scales; part of an embryo plant.
PLUN'-DER, *v. t.* To pillage; to strip; to spoil; to rob.
PLUN'-DER, *n.* [*G. plundern*; *Sw. plundra.*] Pillage; spoil taken by open force.
PLUN'-DER-ED, *pp.* Stripped or taken by open force.
PLUN'-DER-ER, *n.* A pillager; a robber.
PLUNGE, *v. t.* To thrust into something liquid, or soft; to baptize by immersion.
PLUNGE, *v. i.* To pitch; to dive; to rush.
PLUNGE, *n.* A thrusting into a fluid or soft substance.
PLUNG'-ED, *pp.* Thrust into a liquid, &c.
PLUNG'-ER, *n.* He or that which plunges.
PLUNG'-ING, *ppr.* Immersing; diving; rushing.
PLUNK'-ET, *n.* A kind of blue color.
PLU'-RAL, *a.* Consisting of two or more.
PLU'-RAL-IST, *n.* A clergyman who holds two or more benefices.
PLU-RAL'-I-TY, *n.* A number more than one, or greater than any other, and less than half. *Plurality of votes*, is when one candidate has more than any other, but less than half the whole number given. *Plurality of benefices*, is when the same clergyman is possessed of more benefices than one.
PLU'-RAL-LY, *ad.* So as to imply more than one.
PLU-RI-LIT'-ER-AL, *a.* Containing more letters than three.
PLUS, this sign, + noting addition.
PLUSH, *n.* Shag; a species of shaggy cloth or stuff, with a velvet nap on one side.

PLU-TÖ'-NI-AN, *n.* One who holds that mountains, &c., were formed by the action of fire.
PLU-TON'-IC, *a.* Designating the system of the Plutonists.
PLU'-TO-NIST', *n.* One who holds that the world was formed from igneous fusion.
PLU'-VI-AL, }
PLU'-VI-OUS, } *a.* Rainy; wet; humid.
PLU'-VI-AM'-E-TER, *n.* A rain gage; an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain.
PLU-VI-A-MET'-RIC-AL, *a.* Made by a rain gage.
PLY, *v. t. or i.* To put or bend to with force; to urge.
PLY, *n.* A fold or plait; a bent; a bias.
PLY'-ING, *ppr.* Laying on; applying closely.
PNEU-MAT'-IC, (*nu-mat'-ic.*) *a.* Consisting of air; moved by air.
PNEU-MAT'-ICS, *n.* The science of the air and of the gases.
PNEU-MA-TOL'-O-GY, *n.* The science of elastic fluids, and of spiritual substances.
PNEU-MÖ'-NI-Ä, (*nü-mö'-ni-ä.*) *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.
PNEU-MON'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the lungs.
PNEU-MO-NY'-TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.
POACH, *v. t. or i.* [*Fr. pocher.*] To boil slightly; to steal game; to sink in mud.
POACH'-ED, *pp.* Boiled slightly; trodden deep.
POACH'-ARD, *n.* The red-headed duck.
POACH'-ER, *n.* One who kills game unlawfully.
POACH'-I-NESS, *n.* Softness or wetness of earth.
POACH'-Y, *a.* Soft; muddy; yielding to the feet.
POCK, *n.* [*A. S. poc*; *D. pok*; *G. pocke.*] A pustule on the skin in small pox.
POCK'-ET, *n.* A small bag in a garment.
POCK'-ET, *v. t.* To put in the pocket; to steal; to pocket an affront, to receive it without resentment.
POCK'-ET-BOOK, *n.* A book to be carried in the pocket.
POCK'-ET-ED, *pp.* Put in the pocket.
POCK'-ET-ING, *ppr.* Taking privately for the pocket.
POCK'-ET-MÖN-EY, *n.* Money for the pocket, or occasional expenses.
POCK'-I-NESS, *n.* State of being full of pustules.
POCK'-WOOD, *n.* Lignum vitæ; a hard wood.
POCK'-Y, *a.* Full of pocks; infected with small pox.
POD, *n.* A capsule; pericarp, or seed-case.
POD, *v. i.* To grow or swell, as pods.
PO-DAG'-RIC, } *a.* Gouty; afflicted with the
PO-DAG'-RIC-AL, } gout, or pertaining to it.
POD'-DED, *a.* Having pods formed.
PÖ'-EM, *n.* [*L. poema*; *Gr. ποιημα.*] A composition in verse.
PÖ'-E-SY, *n.* Poetry; art of writing verse.
PÖ'-ET, *n.* [*Fr. poete*; *L. Sp., and It. poeta.*] One who writes or is skilled in poetry.
PÖ'-ET-AS-TER, *n.* A poor poet or rhymist.
PÖ'-ET-ESS, *n.* A female poet.
PO-ET'-IC, }
PO-ET'-IC-AL, } *a.* Written in verse; suitable to poetry; sublime; possessing the peculiar qualities of poetry.
PÖ-ET'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a poetical manner.
PO-ET'-ICS, *n.* The doctrine of poetry.
PÖ'-ET'-IZE, *v. i.* To write as a poet; to compose verses.
PÖ'-ET-LAU'-RE-AT, *n.* A poet employed to compose poems for the birth-days of a prince, or other special occasions.
PÖ'-ET-RY, *n.* Metrical composition.
POIGN'-AN-CY, *n.* Sharpness; point; asperity.
POIGN'-ANT, (*poïn'-ant.*) *a.* Sharp; severe; satirical.
POIGN'-ANT-LY, *ad.* With keenness of point.

- POINT, *n.* A sharp end; a stop in writing; a small cape or head-land; the sting of an epigram; an indivisible part of time or space.
- POINT, *v. t.* To sharpen; to aim; to divide by stops.
- POINT, *v. i.* To direct the finger for designating an object; to indicate; to show distinctly.
- POINT'-AL, *n.* The pistil of a plant.
- POINT'-ED, *pp.* Sharpened; aimed; directed; *a.* sharp; keen; satirical.
- POINT'-ED-LY, *ad.* With point, severity or keenness.
- POINT'-ED-NESS, *n.* Sharpness; keenness.
- POINT'-EL, *n.* Something on a point; a pencil or style.
- POINT'-ER, *n.* A thing that points; an index; a dog.
- POINT'-ING, *ppr.* Directing the finger; marking with stops; filling joints with mortar.
- POINT'-ING, *n.* The act of marking stops; punctuation.
- POINT'-LESS, *a.* Having no point; blunt; dull.
- POISE, (poiz,) *n.* Weight; gravity; balance.
- POISE, *v. t.* To balance in weight; to weigh.
- POIS'-ED, *pp.* Balanced; weighed.
- POIS'-ING, *ppr.* Balancing; making equal in weight.
- POIS'-ON, (poiz'-n,) *n.* [Fr. *poison*.] Venom; that which is noxious to life or health; contagion.
- POI'-SON, *v. t.* To infect with poison; to taint; to corrupt.
- POIS'-ON-ED, *pp.* Tainted with venom.
- POIS'-ON-ER, *n.* One who poisons another.
- POIS'-ON-ING, *ppr.* Tainting with poison; corrupting.
- POIS'-ON-OUS, *a.* Venomous; destructive; impairing soundness or purity; having the qualities of poison.
- POIS'-ON-OUS-LY, *ad.* Venomously; destructively.
- POIS'-ON-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being fatal or injurious to health and soundness.
- PÖKE, *n.* A pocket; a small bag, as a pig in a *poke*.
- PÖKE, } *n.* A name of the plant cocum or
PÖKE'-WEED, } garget.
- PÖKE, *n.* A machine to prevent unruly beasts from leaping fences.
- PÖKE, *v. t.* To thrust; to feel; to stir; to put a poke on.
- PÖK'-ED, *pp.* Stirred; searched; thrust at.
- PÖK'-ER, *n.* One that pokes; an iron bar; a bugbear.
- PÖK'-ING, *ppr.* Feeling; thrusting; stirring.
- PO-LA'-CRE, *n.* A vessel with three masts without caps.
- PÖ-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the poles of the earth.
- PO-LAR'-I-TY, *n.* Quality of pointing to the pole.
- PO-LAR-I-ZA'-TION, *n.* The act of giving polarity to a body.
- PÖ-LAR-IZÉ, *v. t.* To communicate polarity to.
- PÖ-LA-RY, *a.* Tending to a pole.
- PÖLE, *n.* [A. S. *pol*, *pal*.] A slender piece of timber; a rod or perch.
- PÖLE, *n.* [Fr. *pole*; L. *polus*; Gr. *πολος*.] One of the extremities of the axis upon which the sphere turns; the extremity of the earth's axis; the star which is vertical to the pole of the earth.
- PÖLE, *n.* A native of Poland.
- PÖLE, *v. t.* To furnish with poles for support; to push with poles, as a boat.
- PÖLE'-AX, *n.* A hatchet fixed on a pole.
- PÖLE'-CAT, *n.* An ill smelling animal; the fitchet.
- PÖL'-E-MÄRCH, *n.* An Athenian magistrate, who superintended strangers, and children of those who died in war.
- PO-LEM'-IC, *n.* A disputant; a controvertist; one who maintains a system in opposition to another.
- PO-LEM'-IC, } *a.* Controversial; engaged in
PO-LEM'-IC-AL, } supporting an opinion or system by controversy.
- PÖLE'-STAR, *n.* A star vertical to the pole of the earth; a load-star; a guide.
- PÖ'-LEY, *n.* A plant.
- PO-LICE, *n.* Government of a city or town.
- PÖ'-LIC-ED, *n.* Regulated by laws.
- PO-LICE'-OF-FI-CER, *n.* An officer to execute the laws of a city.
- PÖL'-I-CY, *n.* Art or system of government; prudence; art; stratagem; cunning; contract of insurance.
- PÖL'-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with poles for support; destroying worm-casts with poles; impelling with poles.
- PÖL'-ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *polir*; L. *polio*.] To make smooth; to refine in manners.
- PÖL'-ISH, *n.* Artificial gloss; elegance of manners.
- PÖL'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Made smooth and glossy; refined.
- PÖL'-ISH-ER, *n.* One who polishes.
- PÖL'-ISH-ING, *ppr.* Making smooth; refining.
- PO-LITE', *a.* Polished; well bred; elegant; obliging.
- PO-LITE'-LY, *ad.* Genteelly; elegantly.
- PO-LITE'-NESS, *n.* Polish of manners; good breeding; civility.
- PÖL'-I-TIC, *a.* Wise; prudent; well adapted to the end; well devised.
- PO-LIT'-IC-AL, *a.* Relating to a state or to public measures; treating of politics or government; *political economy*, the administration of the revenues of a country; or the management and regulation of its resources and productive property and labor.
- PO-LIT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With reference to a state.
- PÖL-I-TI'-CIAN, *n.* One who is versed in politics.
- PÖL-I-TICS, *n.* The science of government.
- PÖL'-I-TY, *n.* Civil constitution of government.
- PÖLL, *n.* The head; register of heads; election.
- PÖLL, *v. t.* To lop the tops of trees; to cut off hair; to register names at an election.
- PÖL'-LARD, *n.* A tree lopped; bran and meal; the chub.
- PÖL'-LARD, *v. t.* To lop the tops of trees.
- PÖL'-LEN, *n.* The fecundating dust of plants.
- PÖLL'-ED, *pp.* Lopped; entered in a list.
- PÖLL'-ER, *n.* One who polls; one that lops trees; one that registers voters.
- PÖLL'-E-VIL, *n.* A swelling on a horse's head.
- PÖL-LIC-IT-Ä'-TION, *n.* A promise or engagement.
- PÖL-LIN-IF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing pollen.
- PÖL'-LOCK, *n.* A fish of the cod kind.
- PÖL-LÜTE', *v. t.* [L. *polluo*; Fr. *polluer*.] To defile; to make foul or unclean; to taint with guilt; to corrupt or impair by mixture of ill, moral or physical.
- PÖL-LÜT'-ED, *pp.* Defiled; tainted; profaned.
- PÖL-LÜT'-ED-NESS, *n.* Defilement; taint.
- PÖL-LÜT'-ER, *n.* One who defiles; one who profanes.
- PÖL-LÜT'-ING, *ppr.* Defiling; corrupting; a tending or adapted to defile.
- PÖL-LÜT'-TION, *n.* Act of defiling; defilement.
- PÖL-TROON', *n.* An arrant coward; a dastard.
- PÖL-TROON'-ER-Y, *n.* Arrant cowardice; baseness of mind; want of spirit.
- PÖL'-Y, in compound words, is from the Greek, and signifies *many*.
- PÖL-Y-AN'-DRY, *n.* Plurality of husbands at once.
- PÖL-Y-ANTH'-US, *n.* A plant with flowers in clusters.
- PO-LYG'-A-MIST, *n.* One who vindicates polygamy.

PO-LYG'-A-MY, *n.* Plurality of wives at the same time.
 POL'-Y-GAR. *n.* In Hindoostan, an inhabitant of the woods.
 PO-LYG'-E-NOUS, *a.* Consisting of many kinds.
 POL'-Y-GLOT, *a.* Having or containing many languages.
 POL'-Y-GLOT, *n.* A book containing many languages; particularly the Bible.
 POL'-Y-GON, *n.* A figure of many angles and sides.
 PO-LYG'-ON-AL, *a.* Having many angles.
 POL'-Y-GRAPH, (pol'-e-graf,) *n.* An instrument to multiply copies of a writing with expedition.
 POL'-Y-GRAPH-IC, *a.* Pertaining to polygraphy or to a polygraph.
 PO-LYG'-RA-PHY, *n.* The art of writing in various ciphers.
 POL'-Y-HE'-DRAL, *a.* Having many sides.
 POL'-Y-HE'-DRON, *n.* A body having many sides.
 POL'-Y-MATH-IC, *a.* Pertaining to polymathy.
 PO-LYM'-A-THY, *n.* Knowledge of many arts and sciences.
 POL'-Y-MORPH'-OUS, *a.* Having many forms.
 POL'-Y-NE'-SIÀ, *n.* The isles in the Pacific.
 POL'-Y-NE'-SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Polynesia.
 POL'-Y-PUS, *n.* A fresh water insect, which renews any part of which it is deprived; a concretion of blood in the heart; a tumor in the nose, somewhat resembling a pear.
 POL'-Y-PET'-AL-OUS, *a.* Having many petals.
 POL'-Y-PHON'-IC, *a.* Having many sounds.
 PO-LYPH'-O-NISM, *n.* Multiplicity of sounds.
 PO-LYPH'-YL-LOUS, *a.* Having many leaves.
 POL'-Y-PÔDE, *n.* The milled or wood louse.
 PO-LYP'-O-DY, *n.* A plant; a name of the ferns.
 POL'-Y-SPERM'-OUS, *a.* Containing many seeds.
 POL'-Y-SYL-LAB-IC, } *a.* Consisting of many
 POL'-Y-SYL-LAB-IC-AL, } syllables.
 POL'-Y-SYL-LAB-LE, *n.* A word of more syllables than three.
 POL'-Y-TECH'-NIC, (pol'-e-tek'-nie,) *a.* Comprehending many arts, as the *polytechnic* school.
 POL'-Y-THE-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of a plurality of gods.
 POL'-Y-THE-IST, *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of a plurality of gods.
 POL'-Y-THE-IST-IC, *a.* Pertaining to polytheism.
 PÔM'-ACE, *n.* The substance of apples, &c., crushed.
 PO-MÀ'-CEOUS, *a.* Consisting of pomace, or like it.
 PO-MÀ'-TUM, *n.* An unguent for the hair.
 PÔME-CIT'-RON, *n.* A citron apple.
 PÔME-GRAN'-ATE, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
 PO-MIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing apples or like fruit.
 PÔM'-MEL, *n.* A knob; a protuberance.
 PÔM'-MEL, *v. t.* To beat; to thump; to bruise.
 PÔM'-MEL-ED, *pp.* Beat; thumped; *a.* having pommels, as a sword.
 PÔM-MEL'-ION, *n.* The cascabel or knob of a cannon.
 POMP, *n.* [L. *pompa*; Fr. *pompe*.] Ostentation; splendor; parade.
 POMP'-ET, *n.* A printer's ball for blacking types.
 POM'-PHO-LYX, *n.* Flowers of zink; a white oxyd.
 POMP'-I-ON, *n.* A pumpkin.
 POMP-OS'-I-TY, } *n.* Ostentation; magnifi-
 POMP'-OUS-NESS, } cence; great show.
 POMP'-OUS, *a.* Showy; ostentatious; grand.
 POMP'-OUS-LY, *ad.* Splendidly; with great parade.
 POND, *n.* A body of standing water, natural or artificial.
 POND, *v. t.* To form a collection of water by stopping the current.

POND'-ED, *pp.* Collected into a pond.
 PON'-DER, *v. t.* [L. *pondero*, from *pondus*, a pound.] To weigh in the mind; to consider; to view with deliberation.
 PON-DER-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The state of being ponderable.
 PON'-DER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be weighed.
 PON'-DER-AL, *a.* Estimated by weight.
 PON'-DER-ANCE, *n.* Weight; gravity.
 PON-DER-A'-TION, *n.* The act of weighing.
 PON'-DER-ED, *pp.* Weighed in the mind; considered.
 PON-DER-OS'-I-TY, } *n.* Weight; gravity;
 PON'-DER-OUS-NESS, } heaviness.
 PON'-DER-OUS, *a.* Heavy; weighty; massy; forcible; strongly impulsive.
 PON'-DER-OUS-LY, *ad.* With great weight.
 PON'-GO, *n.* The largest species of ape.
 PON'-IARD, (pon'-yard,) *n.* A small dagger.
 PON'-IARD, *v. t.* To pierce with a poniard; to stab.
 PON'-TAC, *n.* An excellent claret wine.
 PONT'-AGE, *n.* A duty paid for repairing a bridge.
 PON-TEE', *n.* An instrument in glass works to stick the glass at the bottom.
 PON'-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Euxine sea.
 PON'-TIF, *n.* A high priest. In modern times, the Pope is called Pontiff.
 PON-TIF'-IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to a high priest.
 PON-TIF'-IC-AL, *n.* A book of ecclesiastical rites and forms; *plu.* the dress of a pontiff.
 PON-TIF'-IC-ATE, *a.* The dignity of high priest.
 PON'-TI-FICE, *n.* Bridge work; structure of a bridge.
 PON-TI-FI'-CIAL, } *a.* Popish; papistical.
 PON-TI-FI'-CIAN, }
 PON'-TINE, *a.* Designating a large marsh between Rome and Naples.
 PON-TOON', *n.* A boat lined with tin; a lighter.
 PÔ'-NY, *n.* A small horse.
 POOD, *n.* A Russian weight of 36 pounds English.
 POO'-DLE, *n.* A variety of pet dog.
 POOL, *n.* [A. S. *pol*; G. *pfuhl*; L. *palus*.] A small collection or basin of water.
 POOP, *n.* The highest and aftermost part of a ship's deck.
 POOR, *a.* [L. *pauper*; Fr. *pauvre*.] Lean; indigent; mean; paltry.
 POOR'-LY, *a.* Indisposed in health.
 POOR'-LY, *ad.* Without spirit; meanly.
 POOR'-NESS, *n.* Poverty; want; barrenness.
 POOR-SPIR'-IT-ED, *a.* Base; cowardly; of mean spirit.
 POP, *n.* A smart quick sound or report.
 POP, *v. i.* To enter or issue with a quick sudden motion; to dart.
 POP, *v. t.* To thrust suddenly with a quick motion.
 PÔPE, *n.* [Gr. *πάπας*; L. *papa*; Hindoo, *bab*; Fr. *pape*. The word denotes father.] The bishop of Rome; a small fish, the ruff.
 POPE'-DOM, *n.* The dignity or jurisdiction of the pope.
 PÔPE-JOAN', *n.* A game of cards.
 POP'-ER-Y, *n.* The popish or Romish religion.
 POP'-GUN, *n.* A small gun used by children to shoot wads.
 POP'-IN-JAY, *n.* A parrot; a woodpecker; *a.* pop.
 PÔ'-PISH, *a.* Pertaining to the pope.
 PÔ'-PISH-LY, *ad.* With a tendency to popery.
 POP'-LAR, *n.* A tree of several species.
 POP'-LIN, *n.* A stuff of silk and worsted.
 POP-LIT'-IE, *a.* Pertaining to the ham.
 POP'-PY, *n.* [A. S. *popeg*; W. *pabi*; Fr. *pavot*; L. *papaver*.] A plant, from one species of which is collected opium.
 POP'-U-LACE, *n.* The common people; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, or erudition.

POP'-U-LAR, *a.* Pleasing to the people; pertaining to the people; suitable to the people.
 POP'-U-LAR'-I-TY, *n.* State of having the public favor.
 POP'-U-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make popular or common.
 POP'-U-LAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made popular.
 POP'-U-LAR-LY, *ad.* With public favor.
 POP'-U-LATE, *v. i.* To breed people; to populate.
 POP'-U-LATE, *v. t.* To furnish with inhabitants; to propagate.
 POP'-U-LA'-TION, *n.* Whole people of a country.
 POP'-U-LOUS, *a.* Full of people; well inhabited.
 POP'-U-LOUS-LY, *ad.* With many inhabitants, in proportion to the extent of the country.
 POP'-U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of having many inhabitants, in proportion to the extent of land.
 PORC'-A-TED, *a.* Formed into ridges.
 POR'-CE-LAIN, *n.* The finest species of earthen ware, originally manufactured in China.
 PORCH, *n.* [*L. porticus.*] An entrance or vestibule to a house, a portico, covered walk. By way of distinction, the porch was a public portico in Athens where Zeno taught his disciples.
 POR'-CINE, *a.* Pertaining to swine.
 POR'-CU-PINE, *n.* [*L. porcus*, a hog, and *spina*, a spine or thorn.] An animal with sharp prickles.
 PORE, *n.* A small passage in the skin; a spiracle.
 PORE, *v. i.* To look with steady attention.
 POR'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of PORE.
 POR'-GY, *n.* A fish of the gilt head kind.
 POR'-I-NESS, *n.* State of being full of pores.
 PO'-RISM, *n.* Certain propositions in geometry.
 PORK, *n.* The flesh of swine.
 PORK'-ET, }
 PORK'-LING, } *n.* A young hog; a pig.
 PO-ROS'-I-TY, } *n.* The quality of having pores,
 PO'-ROUS-NESS, } or many pores.
 PO'-ROUS, *a.* Having pores or interstices.
 POR'-POISE, *n.* [*It. porco*, a hog, and *pescè*, fish; *L. porcus*; *Fr. porc.*] The sea-hog; a cetaceous fish.
 POR-PHY-RIT'-IC, } *a.* Partaking of or
 POR-PHY-RA'-CEOUS, } resembling porphyry.
 POR'-PHY-RY, *n.* A mineral, with crystals of another mineral imbedded in it.
 POR-RA'-CEOUS, *a.* Like a leek in color; greenish.
 POR'-RET, *n.* A scallion; a leek or small onion.
 POR'-RIDGE, *n.* A mixture of meal or flour and water boiled.
 POR'-RIDGE-POT, *n.* A pot for boiling flesh and vegetables.
 POR'-RIN-GER, *n.* A small metal vessel.
 PORT, *n.* [*L. portus.*] An embrasure or opening in the side of a ship of war, through which cannon are discharged; a port-hole; carriage; air; mein; manner of walk; the larboard side of a ship; a kind of wine; a harbor.
 PORT, *v. t.* To carry in form; to turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship.
 PORT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be easily carried.
 PORT'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being portable.
 PORTV'-AGE, *n.* Price of carriage; a port-hole; carrying place.
 PORTV'-AL, *n.* A gate; a kind of arch.
 PORTV'-CUL'-LIS, *n.* An assemblage of timbers joined across, like a harrow, for obstructing a passage.
 PORTE, *n.* The Ottoman court.
 POR-TEND', *v. t.* [*L. portendo.*] To foreshow; to foretoken.
 POR-TENT', *n.* An omen of ill; a sign.
 POR-TENTV'-OUS, *a.* Foreboding; ominous.
 PORTV'-ER, *n.* One having charge of a gate; a carrier; strong beer.
 PORTV'-ER-AGE, *n.* Money paid for carriage.
 PORTV'-ER-ESS, *n.* A female keeper of a gate.
 PORTV'-FIRE, *n.* A composition to set fire to powder.

PÖRT-FÖ'-LI-O, *n.* A portable case for papers.
 PORT'-HÖLE, *n.* The embrasure of a ship of war.
 PORTV'-I-ÇO, *n.* A piazza, gallery, or covered walk.
 PORT'-TION, *n.* [*L. portio.*] A separate part; part assigned; lot.
 PORT'-TION, *v. t.* To divide; to allot; to endow.
 PORT'-TION-ED, *pp.* Divided into shares; endowed.
 PORT'-TION-LESS, *a.* Having no portion.
 PORTV'-LID, *n.* The lid that closes the port-hole.
 PORTV'-LI-NESS, *n.* Dignity of mien, or personal appearance.
 PORTV'-LY, *a.* Of noble appearance and carriage.
 PORT-MAN'-TEAU, (*port-man'-to*), *n.* A bag to carry clothes in.
 POR'-TRAIT, } *n.* A picture; a painted like-
 POR'-TRAIT-URE, } ness, especially of the face.
 POR-TRAY', *v. t.* To paint; to draw; to describe.
 POR-TRAY'-ED, *pp.* Painted; drawn; described.
 POR-TRAY'-ER, *n.* One who paints or describes.
 POR-TRAY'-ING, *ppr.* Painting; describing.
 POR'-TRESS, *n.* The female guardian of a gate.
 PORTV'-REEVE, } *n.* The chief officer of a port.
 PORTV'-REEVE, }
 PORV'-Y, *a.* Containing pores, or small interstices.
 POSE, *v. t.* To puzzle, or put to a stand.
 POS'-ED, *pp.* Puzzled; perplexed; interrogated closely.
 POS'-ER, *n.* One who puzzles; a close examiner.
 POS'-ING, *ppr.* Putting to a stand; puzzling.
 POS'-IT-ED, *a.* Put; set; placed.
 PO-SI'-TION, *n.* Situation; manner of standing or being placed; principle laid down; state; condition.
 POS-I-TIVE, *a.* Absolute; certain; confident; dogmatic.
 POS-I-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Absolutely; certainly; really.
 POS-I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Undoubting assurance.
 PO-SOL'-O-GY, *n.* The doctrine of medicinal doses.
 POS'-PO-LITE, *n.* In Poland, the array of all the free citizens for war.
 POSSE COJM-I-TA'-TUS, *n.* The citizens in general.
 POS-SESS', *v. t.* To have the legal title to; to hold or occupy; to seize; to have power over.
 POS-SESS'-ED, *pp.* Held; occupied; affected by demons.
 POS-SESS'-ION, *n.* The holding or occupancy of a thing; any thing valuable; the state of being in the power of invisible beings.
 POS-SESS'-IVE, *a.* Having, or noting possession.
 POS-SESS'-OR, *n.* The person who holds or occupies; an occupant.
 POS-SESS'-O-RY, *a.* Having possession, or relating to it.
 POS'-SET, *n.* Milk curdled with wine, &c.
 POS-SI-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The power of existing or happening.
 POS'-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be; that may happen, or come to pass.
 POS'-SI-BLY, *ad.* So that it may be.
 POST, in compound words, signifies *after*.
 POST, *n.* A messenger; office; place; a timber; letter paper.
 POST, *v. i.* or *t.* To hasten; to station; to set on a post; to carry to a ledger.
 POSTV'-AGE, *n.* Money paid for conveyance of letters.
 POSTV'-BILL, *n.* A bill of letters, mailed by a post-master.
 POSTV'-BOY, *n.* A boy who carries the mail.
 POSTV'-CHAISE, *n.* A four-wheeled carriage for the conveyance of passengers.
 POSTV'-DATE, *v. t.* To date after the true time.
 POST-DI-LÜ'-VI-AL, } *a.* Being after the flood in
 POST-DI-LÜ'-VI-AN, } Noah's days.
 POST-DI-LÜ'-VI-AN, } One who lived after the flood, or who has lived since that event.

POST'-ED, *pp.* Placed; exposed on a post; carried to the ledger.
POST'-ER, *n.* One who posts books; a courier.
POST-TE-RI-OR, *a.* Later in time; following.
POST-TE-RI-OR'-I-TY, *n.* The state of being subsequent.
POST-TE-RI-ORS, *n. plu.* The hinder parts of an animal body.
POST-TER'-I-TY, *n.* Descendants; succeeding generations.
PÖS'-TERN, *n.* A small back gate, or little door.
POST'-FIX, *n.* A suffix; a letter added.
POST-FIX', *v. t.* To add or annex at the end.
POST-FIX' ED, *pp.* Added at the end.
POST'-HASTE, *n.* Full speed; *ad.* very hastily.
POST'-HORSE, *n.* A horse for the use of a post rider.
POST'-HOUSE, *n.* A house for receiving and dispatching letters.
POST'-HU-MOUS, *a.* [L. *post* and *humus*.] Being after one's decease.
POST'-HU-MOUS-LY, *ad.* After one's death.
POST'-IL, *n.* A marginal note; originally a note in the margin of a Bible.
PÖS-TILL'-ION, (*pös-til'-yon*), *n.* One who rides a coach horse.
POST'-ING, *ppr.* Setting on a post; stationing; transferring to a letter.
POST'-MAN, *n.* A letter-carrier; a courier.
POST'-MARK, *n.* The post-master's stamp on a letter.
POST'-MÄS-TER, *n.* The officer who has charge of a post-office.
POST'-MÄS-TER-GEN'-ER-AL, *n.* The chief officer of the post-office department.
POST-ME-RID'-I-AN, or *P. M.*, *a.* Being after noon.
POST MOR'-TEM, [L.] After death. *A post mortem* examination of a body is one made after the death of the patient.
POST'-NOTE, *n.* A bank note payable to order.
POST O'-BIT, [L.] A bond payable after the death of the obligor.
POST'-OF-FICE, *n.* A place where mail letters are received and delivered.
POST'-PAID, *a.* Having the postage paid.
POST-PÖNE', *v. t.* To defer to another time; to delay.
POST-PÖN'-ED, *pp.* Delayed; deferred.
POST-PÖN'-EMENT, *n.* Act of deferring; delay.
POST-PO-SU'-TION, *n.* A state of being put back.
POST'-SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written.] A paragraph, or a part added to a writing.
POST'-TOWN, *n.* A town having a post-office.
POS-TU-LANT, *n.* One who makes a demand.
POS-TU-LATE, *n.* A position assumed without proof.
PÖS-TU-LÄ'-TUM, *n.* A postulate.
POS-TU-LÄ'-TION, *n.* An assumption; supplication.
POS-TU-LÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Assumed without proof.
POS-TURE, *n.* Attitude; situation; state.
POS-TURE, *v. t.* To place or dispose in a certain way.
POS-TUR-ED, *pp.* Set or placed.
POS-TUR-ING, *ppr.* Placing in a particular manner.
POS-TURE-MÄS-TER, *n.* One who teaches postures.
PÖ'-SY, *n.* A motto on a ring; a nosegay.
POT, *n.* [Fr. *pot*; Arm. *pod*; Ir. *potä*; *W. pot*.] A vessel for boiling liquors.
POT, *v. t.* To preserve in pots; to put in pots.
PÖT-TÄ-BLE, *a.* Fit to be drank; drinkable.
PÖT'-ASH, *n.* Fixed alkali from the ashes of plants.

PO-TÄS'-SÄ, *n.* Pure potash or protoxyd of potassium.
PO-TÄS'-SI-UM, *n.* A name given to the metallic basis of pure fixed vegetable alkali.
PO-TÄ'-TION, *n.* A drinking; a draught.
PO-TÄ'-TO, *n.* A plant and its esculent root.
PÖT'-BEL-LI-ED, *a.* Having a prominent belly.
PÖ'-TEN-CY, *n.* Power; strength; efficacy.
PÖ'-TENT, *a.* Powerful; strong; efficacious.
PÖ'-TENT-ATE, *n.* One who has great power; a prince.
PÖ-TEN'-TIAL, *a.* Having power; existing in possibility.
PÖ-TEN-TIAL'-I-TY, *n.* Possibility; not reality.
PÖ-TEN-TIAL-LY, *ad.* In possibility.
PÖ'-TENT-LY, *ad.* Powerfully; strongly; with great force or energy.
PÖTH'-ER, *n.* A bustle; confusion; stir.
PÖTH'-ER, *v. i. or t.* To make a bustle; to perplex.
PÖT'-HERB, *n.* An herb for kitchen use.
PÖT'-HOOK, *n.* A hook to hang a pot on.
PÖ'-TION, *n.* A draught; a dose.
PÖT'-LID, *n.* The lid or cover of a pot.
PÖT'-SHERD, *n.* A piece of a broken pot.
PÖT'-STÖNE, *n.* Indurated black talck passing into serpentine.
PÖT'-TAGE, *n.* Porridge; food made by boiling any kind of meat and herbs.
PÖT'-TED, *pp.* Preserved in a pot; drained.
PÖT'-TER, *n.* One who makes earthen vessels.
PÖT'-TER-Y, *n.* The works or wares of a potter.
PÖT'-TLING, *ppr.* Tippling; draining in casks.
PÖT'-TLE, *n.* A measure of four pints.
PÖT-VAL-IANT, *a.* Made courageous by liquor.
POUCH, *n.* [Fr. *poche*.] A small bag; purse; pocket.
POUCH, *v. t.* To pocket; to swallow, as a bird.
POUL'-TER-ER, *n.* One who sells fowls for the table.
POUL'-TICE, *n.* A cataplasm; soft application.
PÖUL'-TICE, *v. t.* To apply a poultice to; to cover with a cataplasm.
PÖUL'-TIC-ED, *pp.* Dressed with a poultice.
PÖUL'-TRY, *n.* [Fr. *poule*, a hen; L. *pullus*, a chicken.] Fowls fed and killed for the table.
PÖUL'-TRY-YARD, *n.* A yard or place where fowls are kept for the use of the table.
POUNCE, *n.* The claw of a bird of prey; a powder.
POUNCE, *v. l. or i.* To sprinkle with pounce; to fall on and seize.
POUNCE-BOX, *n.* A box for sprinkling pounce.
POUNCE'-ED, *pp.* Sprinkled with pounce.
POUND, *n.* Weight of sixteen ounces avoirdupois, or twelve of troy; a pinfold; twenty shillings.
POUND, *v. t.* To beat or bruise; to confine in a pen.
PÖUND'-ÄGE, *n.* A duty on the pound, or twenty shillings.
PÖUND'-ER, *n.* A pestle; he or that which pounds.
PÖUR, *v. t. or i.* To throw out, as a fluid; to send forth in abundance; to throw in profusion or with overwhelming violence.
PÖUR, *v. i.* To flow; to issue forth in a stream or continued succession of parts.
PÖUR'-ED, *pp.* Thrown or sent forth; effused.
PÖUR'-ING, *ppr.* Sending forth in a stream.
POUT, *n.* A sour look; a fish; a bird.
POUT, *v. i.* To push out the lips; to shoot out.
POUT'-ING, *ppr.* Shooting out the lips.
POV'-ER-TY, *n.* Destitution of property; indigence.
PÖW'-DER, *n.* A fine dust; composition for firing guns.
PÖW'-DER, *v. t.* To sprinkle with powder; to reduce to dust; to sprinkle with salt.

BOÖK; TÖNE, PÖLL, ÖSE. € like K; ÖH like SH; Ö like J; Ö like Z; ÖH as in thou.

POW'-DER-ED, *pp.* Pulverized; sprinkled with powder.
 POW'-DER-FLASK, *n.* A flask in which gun powder is kept.
 POW'-DER-HORN, *n.* A horn in which gun powder is kept.
 POW'-DER-ING-TUB, *n.* A tub in which meat is corned, or salted.
 POW'-DER-MILL, *n.* A mill for making gun powder.
 POW'-DER-Y, *a.* Friable; dusty; easily crumbled.
 POW'-ER, *n.* [Fr. *pouvoir*; Norm. *poware*; Sp. and Port. *poder*.] In a philosophical sense, the faculty of doing or performing any thing; force; animal strength; energy; faculty of the mind; ability; momentum; influence; command; the right of governing; authority; warrant. In *arithmetic and algebra*, the product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself.
 POW'-ER-FUL, *a.* Strong; mighty; potent; efficacious; possessing or exerting great force, or producing great effects.
 POW'-ER-FUL-LY, *ad.* Mightily; with great force.
 POW'-ER-FUL-NESS, *n.* Great power; strength.
 POW'-ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of power; weak.
 POW'-ER-LOOM, *n.* A loom worked by water, steam, or some mechanical force.
 POW'-ER-PRESS, *n.* A printing press worked by steam, water, or other power.
 POW'-WOW, *n.* An Indian dance, or priest.
 POX, *n.* [for *Pocks*.] A disease manifested by eruptions, or pustules; syphilis.
 PRAE'-TI-CA-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* The quality or
 PRAE'-TI-CA-BLE-NESS, } state of being practicable; feasibility.
 PRAE'-TI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *practicable*.] That can be performed by human means, or means that can be applied; that can be practiced; that admits of use.
 PRAE'-TI-CA-BLY, *ad.* So that it may be done.
 PRAE'-TI-CAL, *a.* That can be used or applied; derived from practice, or experience.
 PRAE'-TI-CAL-LY, *ad.* By use or experience.
 PRAE'-TI-CAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being practical.
 PRAE'-TICE, *n.* [L. *practica*; Fr. *pratique*.] Customary or frequent use; exercise; application of remedies; skillful management; artifice; a rule in arithmetic.
 PRAE'-TICE, *v. t.* To do; to perform; to use; to exercise.
 PRAE'-TIC-ED, *pp.* Used customarily; performed.
 PRAE'-TIC-ER, *n.* One who practices.
 PRAE'-TIC-ING, *ppr.* Using, or doing customarily; exercising, as an art or profession; *a.* engaged in the practice or use, as of a profession.
 PRAE'-TI'-TION-ER, *n.* One engaged in an art or profession.
 PRAE'-CI-PE, *n.* [L.] In law, a writ commanding something to be done, or requiring the reasons for neglecting it.
 PRAE'-COG'-NI-TA, *n. plu.* [L.] Things previously known.
 PRAE'-MU-NI-RE, *n.* [L.] A writ, or the offense for which it was granted, which is the introduction of a foreign authority into England.
 PRAG-MAT'-IC, } *a.* Forward to intermeddle;
 PRAG-MAT'-IC-AL, } impertinently busy or officious.
 PRAG-MAT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a meddling way.
 PRAY'-RIE, *n.* An extensive tract of land, destitute of trees.
 PRAISE, *n.* Commendation; renown; honor.
 PRAISE, *v. t.* To commend; to applaud; to extol.
 PRAIS'-ED, *pp.* Commended; extolled; eulogized.
 PRAIS'-ER, *n.* One who commends.

PRAISE'-WOR-THY, *a.* Deserving praise or applause.
 PRAIS'-ING, *ppr.* Commending; extolling.
 PRAM, } *n.* A flat-bottomed boat.
 PRAME, }
 PRANCE, *v. i.* To spring; to leap; to step high.
 PRANC'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of PRANCE.
 PRANC'-ER, *n.* One that prances.
 PRANC'-ING, *ppr.* Springing; capering.
 PRANK, *v. t.* To adorn; to dress ostentatiously.
 PRANK, *n.* A capering; gambol; capricious action.
 PRANK'-ED, } *pp.* Adorned in a showy manner for
 PRANKT, } display.
 PRANK'-ING, *ppr.* Adorning in a showy manner.
 PRAISE, } *n.* A green silicious mineral.
 PRAZE, }
 PRATE, *v. i.* To talk idly; *n.* idle talk.
 PRAT'-ER, *n.* An idle talker; a chatterer.
 PRA-TIQ'UE, *n.* A license to a ship at quarantine to hold intercourse with a place.
 PRAT'-ING, *ppr.* Talking much or idly.
 PRAT'-ING-LY, *ad.* With idle talk.
 PRAT'-TLE, *v. i.* To chatter; *n.* childish talk.
 PRAT'-TLER, *n.* One that prattles.
 PRAT'-TLING, *ppr.* Talking much or triflingly.
 PRAV'-I-TY, *n.* Depravity; corruption; moral per version.
 PRAWN, *n.* A small crustaceous fish.
 PRAY, *v. i.* [Fr. *prier*; L. *precor*.] To ask with earnestness or zeal; to petition.
 PRAY, *v. t.* To supplicate; to entreat; to ask in ceremony or form. In *worship*, to implore; to ask with reverence.
 PRAY'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of PRAY.
 PRAY'-ER, *n.* A petition; request; entreaty; a solemn address to the Supreme Being; a formula of worship.
 PRAY'-ER-BOOK, *n.* A book with forms of prayer.
 PRAY'-ER-FUL, *a.* Given to prayer; devotional.
 PRAY'-ER-FUL-LY, *ad.* With much prayer.
 PRAY'-ER-LESS, *a.* Habitually neglecting prayer.
 PRAY'-ER-LESS-NESS, *n.* Habitual neglect of prayer.
 PRAY'-ING, *ppr.* Asking; supplicating.
 PRAY'-ING-LY, *ad.* With supplication to God.
 PRAX'-IS, *n.* Practice; an example or form to teach practice.
 PRE, *a* prefix, denotes *before*.
 PREACH, *v. i. or t.* [Dan. *preeken*; Fr. *prêcher*; W. *pregeth*, a sermon; L. *præco*, a crier.] To proclaim; to deliver, as a sermon.
 PREACH'-ED, *pp.* Delivered; proclaimed.
 PREACH'-ER, *n.* One who preaches.
 PREACH'-ING, *ppr.* Publishing; inculcating.
 PREACH'-ING, *n.* Act of delivering a discourse.
 PRE-AC-QUAINT'-ANCE, *n.* Previous knowledge or acquaintance.
 PRE-AD'-AM-ITE, *n.* One who lived before Adam.
 PRE-AD-MON'-ISH, *v. t.* To warn beforehand; to admonish previously.
 PRE-AD-MO-NI'-TION, *n.* Previous warning.
 PRE'-AM-BLE, *n.* Introductory writing; the introductory part of a statute which states the reasons and intent of the law.
 PRE'-AM-BLE, *v. t.* To preface or introduce with previous remarks.
 PRE-AM-BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Going before.
 PRE-AUD'-I-ENCE, *n.* Right of prior hearing.
 PREB'-END, *n.* The stipend from the estate of a cathedral.
 PREB'-END-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a prebend.
 PREB'-END-A-RY, *n.* The stipendiary of a cathedral.
 PRE-CA'-RI-IOUS, *a.* Uncertain; doubtful; depending on the will of another; held by courtesy; depending on unforeseen causes.
 PRE-CA'-RI-IOUS-LY, *ad.* Uncertainly; dependently.

PRE-CA'RI-IOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being precarious.

PRE-CA-TIVE, } *a.* [L. *precor.*] Suppliant; be-
 PRE-CA-TO-RY, } seething.

PRE-CAU'TION, *n.* Previous care, or measure.

PRE-CAU'TION, *v. t.* To warn beforehand, for preventing mischief or securing good.

PRE-CAU'TION-A-RY, *a.* Consisting of previous caution.

PRE-CAU'TIOUS, *a.* Taking preventive measures.

PRE-CEDE', *v. t.* To go before; to be before in rank.

PRE-CED'-ED, *pp.* Being gone before.

PRE-CE'-DENCE, } *n.* A going before; priority of
 PRE-CE'-DEN-CY, } time; superior rank; im-
 portance or influence.

PRE-CE'-DENT, *a.* Going before; anterior; antecedent.

PREC'-E-DENT, *n.* Something done, or said, that serves as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind.

PREC'-E-DENT-ED, *a.* Authorized by an example.

PRE-CE'-DENT-LY, *ad.* In time anterior.

PRE-CED'-ING, *ppr.* Going before in time, rank, or importance.

PRE-CEN'-TOR, *n.* One who leads a choir.

PRE-CEPT, *n.* [Fr. *precepte*; L. *preceptum.*] A command; order; mandate in writing.

PRE-CEPT'-IVE, *a.* Giving precepts; directing in moral conduct; didactic.

PRE-CEPT'-OR, *n.* A teacher; instructor; tutor.

PRE-CEPT'-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor.

PRE-CEPT'-TO-RY, *a.* Giving precepts.

PRE-CEPT'-RESS, *n.* A female teacher.

PRE-CES'-SION, *n.* A going before; motion of the equinox to the westward.

PRE-CINCT, *n.* A boundary; limit; division; the whole territory comprehended within the limits of authority.

PRE-CIOUS, (presh'-us.) *a.* [Fr. *precieux*; L. *pretiosus.*] Of great price; costly; of great value; much esteemed; *precious metals*, gold and silver.

PRE-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* To a great price.

PRE-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Great value or worth.

PRE-C'-I-PE, (pres'-i-py.) *n.* A writ giving a command.

PRE-C'-I-PICE, *n.* A steep descent of land or rock.

PRE-CIP'-I-ENT, *a.* Directing; commanding.

PRE-CIP'-IT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be cast to the bottom.

PRE-CIP'-I-TANCE, } *n.* Great or rash haste;
 PRE-CIP'-I-TAN-CY, } hurry.

PRE-CIP'-I-TANT, *a.* Rashly hasty; rushing headlong.

PRE-CIP'-I-TANT, *n.* That which throws to the bottom.

PRE-CIP'-I-TANT-LY, *ad.* With great haste.

PRE-CIP'-I-TATE, *n.* A substance thrown down from a chemical solution to the bottom of a vessel.

PRE-CIP'-I-TATE, *v. t.* To throw headlong; to hasten; to hurry blindly or rashly; to throw to the bottom of a vessel.

PRE-CIP'-I-TATE, *a.* Very hasty; rash; headlong; adopted without deliberation.

PRE-CIP'-I-TATE-LY, *ad.* In blind rash haste.

PRE-CIP'-I-TA'-TION, *n.* Rash haste; a casting down; operation of throwing to the bottom of a vessel any substance held in solution by its menstruum.

PRE-CIP'-I-TA-TOR, *n.* One that urges on with vehemence or rashness.

PRE-CIP'-I-TOUS, *a.* Very steep; headlong; hasty.

PRE-CIP'-I-TOUS-LY, *ad.* With steep descent.

PRE-CIP'-I-TOUS-NESS, *n.* Steepness of descent.

PRE-CISE', *a.* Exact; strict; stiff; formal.

PRE-CISE'-LY, *ad.* Exactly; accurately; nicely.

PRE-CISE'-NESS, *n.* Exactness; rigid nicety.

PRE-CI'-SIAN, (pre-sizh'-un.) *n.* One that limits or restrains.

PRE-CIS'-ION, *n.* Exactness; accuracy; exact limitation.

PRE-CI'-SIVE, *a.* Exactly limiting.

PRE-CLUDE', *v. t.* [L. *precludo.*] To prevent from entering; to hinder; to prevent from taking place.

PRE-CLU'-SION, *n.* Act of shutting out; hinderance.

PRE-ELU'-SIVE, *a.* Preventing beforehand.

PRE-ELU'-SIVE-LY, *ad.* By preclusion.

PRE-EO'-CI-OUS, *a.* Ripe before the proper time; premature.

PRE-EO'-CI-OUS-LY, *ad.* With premature ripeness, or forwardness.

PRE-EOC'-I-TY, } *n.* Premature growth and
 PRE-EO'-CI-OUS-NESS, } ripeness.

PRE-COG-NI'-TION, *n.* Previous knowledge.

PRE-COM-POSE', *v. t.* To compose beforehand.

PRE-COM-POS'-ED, *pp.* Previously composed.

PRE-CON-CEIT', *n.* Opinion formed beforehand.

PRE-CON-CEIVE', *v. t.* To conceive or think beforehand; to form a previous notion or idea.

PRE-CON-CEIV'-ED, *pp.* Previously formed.

PRE-CON-CEP'-TION, *n.* Conception or opinion previously formed.

PRE-CON-CERT', *v. t.* To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.

PRE-CON-SIGN', *v. t.* To consign beforehand.

PRE-CON-STI-TUTE, *v. t.* To establish beforehand.

PRE-CON-TRACT, *n.* A prior covenant or bargain.

PRE-CON-TRACT', *v. t.* To contract beforehand.

PRE-CURS'-OR, *n.* A forerunner; a harbinger; he or that which precedes an event and indicates its approach.

PRE-CURS'-OR-Y, *a.* Preceding, as a harbinger; indicating something to follow.

PRE-DA'-CEOUS, *a.* Living by plunder.

PRE-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to prey; practicing plunder.

PRED'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Pillaging; plundering; characterized by plundering.

PRE-DE-CEASE', *v. i.* To die before.

PRED-E-CES'-SOR, *n.* One who has preceded another in the same office.

PRE-DE-SIGN', *v. t.* To design previously.

PRE-DE-SIGN'-ED, *pp.* Previously purposed.

PRE-DES-TI-NA'-RI-AN, *n.* One who believes the doctrine of predestination.

PRE-DES'-TIN-ATE, *a.* Predestinated; foreordained.

PRE-DES'-TIN-ATE, } *v. t.* To predetermine or
 PRE-DES'-TINE, } foreordain, by an un-
 changeable purpose.

PRE-DES-TI-NA'-TION, *n.* The act of foreordaining events; preordination; the unchangeable purpose of God; it is used particularly to denote the preordination of men to everlasting happiness or misery.

PRE-DES'-TIN-A-TOR, *n.* One who foreordains.

PRE-DE-TERM'-IN-ATE, *a.* Determined beforehand.

PRE-DE-TERM-IN-A'-TION, *n.* Previous determination.

PRE-DE-TERM'-INE, *v. t.* To determine beforehand; to settle in purpose or counsel.

PRE-DE-TERM'-IN-ED, *pp.* Determined beforehand.

PRE-DI-AL, *a.* Belonging to land or farms; real estate.

PRED-I-CA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being predicable.

PRED'-I-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be affirmed of something; that may be attributed to.

PRED'-I-CA-BLE, *n.* One of the five things which

can be affirmed of any thing; as *genus, species, difference, proportion and accident.*
 PRE-DIC'-A-MENT, *n.* Class; state; condition.
 PRED'-I-CATE, *n.* That which, in a proposition, is affirmed or denied of a subject.
 PRED'-I-CATE, *a.* Predicated.
 PRED'-I-CATE, *v. t. or i.* To affirm; to declare.
 PRED'-I-CA'-TION, *n.* An affirmation.
 PRED'-ICT', *v. t.* [*L. predictus.*] To foretell; to prophesy.
 PRED'-IC'-TION, *n.* A foretelling; prophecy.
 PRED'-ICT'-IVE, *a.* Foretelling; prophetic.
 PRED'-ICT'-OR, *n.* One who foretells or prophesies.
 PRED'-DI-LEC'-TION, *n.* Previous liking; a prepossession of mind in favor of something.
 PRED'-DIS-PÓSE', *v. t.* To incline beforehand.
 PRED'-DIS-PÓSE'-ED, *pp.* Previously inclined.
 PRED'-DIS-PÓSE'-ING, *ppr.* Inclining beforehand; *a.* tending or able to make liable.
 PRED'-DIS-PO-SI'-TION, *n.* Previous propensity or adaptation to any change, impression or purpose.
 PRED'-DOM'-IN-ANCE, } *n.* Prevalence over others;
 PRED'-DOM'-IN-AN-CY, } superiority in strength, power, influence, or authority; ascendancy.
 PRED'-DOM'-IN-ANT, *a.* Prevalent; overruling.
 PRED'-DOM'-I-NANT-LY, *ad.* With strength superior.
 PRED'-DOM'-IN-ÁTE, *v. i.* To prevail; to be superior in strength, influence, or authority.
 PRED'-DOOM'-ED, *a.* Antecedently doomed.
 PRED'-E-LECT', *v. t.* To choose beforehand.
 PRED'-E-LEC'-TION, *n.* Choice by previous determination.
 PRED'-EM'-I-NENCE, *n.* Superiority; precedence; priority of place; superiority of excellence or influence.
 PRED'-EM'-I-NENT, *a.* Excellent above others; surpassing others in evil practices.
 PRED'-EM'-I-NENT-LY, *ad.* In a superior degree; in a bad sense, as *pre-eminently* guilty.
 PRED'-EMP'-TION, *n.* The right of buying beforehand.
 PREEN, *n.* A forked instrument used by clothiers.
 PREEN, *v. t.* To clean, compose, and adjust the feathers, as fowls.
 PRE-EN-GÁGE', *v. t.* To engage beforehand, or by previous contract.
 PRE-EN-GÁGE'-ED, *pp.* Previously engaged.
 PRE-EN-GÁGE'-MENT, *n.* A prior obligation.
 PRE-ES-TAB'-LISH, *v. t.* To settle beforehand.
 PRE-ES-TAB'-LISH-ED, *pp.* Previously settled.
 PRE-ES-TAB'-LISH-MENT, *n.* Prior settlement.
 PRE-EX-AM'-INE, *v. t.* To examine beforehand.
 PRE-EX-IST', *v. i.* To exist beforehand, or before something else.
 PRE-EX-IST'-ENCE, *n.* Previous existence; existence of the soul before its union with the body.
 PRE-EX-IST'-ENT, *a.* Existing in time previous; preceding in existence.
 PRE-EX-IST'-ING, *ppr.* Previously existing.
 PREF'-ACE, *n.* Preliminary discourse in a book; a proem; an introduction, or series of preliminary remarks.
 PREF'-ACE, *v. i.* To introduce by remarks.
 PREF'-ACE, *v. t.* To say something introductory; to introduce by preliminary remarks.
 PREF'-A-CED, *pp.* Introduced by remarks.
 PREF'-A-CER, *n.* One who writes or makes a preface.
 PREF'-A-CING, *ppr.* Introducing by observations.
 PREF'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Introductory to a book, essay, or discourse; pertaining to a preface.
 PRE'-FECT, *n.* A governor or commander.
 PRE'-FECT-SHIP, } *n.* The office or jurisdiction of
 PRE'-FECT-URE, } a prefect.
 PRE-FER', *v. t.* To esteem above others; to advance to an office; to offer; to present.

PREF'-ER-A-BLE, *a.* Eligible before another; of better quality; more excellent.
 PREF'-ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being preferable.
 PREF'-ER-A-BLY, *ad.* In or by preference.
 PREF'-ER-ENCE, *n.* Estimation above another; choice of one thing rather than another.
 PREF'-ER-MENT, *n.* Advancement to a higher office, dignity, or station.
 PREF'-ER'-RED, *pp.* Advanced; presented; regarded above others.
 PREF'-ER-RING, *ppr.* Regarding above others; advancing to a higher station; presenting.
 PREF'-IG-UR-A'-TION, *n.* Antecedent representation by similitude.
 PREF'-IG-UR-A-TIVE, *n.* Showing by previous types and similitudes.
 PREF'-IG'-URE, *v. t.* To show by a figure beforehand.
 PREF'-IG'-UR-ED, *pp.* Shown by antecedent types.
 PREF'-IG'-UR-ING, *ppr.* Showing previously by types.
 PREF'-IX', *v. t.* [*L. prefigo.*] To place before or at the beginning of any thing; to settle; to establish.
 PREF'-IX, *n.* A letter or word put to the beginning of another, usually to vary its signification.
 PREF'-IX'-ED, *pp.* Set before; settled previously.
 PREF'-IX'-ING, *ppr.* Putting at the beginning.
 PREF'-IX'-ION, *n.* The act of prefixing.
 PREF'-LO-RÁ'-TION, *n.* In botany, the manner in which the floral envelopes are arranged in a flower before they expand.
 PREF'-FORM', *v. t.* To form beforehand.
 PREF'-FORM'-A-TIVE, *n.* A formative letter at the beginning of a word.
 PREG'-NÁN-CY, *n.* A state of being with young; fertility; inventive power.
 PREG'-NANT, *a.* [*L. pręgnans.*] Being with young; fertile; full of consequence.
 PREG'-NANT-LY, *ad.* Fruitfully; fully.
 PRE-GUST-A'-TION, *n.* Act of tasting before another.
 PRE-HEN'-SILE, *a.* Grasping; adapted to seize or grasp, as the tail of a monkey.
 PRE-HEN'-SION, *n.* A taking hold; a grasping.
 PRE-IN-STRU'-CT', *v. t.* To instruct beforehand.
 PRE-IN-TI-MÁ'-TION, *n.* Previous suggestion.
 PRE-JUDGE', (pre-judg',) *v. t.* [*Fr. prejurer.*] To judge in a cause before it is heard, or before the facts are fully known; hence, to condemn unheard; to judge beforehand.
 PRE-JUDGE'-ED, *pp.* Judged beforehand.
 PRE-JUDGE'-ING, *ppr.* Judging without a hearing.
 PRE-JUDGE'-MENT, *n.* Judgment in a case without a hearing or full examination.
 PRE-JÚ'-DI-CATE, *a.* Formed before examination
 PRE-JÚ'-DI-CATE, *v. t.* To judge before evidence given.
 PRE-JU-DI-CA'-TION, *n.* A judging beforehand
 PRE-JÚ'-DI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Forming an opinion with out due examination.
 PREJ'-U-DICE, *n.* Prejudgment; premature opinion; bent or bias; injury; damage; hurt.
 PREJ'-U-DICE, *v. t.* To bias the mind unfavorably; to obstruct or injure by prejudices; to damage; to impair.
 PREJ'-U-DIC-ED, *pp.* Unduly prepossessed; biased.
 PREJ'-U-DI'-CIAL, *a.* Injurious; hurtful.
 PREL'-A-CY, or PRE'-LA-CY, *n.* Office of a prelate; episcopacy.
 PREL'-ÁTE, or PRE'-LATE, *n.* An archbishop, bishop, or patriarch.
 PREL'-ÁTE-SHIP, or PRE'-LATE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a prelate.
 PRE-LAT'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to prelates or
 PRE-LAT'-IC-AL, } prelacy.
 PRE-LAT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In reference to prelates.
 PREL'-ÁTE-ISM, or PRE'-LATE-ISM, *n.* Prelacy; episcopacy.

PREL'-AT-IST, or PRE'-LA-TIST, *n.* An advocate for prelacy.
 PRE-LECT', *v. t.* To read a lecture or discourse.
 PRE-LEC'-TION, *n.* A discourse read in public, or to a select company.
 PRE-LECT'-OR, *n.* A reader of lectures; a lecturer.
 PRE-LI-BA'-TION, *n.* A foretaste; a tasting beforehand, or by anticipation.
 PRE-LIM'-IN-ARY, *a.* Previous; introductory; that precedes the main discourse or business.
 PRE-LIM'-IN-ARY, *n.* A first step; a condition; something preparatory.
 PRE'-LÛDE, *n.* Something introductory; forerunner; a short flight of music, played by a musician before he begins the piece to be played.
 PRE-LÛDE', *v. t.* To introduce with a previous performance; to play before.
 PRE-LÛDE', *v. i.* To serve as an introduction to.
 PRE-LÛ'-DI-OUS, } *a.* Previous; serving to intro-
 PRE-LÛ'-SIVE, } duce; introductory.
 PRE-LÛ'-SO-RY, } *a.* Previous; introductory.
 PRE-MA-TÛRE', *a.* Ripe too soon; too early; happening, performed or adopted before the proper time.
 PRE-MA-TÛRE'-LY, *ad.* Before the proper time.
 PRE-MA-TÛRE'-NESS, } *n.* Too early ripeness;
 PRE-MA-TÛ'-RI-TY, } unseasonable earliness; too great haste.
 PRE-MED-I-TATE, *v. t. or i.* To meditate or intend beforehand; to design previously.
 PRE-MED-I-TAT'-ED, *pp.* Previously designed.
 PRE-MED-I-TA'-TION, *n.* Previous deliberation.
 PREM'-IER, (prem'-yer.) *a.* First; chief.
 PREM'-IER, *n.* The first minister of state.
 PREM'-IER-SHIP, *n.* The office of first minister.
 PREM'-ISE, (prem'-is,) *n.* A first or antecedent proposition.
 PRE-MISE', *v. t. or i.* To lay down propositions or premises on which rest the subsequent reasonings; to use or apply previously.
 PRE-MIS'-ED, *pp.* Previously spoken or laid down.
 PREM'-IS-ES, *n. plu.* Propositions admitted or supposed, from which to draw inferences; things previously mentioned or described.
 PRE'-MI-UM, *n.* Reward; prize; advance; bounty.
 PRE-MON'-ISH, *v. t.* To warn beforehand.
 PRE-MON'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Previously warned.
 PRE-MO-NI'-TION, *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information.
 PRE-MON'-I-TO-RY, *a.* Giving previous notice.
 PRE-MORSE', *a.* Blunt, as if bitten off.
 PRE-MO'-TION, *n.* Previous excitement to action.
 PRE-NO'-MEN, *n.* Among the Romans, a name prefixed to the family name.
 PRE-NOM-IN-ATE, *v. t.* To forename.
 PRE-NO'-TION, *n.* Previous notion; foreknowledge; a notice or notion which precedes something else in time.
 PRE-OB-TAIN', *v. t.* To obtain beforehand.
 PRE-OC'-CU-PAN-CY, *n.* Previous possession; the act or right of taking possession before another.
 PRE-OC'-CU-PATE, *v. t.* To take previous possession; to anticipate.
 PRE-OC-CU-PÄ'-TION, *n.* Previous possession; anticipation of objections.
 PRE-OE'-CU-PI-ED, *pp.* Occupied before.
 PRE-OE'-CU-PÛ', *v. t.* To take possession first or before another.
 PRE-OC'-CU-PÛ'-ING, *ppr.* Taking before.
 PRE-O-PIN'-ION, *n.* Opinion previously formed.
 PRE-OP'-TION, *n.* The right of first choice.
 PRE-OR-DÄIN', *v. t.* To appoint beforehand.
 PRE-OR-DÄIN'-ED, *pp.* Antecedently ordained; or determined.
 PRE-OR-DI-NANCE, *n.* Antecedent decree.
 PRE-OR-DI-NÄ'-TION, *n.* Act of foreordaining; previous ordination.

PREP-A-RA'-TION, *n.* A making ready; act of fitting for a purpose; that which is prepared.
 PRE-PAR'-A-TIVE, *a.* Tending or adapted to prepare.
 PRE-PAR'-A-TIVE, *n.* That which prepares, or paves the way; preparation.
 PRE-PAR'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Previously necessary; qualifying or useful; that which is prepared.
 PRE-PÄRE', *v. t.* To make fit; to qualify; to provide.
 PRE-PÄRE', *v. i.* To make all things ready.
 PRE-PÄR'-ED, *pp.* Made ready; fitted; qualified.
 PRE-PÄR'-ED-LY, *ad.* With due preparation.
 PRE-PÄR'-ED-NESS, *n.* State of preparation.
 PRE-PÄR'-ER, *n.* One who makes ready; that which fits or makes suitable.
 PRE-PÄR'-ING, *ppr.* Making ready; adapting.
 PRE-PENSE', *a.* Preconceived; premeditated.
 PRE-POL'-LEN-CY, *n.* Superiority of power.
 PRE-PON'-DER-ANCE, *n.* Superiority of weight or power.
 PRE-PON'-DER-ANT, *a.* Outweighing.
 PRE-PON'-DER-ÄTE, *v. t. or i.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight, or influence.
 PRE-PON'-DER-A-TED, *pp.* Exceeded in weight.
 PRE-PON-DER-Ä'-TION, *n.* Act of outweighing.
 PREP-O-SI'-TION, *n.* A word that is put before another, to express relation, quality, action, &c.
 PREP-O-SI'-TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a preceding position.
 PRE-POS'-I-TIVE, *a.* Put before; *n.* that which is placed before.
 PRE-POS'-I-TOR, *n.* A scholar who inspects others.
 PRE-POS-SESS', *v. t.* To preoccupy; to preoccupy the mind or heart so as to preclude other things.
 PRE-POS-SESS'-ED, *pp.* Preoccupied; biased; inclined previously to favor or disfavor.
 PRE-POS-SESS'-ING, *ppr.* Preoccupying; *a.* tending or adapted to invite favor.
 PRE-POS-SES'-SION, *n.* Preoccupation; preconceived opinion; effect of previous impressions on the mind or heart.
 PRE-POS'-TER-OUS, *a.* Absurd; perverted; contrary to nature or reason; wrong.
 PRE-POS'-TER-OUS-LY, *ad.* Absurdly; foolishly.
 PRE-POS'-TER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Wrong method; absurdity.
 PRE-RE-MOTE', *a.* More remote in prior time.
 PRE-RE-QUIRE', *v. t.* To demand previously.
 PRE-REQ'-UI-SITE, *a.* Previously necessary; required for something subsequent.
 PRE-REQ'-UI-SITE, *n.* Something previously necessary, or necessary to the end proposed.
 PRE-RE-SOLVE', *v. t.* To resolve beforehand.
 PRE-RE-SOLV'-ED, *pp.* Previously resolved; determined beforehand.
 PRE-ROG'-A-TIVE, *n.* A peculiar privilege or right.
 PRE'-SÄGE, or PRES'-ÄGE, *n.* Something that foreshows an event; a prognostic.
 PRE-SÄGE', *v. t.* To foreshow, or foretell; to indicate by some present fact what is to follow.
 PRE-SÄG'-ED, *pp.* Foreshown; foretold.
 PRE-SÄGE'-FUL, *a.* Containing presages.
 PRE-SÄGE'-MENT, *n.* A foreboding; prediction.
 PRE-SÄGE'-R, *n.* A foreteller; a foreshower.
 PRES'-BY-TER, *n.* [Gr. πρεσβυτερος.] 1. In the primitive Christian church, an elder; one advanced in age, who had authority in the church. 2. A priest; one who has the pastoral charge of a church or parish. 3. A presbyterian.
 PRES-BY-TE'-RI-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to, or con-
 PRES-BY-TE'-RI-AN, } sisting of presbyters.
 PRES-BY-TE'-RI-AN, *n.* One that belongs to the Presbyterian church; one that maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters.
 PRES-BY-TE'-RI-AN-ISM, *n.* System of faith and government of Presbyterians.

PRES'-BY-TER-Y, *n.* A body of elders. *In ecclesiastical government*, a judicatory consisting of all the pastors within a certain district, and a layman from each parish.

PRE'-SCIENCE, *n.* Foreknowledge, or knowledge of events before they take place.

PRE'-SCIENT, *a.* Foreknowing.

PRE'-SCIOUS, *a.* Foreknowing events.

PRE'-SCRIBE, *v. t. or i.* To order; to direct; to claim by immemorial use; to lay down authoritatively for direction.

PRE'-SCRIB'-ED, *pp.* Ordered; set; directed.

PRE'-SCRIB'-ING, *ppr.* Directing; claiming by use.

PRE'-SCRIPT, *a.* Ordered; set; *n.* a direction.

PRE'-SCRIP'-TION, *n.* Medical direction of remedies; claim by long use.

PRE'-SCRIP'-TIVE, *a.* Consisting in long usage.

PRE'-SENCE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. presentia*.] The existence of a person in a certain place; state of being in view; sight; port; mein.

PRES'-ENCE-CHAM'-BER, } *n.* The room in
PRES'-ENCE-ROOM, } which a great person receives company.

PRES'-ENT, *a.* Near; in company; being now; ready at hand; favorably attentive; not absent minded.

PRES'-ENT, *n.* A gift; a donative.

PRE'-SENT, *v. t.* To give; to prefer; to exhibit; to offer.

PRE'-SENT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be presented.

PRE'-SENT'-A'-NE-OUS, *a.* Ready; immediate.

PRE'-SENT'-A'-TION, *n.* The act of presenting; exhibition; the gift of a benefice.

PRE'-SENT'-A'-TIVE, *a.* That has the right of presenting a clerk.

PRES'-ENT-EE, *n.* One presented to a benefice.

PRE'-SENT'-ER, *n.* One who presents or offers.

PRE'-SEN'-TI-MENT, *n.* Previous conception, sentiment, or apprehension.

PRES'-ENT-LY, *ad.* Shortly; soon; immediately.

PRE'-SENT'-MENT, *n.* Act of presenting; appearance to the view; accusation by a grand jury.

PRE'-SERV'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be preserved.

PRES'-ER-VA'-TION, *n.* Act of preserving.

PRE'-SERV'-A-TIVE, *a.* Tending to preserve.

PRE'-SERV'-A-TIVE, *n.* That which preserves or has the power of preserving.

PRE'-SERV'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to preserve.

PRE'-SERVE, (*pre-zerv'*) *v. t.* To keep; to save; to defend; to season with sugar, &c. for preservation.

PRE'-SERVE, *n.* Fruit preserved in sugar or sirup.

PRE'-SERV'-ED, *pp.* Saved from injury or decay.

PRE'-SERV'-ER, *n.* One who preserves.

PRE'-SIDE, *v. i.* To be set over for the exercise of authority; to direct, control, or govern.

PRES'-I-DEN-CY, *n.* Superintendency; office of president.

PRES'-I-DENT, *n.* One at the head of a state or society.

PRES'-I-DEN'-TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a president.

PRES'-I-DENT-SHIP, *n.* The office of president; the term for which a president holds his office.

PRE-SID'-I-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to, or having a
PRE-SID'-I-ARY, } garrison.

PRE-SID'-ING, *ppr.* Directing; exercising superintendence.

PRE-SIG-NI-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of showing beforehand.

PRE-SIG'-NI-FI-ED, *pp.* Signified before.

PRE-SIG'-NI-FY, *v. t.* To signify before hand.

PRESS, *v. i.* To urge or strain in motion; to bear on with force.

PRESS, *v. t.* [Fr. *presser*; It. *pressare*.] To urge with force or weight; to squeeze; to crush; to hurry; to embrace closely; to distress; to urge with importunity.

PRESS, *v. i.* To urge or strain in motion; to approach unseasonably; to push with force

PRESS, *n.* An instrument for pressing; a crowd; act of forcing men into service. *Liberty of the press*, the right of publishing books and papers without restraint.

PRESS'-ED, *pp.* Crowded; squeezed; impressed.

PRESS'-BED, *n.* A bed that may be inclosed.

PRESS'-GANG, *n.* A crew that impress men.

PRESS'-ING, *ppr.* Crowding; urging; constraining; *a.* urgent; distressing.

PRESS'-ING, *n.* The act or operation of applying force to bodies.

PRESS'-ING-LY, *ad.* With great force; urgently.

PRESS'-MAN, *n.* The man who impresses the sheets in printing.

PRESS'-MÓN-EY, *n.* Money paid to a man impressed into public service.

PRESS'-URE, *n.* Weight; force; urgency; impression.

PREST, used for **PRESSED**.

PRES'-TER, *n.* A meteor.

PRES'-TI-GES, *n.* Juggling tricks.

PRES'-TIS'-SI-MO, *in music*, very quick.

PRES'-TO, *ad.* *In music*, quick; lively.

PRE-SUM'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be presumed.

PRE-SUM'-A-BLY, *ad.* By presuming.

PRE-SUME, *v. t.* To suppose to be true without positive proof.

PRE-SUME, *v. i.* To venture without positive permission; to form confident or arrogant opinions, or make arrogant attempts.

PRE-SUM'-ED, *pp.* Supposed; taken for true.

PRE-SUM'-ER, *n.* One who presumes.

PRE-SUM'-ING, *ppr.* Taking as true; supposing; *a.* too confident; arrogant; bold.

PRE-SUM'-PTION, *n.* Supposition grounded on probability; blind confidence; arrogance.

PRE-SUM'-TIVE, *a.* Rashly confident; supposed; grounded on probable evidence.

PRE-SUM'-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By presumption.

PRE-SUM'-TIV'-OUS, *a.* Rashly bold; arrogant; founded on presumption.

PRE-SUM'-TIV'-OUS-LY, *ad.* With rash confidence.

PRE-SUM'-TIV'-OUS-NESS, *n.* Rash confidence; arrogance.

PRE-SUP-POS'-AL, (*pre-sup-pō'-zal*) *n.* Previous supposal.

PRE-SUP-POSE, *v. t.* To suppose as previous.

PRE-SUP-POS'-ED, *pp.* Supposed to be previous.

PRE-SUP-PO-SI'-TION, *n.* Supposition previous.

PRE-TENSE. See **PRETENSE**.

PRE-TEND, *v. t. or i.* To hold out an appearance; to show hypocritically; to exhibit as a cover for something hidden.

PRE-TEND'-ED, *pp.* Feigned; simulated; *a.* ostensible; hypocritical.

PRE-TEND'-ED-LY, *ad.* By false appearance.

PRE-TEND'-ER, *n.* One who lays claim. *In English history*, the heir of the royal family of Stuart, who claims the crown of Great Britain, but who is excluded by law.

PRE-TEND'-ING, *ppr.* Holding out a false show; feigning.

PRE-TENSE, *n.* A show of what is not real. [This is preferable to the common spelling *pretence*, because the derivatives have *s* and not *c*.]

PRE-TEN'-SION, *n.* [It. *pretensione*; Fr. *pretention*.] Claim, true or false; pretense.

PRE'-TER, as a prefix, denotes *past*, or *beyond*.

PRE'-TER-IM-PER'-FECT, *n.* Designating time not perfectly past.

PRE'-TER-IT, *a.* Past, or perfectly past; applied to the tense in grammar which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished, often that which is just completed without specification of time.

PRE-TER-I'-TION, *n.* Act of passing; a figure in rhetoric.
 PRE-TER-LAPS'-ED, *a.* Past; gone by.
 PRE-TER-MIS'-SION, *n.* A passing by; omission.
 PRE-TER-MIT', *v. t.* To pass by; to omit.
 PRE-TER-NAT'-U-RAL, *a.* Beyond what is natural; different from what is natural; irregular.
 PRE-TER-NAT'-U-RAL-LY, *ad.* So as to be beyond what is natural.
 PRE-TER-PER'-FECT, *a.* More than perfect or finished.
 PRE-TER-PLU-PER'-FECT, *a.* Beyond; more than finished; past before another event.
 PRE-TEXT', or PRE'-TEXT, *n.* A pretense; excuse; mere show; ostensible reason assigned or assumed as a cover for the real reason.
 PRE-TOR, *n.* A Roman judge; a magistrate.
 PRE-TÓ'-RI-AL, } *a.* Belonging to a pretor; judi-
 PRE-TÓ'-RI-AN, } cial.
 PRE-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a pretor.
 PRET'-TI-LY, *ad.* Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly.
 PRET'-TI-NESS, (prit'-ti-ness,) *n.* Neatness; or beauty without dignity.
 PRET'-TY, (prit'-ty,) *a.* Neat; handsome; fine.
 PRET'-TY, *ad.* In a small degree.
 PRE-TYP'-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Antecedently represented.
 PRE-TYP'-I-FY', *v. t.* To show before in a figure; to exhibit previously in a type.
 PRE-TYP'-I-FY'-ING, *ppr.* Prefiguring.
 PRE-VAIL', *v. i.* To overcome; to be prevalent; to have effect, power, or influence.
 PRE-VAIL'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of PREVAIL.
 PRE-VAIL'-ING, *ppr.* Gaining advantage, or success; *a.* prevalent; predominant; most general.
 PRE-VAIL'-ING-LY, *ad.* So as to prevail or have success.
 PREV'-A-LENCE, *n.* Superiority; predominance.
 PREV'-A-LENT, *a.* Predominant; powerful; most general; extensively existing.
 PREV'-A-LENT-LY, *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly.
 PRE-VAR'-I-CATE, *v. i.* To shuffle; to cavil; to quibble.
 PRE-VAR'-I-CÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of quibbling.
 PRE-VAR'-I-CÁ-TING, *ppr.* Quibbling to evade the truth.
 PRE-VAR'-I-CÁ-TOR, *n.* One who quibbles.
 PRE-VEN'-IENT, *a.* Going before; preventive.
 PRE-VENT', *v. t.* [*L. prævénio.*] To hinder; to stop; to anticipate.
 PRE-VENT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be prevented.
 PRE-VENT'-ER, *n.* One who prevents.
 PRE-VENT'-TION, *n.* Hinderance; stop; anticipation.
 PRE-VENT'-TION-AL, *a.* Tending to prevent.
 PRE-VENT'-IVE, *a.* Hindering; that guards against.
 PRE-VENT'-IVE, *n.* That which prevents; that which intercepts the approach of.
 PRE-VENT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* By prevention.
 PRE-VI-IOUS, *a.* Going before in time; antecedent.
 PRE-VI-IOUS-LY, *ad.* Before; antecedently.
 PRE-VI-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Antecedence; priority.
 PRE-VIS'-ION, *n.* Foresight; foreknowledge.
 PRE-WARN', *v. t.* To warn beforehand.
 PREY, *n.* [*L. præda*; *it. preda.*] Spoil; booty; something seized; ravine.
 PREY, *v. i.* To feed by violence; to corrode; to plunder.
 PREY'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of PREY.
 PREY'-ER, *n.* A plunderer; a devourer.
 PREY'-ING, *ppr.* Plundering; corroding.
 PRICE, *n.* [*Fr. prix*; *Sp. precio*; *L. pretium.*] Value set or demanded; sum taken for what is sold; current value; estimation; reward.
 PRICE-CUR'-RENT, *n.* A paper or table of the current prices of merchandise, stocks, specie, bills of exchange.

PRICE'-LESS, *a.* Invaluable; also having no value.
 PRI'-CING, *n.* Setting a price on; valuing.
 PRICK, *v. t. or i.* To pierce; to spur; to pain; to mark; to become acid.
 PRICK, *n.* A puncture; sharp point.
 PRICK'-ED, *pp.* Pierced; goaded; stung.
 PRICK'-ER, *n.* A sharp instrument.
 PRICK'-ET, *n.* A buck in his second year.
 PRICK'-ING, *ppr.* Goadng; stinging.
 PRICK'-ING, *n.* Sensation of stinging; pain.
 PRICK'-LE, *n.* Sharp point, growing from the bark of a plant.
 PRICK'-LI-NESS, *n.* State of having many prickles.
 PRICK'-LY, *a.* Full of prickles, or sharp points.
 PRIDE, *n.* [*A. S. pryde.*] Inordinate self-esteem; that in which one glories; generous elation of heart; loftiness; beauty displayed; ostentation.
 PRIDE, *v. t.* To be proud of; to boast.
 PRIDE'-FUL, *a.* Full of pride.
 PRID'-ING, *ppr.* Indulging self-esteem; valuing.
 PRI'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of PRY.
 PRI'-ER, *n.* One who searches narrowly.
 PRIEST, *n.* [*A. S. preost*; *Fr. prêtre*; *D. and G. priester.*] A man who officiates in sacred offices; one who is set apart or consecrated to the ministry of the gospel; a presbyter.
 PRIEST'-CRAFT, *n.* Pious fraud or stratagem; fraud or imposition in religious concerns.
 PRIEST'-ESS, *n.* A female priest.
 PRIEST'-HOOD, *n.* The office of a priest; order of priests.
 PRIEST'-LI-NESS, *n.* Appearance and manners of a priest.
 PRIEST'-LY, *a.* Like a priest; sacerdotal.
 PRIEST'-RID-DEN, *a.* Managed or governed by priests.
 PRIG, *n.* A conceited fellow; a thief.
 PRIG, *v. t.* To fish; to steal.
 PRIG'-GISH, *a.* Pert; conceited; saucy; affected.
 PRIM, *a.* Formal; precise; affectedly nice.
 PRIM, *v. t.* To deck with great nicety.
 PRI'-MA-CY, *n.* The dignity of an archbishop.
 PRI'-MA DON'-NA, *n.* [*It.*] The first female singer in an opera.
 PRI'-MA FA'-CIE, [*L.*] At first view.
 PRI'-MAGE, *n.* A small duty, payable to the master and mariners of a ship.
 PRI'-MA-RI-LY, *ad.* Originally; at first; in the first intention.
 PRI'-MA-RY, *a.* First in order of time; original; first in dignity; elemental.
 PRI'-MATE, *n.* An archbishop; the chief ecclesiastic in the church.
 PRI'-MATE-SHIP, *n.* Office of an archbishop.
 PRI'-MA-TIAL, } *a.* Pertaining to a primate.
 PRI'-MAT'-IC-AL, }
 PRIME, *a.* [*L. primus.*] First in order of time, rank, dignity or excellence; early; blooming.
 PRIME, *n.* The dawn of the day; best part; spring.
 PRIME, *v. t.* To put powder in the pan; to lay the first color in painting.
 PRIM'-ED, *pp.* Having powder in the pan; having the first color in painting.
 PRIME'-LY, *ad.* At first; originally.
 PRIME'-NESS, *n.* Precedence; excellence.
 PRIM'-ER, *n.* The first book for children.
 PRI'-ME'-RO, *n.* A game at cards.
 PRI-ME'-VAL, } *a.* Original; primitive.
 PRI-ME'-VOUS, }
 PRI-MI-GE'-NI-AL, *a.* First born; original.
 PRI-MIG'-E-NOUS, *a.* First formed or generated.
 PRIM'-ING, *n.* Powder in the pan; first color laid.
 PRIM'-ING-WIRE, *n.* A wire to examine the priming.

PRI-MI'-TIAL, *a.* Being of the first production.
 PRIM'-I-TIVE, *a.* First; original; radical.
 PRIM'-I-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Originally; primarily.
 PRIM'-I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being original.
 PRIM'-NESS, *n.* Preciseness; affected formality.
 PRI-MO-GE'-NI-AL, *a.* First born; original.
 PRI-MO-GEN'-I-TOR, *n.* The first father.
 PRI-MO-GEN'-I-TURE, *n.* First birth; seniority by birth.
 PRI-MOR'-DI-AL, *a.* First in order; original.
 PRI'-MUM MOB'-I-LE, [L.] First cause of motion.
 PRI'-MUS IN'-TER PA'-RES, [L.] Chief among equals.
 PRIM'-ROSE, *n.* A plant and a flower.
 PRINCE, (prins) *n.* [Fr. *prince*; L. *principes*; D. *prins*; G. *prinz*.] A king's son; a sovereign; a ruler.
 PRINCE-DOM, (prins'-dum) *n.* The dignity of a prince.
 PRINCE-LIKE, *a.* Like a prince; becoming a prince.
 PRINCE-LY, *a.* Royal; grand; august; noble.
 PRINCE'S FEATH'-ER, *n.* A plant of the genus *Amaranthus*.
 PRIN'-CESS, *n.* The consort of a prince; a king's daughter.
 PRIN'-CI-PAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *principalis*.] Chief; capital; essential; highest in rank, or respectability.
 PRIN'-CI-PAL, *n.* A chief man; a capital sum; one primarily engaged.
 PRIN'-CI-PAL'-I-TY, *n.* A prince's domain.
 PRIN'-CI-PAL-LY, *ad.* Chiefly; above all.
 PRIN'-CIP'-I-A, *n. plu.* [L.] First principles.
 PRIN'-CI-PLE, *n.* Fundamental truth; original cause; motive; opinion; tenet; rule.
 PRIN'-CI-PLE, *v. t.* To instruct in principles; to establish firmly in the mind.
 PRIN'-CI-PLED, *pp.* Established in principles.
 PRINK, *v. t. and i.* To dress for show; to put on airs.
 PRINK'-ED, *pp.* Pranked; dressed for show.
 PRINT, *v. t. and i.* To mark by impression; to stamp.
 PRINT, *n.* A mark made by pressure; the impression made by types in general; a newspaper; *prints*, in the plural, engravings; printed calicoes.
 PRINT'-ER, *n.* One who prints books, pamphlets, or papers; or who impresses letters or figures with copper plates.
 PRINT'-ING, *ppr.* Impressing figures or letters; making marks or indentations.
 PRINT'-ING, *n.* The art or practice of impressing characters or figures; typography.
 PRINT'-ING-INK, *n.* Ink for printing books.
 PRINT'-ING-PÄ-PER, *n.* Paper for books.
 PRINT'-ING-PRESS, *n.* A press for printing books.
 PRINT'-LESS, *a.* Having no mark impressed; that leaves no print or impression.
 PRI'-OR, *a.* Former; going before; antecedent.
 PRI'-OR, *n.* The superior of a convent.
 PRI'-OR-ATE, *n.* Government by a prior.
 PRI'-OR-ESS, *n.* A governess among nuns.
 PRI'-OR'-I-TY, *n.* Antecedence in time; precedence in rank or place.
 PRI'-OR-SHIP, *n.* State or office of a prior.
 PRI'-O-RY, *n.* A convent governed by a prior.
 PRISM, *n.* A solid, whose bases are similar, equal, parallel, plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.
 PRIS-MAT'-IC, *a.* Like, or formed by prisms.
 PRISM'-Y, *a.* Like or pertaining to a prism.
 PRIS'-ON, (priz'-n) *n.* [Sp. *prision*; Arm. *prison*.] A jail; a place of confinement.
 PRIS'-ON, *v. t.* To shut up; to confine; to enchain.

PRIS'-ON-ED, *pp.* Imprisoned; confined; restrained.
 PRIS'-ON-ER, *n.* One under arrest; a captive; one whose liberty is restrained.
 PRIS'-ON-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which prisoners are confined.
 PRIS'-TINE, *a.* Ancient; original; first.
 PRITH'-EE, corruption of *pray thee*.
 PRIV'-A-CY, *n.* Retirement from company; secrecy.
 PRIV'-VATE, *a.* [L. *privatus*; from *privo*, to be-leave.] Peculiar to one's self.
 PRIV'-A-TEER', *n.* A ship of war of a private citizen, commissioned to take prizes.
 PRIV'-A-TEER', *v. i.* To cruise in a privateer.
 PRIV'-VATE-LY, *ad.* In private; clandestinely; in a manner affecting an individual or company.
 PRIV'-VATE-NESS, *n.* Privacy; secrecy; retirement.
 PRIV'-VÄ-TION, *n.* Act of depriving; want.
 PRIV'-A-TIVE, *a.* Causing privation or loss.
 PRIV'-A-TIVE, *n.* A prefix to a word, which gives it a negative signification.
 PRIV'-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By the absence of something.
 PRIV'-ET, *n.* A plant; an evergreen.
 PRIV'-I-LEGE, *n.* Peculiar advantage; a right.
 PRIV'-I-LEGE, *v. t.* To grant a privilege to; to free; to exempt from censure or danger.
 PRIV'-I-LEG-ED, *pp.* Invested with a peculiar right.
 PRIV'-I-LY, *ad.* Secretly; clandestinely; privately.
 PRIV'-I-TY, *n.* Privacy; private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern, often supposed to imply concurrence.
 PRIV'-Y, *a.* Private; privately knowing.
 PRIV'-Y, *n.* A partaker; a house of office.
 PRIV'-Y-COUN'-SEL-OR, *n.* A member of the privy council of the kings of England.
 PRIZE, *n.* A reward; something taken from an enemy.
 PRIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *priser*, from *prix*, price; L. *pretium*.] To value; to esteem; to regard; to raise with a lever.
 PRIZ'-ED, *pp.* Valued; esteemed; rated.
 PRIZ'-ER, *n.* One who values.
 PRIZ'-ING, *ppr.* Valuing; estimating the worth of.
 PRIZE-FIGHT-ER, *n.* One who fights for a prize.
 PRO, a prefix, signifies *before*, or *forth*.
 PRO OR CON; [L.] For or against.
 PRO'-Ä, *n.* A vessel used in the south seas.
 PROB'-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* An appearance of truth.
 PROB'-A-BLE, *a.* Likely to be, or to be true.
 PROB'-A-BLY, *ad.* In all likelihood.
 PROB'-BÄTE, *n.* The *probate* of a will is the proving its validity to the proper officer, with the witnesses, its registry, and such other proceedings as the law prescribes.
 PRO-BA'-TION, *n.* A proof; trial; evidence; any proceeding designed to ascertain truth; moral trial; the trial of a clergyman's qualifications as a minister, preparatory to his settlement.
 PRO-BA'-TION-A-RY, *a.* Serving for trial.
 PRO-BA'-TION-ER, *n.* One who is upon trial.
 PROB'-BA-TIVE, *a.* Serving for trial or proof.
 PROB'-BA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving for proof, or relating to it.
 PRO-BA'-TUM EST, [L.] It is proved.
 PROBE, *n.* A surgeon's instrument.
 PROBE, *v. t.* To try with a probe; to search to the bottom; to examine thoroughly into causes and circumstances.
 PROB'-ED, *pp.* Examined with a probe.
 PROB'-I-TY, *n.* Honesty; sincerity; veracity.
 PROB'-LEM, *n.* A question proposed for solution.
 PROB'-LEM-AT'-IC, } *a.* Questionable; uncer-
 PROB'-LEM-AT'-IC-AL, } tain.
 PROB'-LEM-AT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Doubtfully.

PRO BO'-NO PUB'-LI-CO, [L.] For the public good.

PRO-BOS'-CIS, *n.* The snout or trunk of an elephant, &c.

PRO-CE'-DURE, *n.* Act of proceeding; process.

PRO-CEED', *v. i.* To go forward; to prosecute; to issue.

PRO-CEED'-ING, *ppr.* Going on; issuing.

PRO-CEED'-ING, *n.* A transaction; legal process.

PRO-CEEDS', or **PRO'-CEEDS**, *n. plu.* Issue; rents; produce of sales.

PRO-CER'-I-TY, *n.* Tallness; height of stature.

PRO-CES', *n.* A proceeding; method; operation.

PRO-CES'-SION, *n.* A solemn train of persons; a proceeding.

PRO-CES'-SION-AL, } *a.* Consisting in process.

PRO-CES'-SION-A-RY, } *n.* sion.

PRO'-CHEIN, (pro'-shen,) [Fr.] Next; nearest of kin.

PRO'-CHRO-NISM, *n.* An antedating; error in chronology.

PRO'-CI-DENCE, *n.* A falling down.

PRO-CLAIM', *v. t.* To publish solemnly; to declare with honor; to make public; to denounce.

PRO-CLAIM'-ED, *pp.* Published; announced.

PRO-CLAIM'-ER, *n.* One who proclaims.

PRO-CLAIM'-ING, *ppr.* Publishing abroad.

PRO-LA-MA'-TION, *n.* A publication by authority; official notice given to the public.

PRO-CLIV'-I-TY, *n.* Inclination; tendency; prone-ness.

PRO-CLIV'-VOUS, *a.* Inclined; tending by nature.

PRO-CON'-SUL, *n.* A Roman officer who governed a province.

PRO-CON'-SU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul.

PRO-CON'-SUL-SHIP, *n.* The office of a proconsul.

PRO-CRAS'-TI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *procrastinor.*] To put off from day to day; to defer to a future time.

PRO-CRAS'-TI-NATE, *v. i.* To delay; to be dilatory.

PRO-CRAS-TI-NA'-TION, *n.* Delay; dilatoriness.

PRO-CRAS-TI-NA-TOR, *n.* One who defers or delays the performance of any thing to a future time.

PRO'-CRE-ANT, *a.* Generating; producing.

PRO'-CRE-ATE, *v. t.* To generate and produce.

PRO-CRE-A'-TION, *n.* Act of procreating; generation and production of young.

PRO'-CRE-A-TIVE, *a.* Generative; having the power to beget.

PRO'-CRE-A-TOR, *n.* One who begets; a generator.

PRO-C'-TOR, *n.* An attorney in a spiritual court.

PRO-C'-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a proctor.

PRO-CUM'-BENT, *a.* Lying down; trailing.

PRO-CUR'-A-BLE, *a.* Obtainable.

PRO'-CU-RA-CY, } *n.* Act of procuring; man-

PRO-CU-RA'-TION, } *agement.*

PRO-C'-U-RA-TOR, *n.* One who manages for another.

PRO-CU-RA-TÖ'-RI-AL, *a.* Done by a procurator.

PRO-CU-RA'-TOR-SHIP, *n.* Office of a procurator.

PRO-CU'-RA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to procuration.

PRO-CURE', *v. t.* [Fr. *procurer*; *l. procuro.*] To obtain; to gain; to cause; to bring on.

PRO-CUR'-ED, *pp.* Gained; effected; brought on.

PRO-CURE'-MENT, *n.* Act of obtaining or causing to be effected.

PRO-CUR'-ER, *n.* One who procures.

PRO-CUR'-ESS, *n.* A female who procures.

PRO-CUR'-ING, *ppr.* Obtaining; causing to come; *a.* that causes to come.

PROD-I-GAL, *a.* [Fr. *prodigue*; Sp. and It. *prodigo.*] Profuse; wasteful; given to lavish expenditures.

PROD'-I-GAL, *n.* A spendthrift; one extravagant.

PROD-I-GAL'-I-TY, *n.* Profuseness; waste.

PROD'-I-GAL-LY, *ad.* Profusely; lavishly.

PROD-IG'-IOUS, (pro-dij'-us.) *a.* [Fr. *prodigieux.*] Very great; astonishing; portentous.

PROD-IG'-IOUS-LY, *ad.* Astonishingly; enormously.

PROD'-I-GY, *n.* A surprising thing; a wonder.

PRO-DUCE', *v. t.* To bring forth; to bear; to yield; to extend.

PROD'-UCE, *n.* That which is produced.

PRO-DUC'-ED, *pp.* Brought forth; yielded; extended.

PRO-DUC'-ER, *n.* He or that which produces.

PRO-DU'-CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being produced.

PRO-DUC'-ING, *ppr.* Bearing; yielding.

PROD'-U-ET, *n.* A thing produced; effect; fruit.

In arithmetic, the amount of two or more numbers multiplied.

PRO-DUC'-TION, *n.* Act of producing; that which is produced by nature or art.

PRO-DUC'T'-IVE, *a.* Having power to produce; actually yielding; causing to exist.

PRO-DUC'T'-IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of producing.

PRO'-EM, *n.* A preface; introduction; preliminary observations to a book or writing.

PRO-E'-MI-AL, *a.* Introductory; prefatory.

PROF-A-NÄ'-TION, *n.* A violation of something sacred; the act of treating with abuse or disrespect.

PRO-FÄNE', *a.* [L. *profanus.*] Irreverent to God and to sacred things; secular; impure; heathenish; tending to bring reproach on religion.

PRO-FÄNE', *v. t.* To violate; to pollute; to abuse, or put to a wrong use.

PRO-FAN'-ED, *pp.* Violated; abused; defiled.

PRO-FÄNE'-LY, *ad.* Wickedly; irreverently.

PRO-FAN'-NESS, } *n.* Irreverence of things sa-

PRO-FAN'-I-TY, } *cred*: impiety; use of lan-

guage which implies irreverence toward God.

PRO-FAN'-ER, *n.* A polluter; a violator.

PRO-FAN'-ING, *ppr.* Violating; treating irreverently.

PRO'-FERT, [L.] The producing of a paper in open court.

PRO-FESS', *v. t.* [L. *professus*, *profiteor.*] To declare in strong terms; to make a show of any sentiments; to declare publicly any skill in any art or science, for inviting employment; to declare; to avow.

PRO-FESS'-ED, *pp.* Openly declared; avowed.

PRO-FESS'-ED-LY, *ad.* By avowal; by avowed intention.

PRO-FESS'-ING, *ppr.* Avowing; declaring.

PRO-FES'-SION, *n.* Open declaration; avowal; vocation; employment; the collective body of persons engaged in a calling; *among the Romanists*, the entering into a religious order.

PRO-FES'-SION-AL, *a.* Belonging to one's profession.

PRO-FES'-SION-AL-LY, *ad.* By declaration; by calling; by profession.

PRO-FESS'-OR, *n.* One who declares his faith; a teacher of science or branch of learning; an officer in a college, whose business is to read lectures, or instruct students in any branch of learning.

PRO-FESS'-Ö-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a professor.

PRO-FESS'-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a teacher.

PROF'-FER, *v. t.* To offer; to tender; to propose for acceptance.

PROF'-FER, *n.* An offer; attempt; something proposed for acceptance by another.

PROF'-FER-ED, *pp.* Offered for acceptance.

PROF'-FER-ER, *n.* One who makes an offer.

PRO-FIT'-CIEN-CY, (pro-fish'-en-sy.) *n.* Progress; advance in knowledge.

PRO-FIT'-CIENT, (pro-fish'-ent.) *n.* One who has made advances.

PRO'-FILE, (pró'-fil or pro-fel') *n.* An outline; side view in painting or sculpture.
 PRÓ'-FILE, (pró'-fil, or pro-fel') *v. t.* To draw the outline or side view.
 PRÓ'-FIL-ED, *pp.* Drawn to present a side view.
 PRÓF'-IT, *n.* Advance in price of things sold; gain; advantage.
 PRÓF'-IT, *v. t.* To benefit; to improve.
 PRÓF'-IT, *v. i.* To gain advantage; to make improvement.
 PRÓF'-IT-A-BLE, *a.* Gainful; yielding advantage.
 PRÓF'-IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Gainfulness.
 PRÓF'-IT-A-BLY, *ad.* With profit or advantage.
 PRÓF'-IT-ED, *pp.* Benefited; improved; advanced in interest or happiness.
 PRÓF'-IT-ING, *ppr.* Gaining advantage.
 PRÓF'-IT-ING, *n.* Gain; improvement; advantage.
 PRÓF'-IT-LESS, *a.* Void of gain or advantage.
 PRÓF'-LI-GA-CY, *n.* A vicious course of life.
 PRÓF'-LI-GATE, *a.* Abandoned to vice; lost to principle, virtue, or decency.
 PRÓF'-LI-GATE, *n.* An abandoned wretch.
 PRÓF'-LI-GATE-LY, *ad.* Viciously; shamefully.
 PRÓF'-LI-GATE-NESS, *n.* An abandoned course of vice.
 PRÓF'-LU-ENT, *a.* Flowing on or forward.
 PRO FOR'-MA, [L.] For the sake of form.
 PRÓ FOUND', *a.* [Fr. *profond*; L. *profundus*.] Deep; learned; lowly.
 PRÓ FOUND', *n.* The sea or ocean; an abyss.
 PRÓ FOUND'-LY, *ad.* Deeply; with deep insight.
 PRÓ FOUND'-NESS, } *n.* Depth of place, or of
 PRÓ FUND'-I-TY, } knowledge or science.
 PRÓ FUSE', *a.* Lavish in expenses; prodigal.
 PRÓ FUSE'-LY, *ad.* Prodiggally; with exuberance.
 PRÓ FUSE'-NESS, *n.* Lavishness; prodigality; waste.
 PRÓ FÚ'-SION, (pro-fú'-zhun,) *n.* Great abundance; exuberance.
 PROG, *v. t.* To shift meanly for provisions.
 PROG, *n.* Victuals obtained by shifts or begging.
 PROG, *n.* One that shifts for his victuals.
 PRÓ GEN'-I-TOR, *n.* An ancestor; a forefather.
 PRÓG'-E-NY, (prój'-e-ny,) *n.* Issue; offspring; race.
 PRÓG-NO'-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The art of foretelling the event of a disease by its symptoms.
 PRÓG-NOS'-TIC, *a.* Foreboding; foreshowing; indicating by signs or symptoms.
 PRÓG-NOS'-TIC, *n.* A sign of something to come.
In medicine, a sign or symptom, indicating the course and event of a disease.
 PRÓG-NOS'-TIC-ATE, *v. t.* To foreshow or foretell.
 PRÓG-NOS-TIC-Á-TION, *n.* The act of foretelling.
 PRÓG-NOS-TIC-Á-TOR, *n.* One who foretells.
 PRÓ-GRAM'-MA, } *n.* [Gr.] A preface; an edict;
 PRÓ-GRAMME, } that which is written before something else.
 PRÓG-RESS, *n.* [Fr. *progres*; L. *progressus*.] A course onward; advance.
 PRÓ-GRESS', *v. i.* To move forward; to advance.
 PRÓ-GRES'-SION, *n.* Act of moving forward; advance.
 PRÓ-GRES'-SION-AL, *a.* That advances; that is in a state to advance.
 PRÓ-GRESS'-IVE, *a.* Going onward; advancing; improving, as, the arts are *progressive*.
 PRÓ-GRESS'-IVE-LY, *ad.* With advances.
 PRÓ-GRESS'-IVE-NESS, *n.* A moving forward.
 PRO HAC VI'-CE, [L.] For this occasion.
 PRÓ HIB'-IT, *v. t.* [L. *prohibeo*.] To forbid; to debar; to hinder.
 PRÓ HI-BÍ'-TION, *n.* The act of forbidding.
 PRÓ HIB'-IT-IVE, } *a.* Forbidding; implying pro-
 PRÓ HIB'-IT-O-RY, } hibition.
 PRÓ JECT', *v. i.* To throw out; to form a plan; to draw or exhibit.

PRÓ JECT', *v. i.* To jut; to shoot forward.
 PRÓ JECT', *n.* A plan; scheme; contrivance.
 PRÓ JECT'-ED, *pp.* Cast forward; contrived.
 PRÓ JECT'-ILE, *a.* Impelling forward; impelled.
 PRÓ JECT'-ILE, *n.* A body projected or thrown.
 PRÓ JECT'-TION, *n.* A throwing; a jutting; scheme; plan; design; delineation.
 PRÓ JECT'-OR, *n.* One who plans or designs.
 PRÓ JECT'-URE, *n.* A jutting, or standing out.
 PRÓ LA'-TION, *n.* Pronunciation; delay.
 PRÓ-LAP-SUS. See PRO-LAPSE.
 PRÓ-LAPSE', *n.* A falling down; a falling out of some part of the body.
 PRÓ-LATE, *a.* Lengthened at opposite points.
 PRÓ-LE-GOM'-E-NÁ, *n. plu.* [Gr.] Preliminary remarks.
 PRÓ-LEP'-SIS, *n.* A figure in rhetoric, by which objections are anticipated or prevented; an error in chronology, when an event is dated before the actual time; an anachronism.
 PRÓ-LEP'-TIC, } *a.* Anticipating; previous.
 PRÓ-LEP'-TIC-AL, }
 PRÓ-LIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Prolific; producing.
 PRÓ-LIF'-IC, } *a.* Producing young or fruit;
 PRÓ-LIF'-IC-AL, } productive; having the quality of generating.
 PRÓ-LIF'-IC A-CY, *n.* Fruitfulness.
 PRÓ-LIF-IC-Á-TION, *n.* The generation of young plants.
 PRÓ-LIF-IC-NESS, *n.* The state of being prolific.
 PRÓ-LIX', *a.* [L. *prolixus*; *pro* and *luxus*, *literally*, drawn out.] Long; tedious.
 PRÓ-LIX'-ITY, } *n.* Great length, as of a speech
 PRÓ-LIX'-NESS, } or discourse; tediousness.
 PRÓ-LIX'-LY, *ad.* At great length; tediously.
 PRÓ-LOC'-U-TOR, *n.* The speaker or chairman of a convocation.
 PRÓ-LOC'-U-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a prolocutor.
 PRÓ-LOG UE, *n.* Introduction to a play.
 PRÓ-LONG', *v. t.* To lengthen in time or space; to put off to a distant time.
 PRÓ-LON'-GATE, *v. t.* To lengthen in space.
 PRÓ-LON-GÁ-TION, *n.* A lengthening; a lengthening of time by delay.
 PRÓ-LONG'-ED, *pp.* Lengthened in time or space.
 PRÓ-LONG'-ER, *n.* He or that which lengthens in time or space.
 PRÓ-LONG'-ING, *ppr.* Extending in time.
 PRÓ-ME-NÁDE', *n.* A walk for amusement or exercise.
 PRÓ-ME-THE'-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Prometheus, who is said to have stolen fire from heaven.
 PRÓM-I-NENCE, } *n.* A jutting out; conspicu-
 PRÓM-I-NEN-CY, } ousness.
 PRÓM-I-NENT, *a.* Standing out; conspicuous; protuberant; in high relief; eminent; principal.
 PRÓM-I-NENT-LY, *ad.* By standing out; eminently.
 PRÓ-MIS'-CU-OUS, *a.* Mixed; undistinguished; common; indiscriminate.
 PRÓ-MIS'-CU-OUS-LY, *ad.* Without distinction.
 PRÓ-MIS'-CU-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being mixed.
 PRÓM-ISE, *n.* [L. *promissum*; Fr. *promettre*.] In a general sense, a declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it either in honor or in law, to do or forbear a certain act specified.
 PRÓM-ISE, *v. i.* 1. To amuse one by a promise or binding declaration, as the man *promises* fair.
 2. To afford hopes or expectations, as the youth *promises* to be an eminent man.
 PRÓM-ISE, *v. t.* To engage by declaration; to assure; to give hopes.
 PRÓM-ISE-BREAK-ER, *n.* A breaker of promises.

PROM-IS-ED, *pp.* Engaged; stipulated.
 PROM-IS-EE', *n.* One to whom a promise is made.
 PROM-IS-ER, *n.* One who makes a promise.
 PROM-IS-ING, *ppr.* Engaging; stipulating; *a.* affording ground to expect good.
 PROM-IS-SO-RY, *a.* Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.
 PROM-ON-TO-RY, *n.* [*L. promontorium*; *pro*, forward, and *mons*, a mountain.] A headland; a cape.
 PRO-MOTE', *v. t.* [*L. promotus*, *promoveo*, to move forward.] To forward; to advance; to raise to office.
 PRO-MOT'-ER, *n.* He or that which forwards, advances, or promotes.
 PRO-MO'-TION, *n.* Advancement; preferment.
 PRO-MO'-TIVE, *a.* Tending to advance.
 PROMPT, *a.* Ready; quick; told down, as pay.
 PROMPT, *v. t.* To incite; to remind; to dictate.
 PROMPT'-ER, *n.* One who reminds a speaker; one that prompts or excites to action.
 PROMPT'-I-TUDE, *n.* Promptness; readiness.
 PROMPT'-LY, *ad.* With readiness; immediately.
 PROMPT'-NESS, *n.* Readiness; alacrity.
 PROMPT'-U-ARY, *n.* That from which supplies are drawn.
 PRO-MUL'-GATE, *v. t.* To publish; to make known by open declaration; as, to *promulgate* the secrets of a council. It is particularly applied to the publication of laws and the Gospel.
 PRO-MUL'-GA-TED, *pp.* Published; made public-ly known.
 PRO-MUL'-GA'-TION, *n.* A publication; notice.
 PRO-MUL'-GY-TOR, *n.* One who publishes or PRO-MULG'-ER, } makes known.
 PRO-MULGE', (pro-mulj',) *v. t.* To promulgate; to publish or teach.
 PRO-MULG'-ED, *pp.* Published.
 PRO-NA'-OS, *n.* The porch or vestibule of a building.
 PRO-NA'-TION, *n.* The act of turning downward; that position of the hand, when the thumb is turned toward the body, and the palm downward.
 PRONE, *a.* Bending forward; lying with the face downward; inclined; sloping.
 PRONE-NESS, *n.* A bending down; inclination; disposition.
 PRONG, *n.* The branch of a fork.
 PRO-NOM-IN-AL, *a.* Belonging to a pronoun.
 PRO'-NOUN, *n.* A word used in the place of a noun.
 PRO-NOUNCE', *v. t.* To speak; to utter; to declare.
 PRO-NOUNCE'-A-BLE, (pro nouns'-a-bl.) *a.* That can be pronounced.
 PRO-NOUNC'-ED, *pp.* Uttered; declared.
 PRO-NOUNC'-ER, *n.* One who speaks or utters.
 PRO-NOUNC'-ING, *pp.* Speaking; declaring; *a.* teaching pronunciation.
 PRO-NUN-CI-Á'-TION, (pro-nun-she-á'-shun,) *n.* Act or mode of utterance; particularly the art or manner of uttering a discourse, now called *delivery*.
 PRO-NUN-CI-A-TIVE, (pro-nun'-she-a-tiv,) *a.* Uttering confidently.
 PROOF, *n.* [*A. S. profan*, to prove; *Sw. prof*; *Dan. prove*; *D. proef*; *G. probe*; *W. praw.*] Trial; essay; experiment; any process or operation that ascertains truth. *In logic*, that degree of evidence which convinces the mind of the certainty of truth or fact, and produces belief; a firmness that resists impression; the degree of strength in spirits. *In printing*, the rough impression of a sheet, taken for correction. *Proof impression*, an early impression of an engraving, considered the best.
 PROOF'-LESS, *a.* Wanting evidence to induce belief.

PROP, *n.* That on which a body rests.
 PROP, *v. t.* To support; to sustain; to uphold.
 PROP'-A-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be propagated.
 PROP'-A-GAND-ISM, *n.* The act or practice of 'propagating tenets.
 PROP'-A-GAND-IST, *n.* A person who propagates opinions.
 PROP'-A-GATE, *v. t.* [*L. propago*.] To continue or multiply the kind by generation; to spread, as, to *propagate* sound or light, or a story; to carry from place to place, as, to *propagate* the Christian religion.
 PROP'-A-GATE, *v. i.* To have young, or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation.
 PROP'-A-GA'-TION, *n.* Generation; extension.
 PROP'-A-GA-TOR, *n.* One who propagates.
 PRO-PEL', *v. t.* [*L. propello*.] To drive or push forward.
 PRO-PEL'-LED, *pp.* Driven forward; forced on.
 PRO-PEL'-LING, *ppr.* Driven forward; urging.
 PRO-PEND', *v. i.* To lean toward.
 PRO-PEND'-EN-CY, *n.* Inclination toward.
 PRO-PENSE', *a.* Inclined; disposed; prone.
 PRO-PEN'-SION, } *n.* Bent of mind; inclination;
 PRO-PENS'-I-TY, } tendency.
 PROP'-ER, *a.* [*Fr. propre*; *L. proprius*.] One's own; peculiar; fit; just; particularly *sui*ted to; adapted; noting an individual, as a *proper* name; well-formed; handsome.
 PROP'-ER-LY, *ad.* Fitly; suitably; duly.
 PROP'-ER-TY, *n.* Peculiar or inherent quality; exclusive right of possessing, using and disposing of; ownership; an estate; plantation; nearness of right; something useful.
 PROPH'-E-CY, *n.* Prediction; a foretelling; a declaration of something to come. *In Scripture*, a book of prophecy; preaching; public interpretation of the Scriptures.
 PROPH'-E-SI-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of PROPHECY.
 PROPH'-E-SY, *v. t.* or *i.* To foretell; to predict; to preach.
 PROPH'-E-SY-ING, *ppr.* Foretelling; predicting.
 PROPH'-E-SY-ING, *n.* Act of foretelling or preaching.
 PROPH'-ET, (prof'-et,) *n.* [*Gr. προφητης*; *L. propheta*; *Fr. prophete*.] One that foretells future events. *In Scripture*, inspired by God to announce future events; an interpreter; one who pretends to foretell future events, as a false *prophet*; one who foretells future events.
 PROPH'-ET-ESS, *n.* A female that predicts.
 PRO-PHET'-IC, } *a.* Containing prediction of
 PRO-PHET'-IC-AL, } future events.
 PRO-PHET'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By way of prediction.
 PRO-PHY-LAC'-TIC, *n.* A medicine which preserves from disease.
 PRO-PHY-LAC'-TIC, *a.* Defending from disease.
 PRO-PIN-Á'-TION, *n.* Act of pledging in drinking.
 PRO-PIN'-QUITY, *n.* Nearness; kindred.
 PRO-PI'-TIA-BLE, *a.* That may be made propitious.
 PRO-PI'-TIATE, *v. t.* To conciliate; to make propitious.
 PRO-PI-TIA'-TION, (pro-pish-á'-shun,) *n.* Act of appeasing; atonement.
 PRO-PI-TIA'-TOR, *n.* One who appeases or atones.
 PRO-PI'-TIA-TO-RY, *a.* Adapted to atone.
 PRO-PI'-TIA-TO-RY, *n.* The mercy seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant.
 PRO-PI'-TIOUS, *a.* Favorable; kind; merciful.
 PRO-PI'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Favorably; kindly.
 PRO-PI'-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Favorableness; kindness.
 PRO'-PLASM, *n.* A mold; a matrix.
 PRO'-PO-LIS, *n.* A thick substance used by bees to stop crevices in hives.
 PRO-PÓ'-NENT, *n.* One that makes a proposal or lays down a proposition.
 PRO-POR'-TION, *n.* [*L. proportio*.] Comparative

- relation; equal or just share; symmetry; rule in arithmetic.
- PRO-POR'-TION, *v. t.* To adjust parts to each other; to form with symmetry or suitableness.
- PRO-POR'-TION-A-BLE, *a.* That may be proportioned; suitable; proportional.
- PRO-POR'-TION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being proportionable.
- PRO-POR'-TION-A-BLY, *ad.* In proportion.
- PRO-POR'-TION-AL, *a.* Having due comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree.
- PRO-POR'-TION-AL'-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being in proportion.
- PRO-POR'-TION-AL-LY, *ad.* In due proportion.
- PRO-POR'-TION-ATE, *a.* Proportional; adjusted to something else according to a certain rate, or comparative relation.
- PRO-POR'-TION-ATE, *v. t.* To proportion; to make proportional.
- PRO-POR'-TION-ATE-LY, *ad.* With due proportion.
- PRO-POR'-TION-ATE-NESS, *n.* Suitableness of proportion.
- PRO-POR'-TION-ED, *pp.* Adjusted with proportion, or with symmetry of parts.
- PRO-POR'-TION-ING, *ppr.* Making proportional.
- PRO-POR'-TION-LESS, *a.* Without proportion.
- PRO-POR'-SAL, *n.* Offer; scheme offered for consideration or acceptance.
- PRO-POSE', *v. t.* [*Fr. proposer.*] To offer for consideration or adoption.
- PRO-POS'-ED, *pp.* Offered for consideration.
- PRO-POS'-ER, *n.* One who makes a proposition.
- PRO-POS'-ING, *ppr.* Offering for consideration.
- PROP-O-SI'-TION, *n.* [*L. propositio.*] That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration; a proposal. *In logic*, one of the three parts of a regular argument. *In oratory*, that which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse. *In poetry*, the part of the poem in which the author states the subject or matter of it.
- PROP-O-SI'-TION-AL, *a.* Belonging to a proposition.
- PROP-OUND', *v. t.* To propose; to exhibit; to offer. *In Congregational churches*, to propose a name as a candidate for admission into the church.
- PROP-OUND'-ED, *pp.* Proposed; offered for consideration.
- PROP-OUND'-ING, *ppr.* Offering; proposing.
- PROP'-PED, *pp.* Supported; sustained by a prop.
- PROP'-PING, *ppr.* Supporting by a prop.
- PRO-PRY'-E-TA-RY, *n.* A possessor in his own right; one who has the exclusive title to a thing. *In monasteries*, such monks were called *proprietarys* as had reserved goods and effects to themselves, notwithstanding their renunciation of all, at the time of their profession.
- PRO-PRY'-E-TA-RY, *a.* Belonging to an owner.
- PRO-PRY'-E-TOR, *n.* The owner; one who has the exclusive right to a thing.
- PRO-PRY'-E-TRESS, *n.* A female proprietor.
- PRO-PRY'-E-TY, *n.* Fitness; suitableness; property; ownership.
- PROPT. *See* PROPPED.
- PRO-PUN'-ER, (*pro-pün'-er*), *n.* A defender; a vindicator.
- PRO-PUL'-SION, *n.* The act of driving forward.
- PRO R.A'-TA, [*L.*] In proportion.
- PRO RE N.A'-TA, [*L.*] For the occasion or emergency.
- PRO-RÓ-GA'-TION, *n.* [*L. prorogatio.*] Delay; the continuance of the parliament of Great Britain from one session to another.
- PRO-RÓ-UE', *v. t.* [*Fr. proroger; L. prorogo.*] To protract; to prolong; to continue from session to session.
- PRO-RÓ-U'-ED, *pp.* Delayed; continued from one session to another.
- PRO-RÓ-U'-ING, *ppr.* Putting off; continuing.
- PRO-RUP'-TION, *n.* A bursting forth or out.
- PRO-SÁ'-IC, *a.* Consisting in prose; dull; uninteresting.
- PRO-SÁ'-ISM, *n.* That which is in the form of prose writing.
- PRO-SCE'-NI-UM, *n.* [*Gr. προ and σκηνη.*] The front part of the stage in a theater.
- PRO-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [*L. proscribo, pro and scribo.*] The sense of this word originated in the Roman practice of writing the names of persons doomed to death, and posting the list in public. To doom to destruction; to denounce; to condemn; to interdict.
- PRO-SCRIB'-ED, *pp.* Doomed; denounced.
- PRO-SCRIB'-ER, *n.* One that proscribes or condemns.
- PRO-SCRIP'-TION, *n.* A dooming to death; condemnation.
- PRO-SCRIP'-TIVE, *a.* Consisting in proscription.
- PROSE, *n.* Language not in verse or numbers; the natural language of man.
- PROSE, *a.* Unrestrained to numbers; free.
- PROS'-E-CUTE, *v. t.* [*L. prosecutus.*] To pursue, as a claim, or a trespasser; to follow with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to continue endeavors to obtain or complete; to seek to obtain by a legal process.
- PROS'-E-CU'-TION, *n.* Act of prosecuting; the institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity, to obtain some right, or to redress and punish some wrong.
- PROS'-E-CU-TOR, *n.* One who prosecutes.
- PROS'-E-LY-TE, *n.* A new convert to a creed or party.
- PROS'-E-LY-TE, *v. t.* To convert to a creed or party.
- PROS'-E-LY-T-ISM, *n.* The making of converts.
- PRO'-SER, *n.* A writer of prose.
- PROS-Ó'-DI-AL, } *a.* According to rules of pros-
- PROS-OD'-I-C-AL, } ody.
- PROS-Ó'-DI-AN, } *n.* One skilled in prosody.
- PROS'-O-DIST, } *n.* One skilled in prosody.
- PROS'-O-DY, *n.* The part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, accent, and versification.
- PROS'-O-PO-PÆ-IA, *n.* [*Gr.*] A figure in rhetoric, by which things are represented as persons, or by which things inanimate are spoken of as animated beings; or by which an absent person is introduced as speaking, or a deceased person is represented as alive and present.
- PROS'-PECT, *n.* A view; object of view; reason to hope; position of the front of a building; expectation, or the ground of expectation.
- PRO-SPEC'-TION, *n.* A looking forward.
- PRO-SPEC'-TIVE, *a.* Looking forward; regarding the future.
- PRO-SPECT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* With reference to the future.
- PRO-SPECT'-US, *n.* Plan of a literary work containing the general subject or design, terms of publication, and sometimes a specimen of it.
- PROS'-PER, *v. i.* To be successful; to succeed.
- PROS'-PER, *v. t.* To cause to succeed; to favor; to render successful.
- PROS'-PER-ED, *pp.* Made successful.
- PROS'-PER-ING, *ppr.* Thriving; giving success.
- PROS-PER'-I-TY, *n.* Success; good fortune; attainment of the object desired.
- PROS'-PER-OUS, *a.* Successful; fortunate; lucky.
- PROS'-PER-OUS-LY, *ad.* Successfully; with gain.
- PROS-THET'-IC, *a.* Prefixed, as a letter to a word.
- PROS'-TI-TUTE, *v. t.* To sell or devote to lewdness; to debase; to make common.
- PROS'-TI-TUTE, *a.* Vicious for hire; sold to vice.
- PROS'-TI-TUTE, *n.* A female devoted to lewdness; a base hireling.
- PROS-TI-TU'-TION, *n.* Common lewdness.

PRO'S-TI-TU-TOR, *n.* One who offers to vile purposes.
 PRO'S-TRATE, *a.* Lying at length; flat on the ground.
 PRO'S-TRATE, *v. t.* To throw down; to lay or fall flat.
 PROS-TRA'-TION, *n.* A throwing down, or falling; total dejection or depression.
 PRO'-STYLE, *n.* A range of columns in front.
 PRO'-SY, *a.* Like prose; dull.
 PRO'-TA-SIS, [Gr.] A maxim, or proposition; first part of a piece.
 PRO'-TE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Proteus; changing shape readily.
 PRO-TECT', *v. t.* [L. *protectus.*] To secure from injury; to defend.
 PRO-TECT'-ING, *ppr.* Defending; preserving from harm.
 PRO-TECT'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a protecting manner.
 PRO-TEC'-TION, *n.* Defense from injury; a passport.
 PRO-TECT'-IVE, *a.* Defensive; sheltering.
 PRO-TECT'-OR, *n.* A defender from injury, evil, or oppression; a guardian.
 PRO-TECT'-OR-ATE, *n.* Government by a protector.
 PRO-TECT'-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a protector.
 PRO-TECT'-RESS, *n.* A female who protects.
 PRO-TE-GE', (pro-ta-zhà'), *n.* [Fr.] One protected or patronized.
 PRO TEM'-PO-RE, [L.] For the time; as a temporary provision.
 PRO-TEND', *v. t.* To hold out; to stretch forth.
 PRO-TEST', *v. i. or t.* To declare; to affirm; to vow; to make a solemn declaration in writing against a public measure.
 PRO'-TEST, *n.* A solemn declaration.
 PROT'-EST-ANT, *a.* Pertaining to Protestants.
 PROT'-EST-ANT, *n.* One who protests against popery.
 PROT'-EST-ANT-ISM, *n.* The religion of Protestants.
 PROT-EST-A'-TION, *n.* A solemn declaration.
 PRO-TEST'-ER, *n.* One who makes a protest.
 PRO'-TE-US, *n.* [L.] One that can assume different shapes; a marine deity; a reptile.
 PRO-THON'-O-TA-RY, *n.* The chief notary; the register or clerk of a court.
 PRÓ'-TO-COL, *n.* A registry or record.
 PRÓ'-TO-MAR'-TYR, *n.* The first martyr, Stephen.
 PRÓ'-TO-PLAST, *n.* The thing first formed, as a model.
 PRO-TO-PLAST'-IE, *a.* First formed.
 PRÓ'-TO-POPE, *n.* The chief pope, or imperial confessor.
 PRÓ'-TO-TYPE, *n.* An original; model; exemplar.
 PRO-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *protractus.*] To lengthen in time; to prolong; to delay; to put off to a distant time.
 PRO-TRAC'-TION, *n.* A lengthening out; the act of delaying the termination of any thing.
 PRO-TRACT'-IVE, *a.* Delaying; dilatory.
 PRO-TRUDE', *v. t.* To thrust out; to extend forward.
 PRO-TRUDE', *v. i.* To shoot forward; to be thrust forward.
 PRO-TRU'-SION, *n.* Act of thrusting out, or beyond the usual limit.
 PRO-TRU'-SIVE, *a.* Impelling outward; thrusting forward.
 PRO-TU'-BER-ANCE, *n.* A swelling; tumor; prominence; any thing swelled beyond the surrounding surface.
 PRO-TU'-BER-ANT, *a.* Swelling; prominent.
 PRO-TU'-BER-ATE, *v. i.* To swell or stand out; to bulge out.
 PRO-TU'-BER-A'-TION, *n.* Act of swelling.

PROUD, *a.* [A. S. *prut*; D. *preutsch.*] Having inordinate self-esteem; high; grand; lofty; arrogant; daring; presumptuous; exhibiting grandeur and distinction; fungus, as *proud flesh*.
 PROUD'-LY, *ad.* With undue self-esteem; haughtily.
 PRÓV'-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being proved.
 PRÓV'-A-BLY, *ad.* In a provable manner.
 PRÖVE, (pröv), *v. t.* [D. *proeven*; Dan. *prover*; L. *probo.*] To try; to ascertain by experiment, or by a standard; to evince, or establish, as truth; to experience; to examine.
 PRÖVE, *v. i.* To make trial; to essay; to be found true or correct; to make certain; to succeed.
 PRÓV'-ED, *pp.* Tried; evinced; experienced.
 PRÓV'-EN, *pp.* Sometimes used for *proved*.
 PRÓV'-EN-DER, *n.* Food for cattle and horses.
 PRÓV'-ER, *n.* One who tries; that which proves.
 PRÓV'-ERB, *n.* A short sentence often repeated, expressing a well-known truth; a maxim of wisdom; a by-word.
 PRO-VERB'-I-AL, *a.* Contained in, or pertaining to a proverb; used, or current, as a proverb; resembling a proverb.
 PRO-VERB'-I-AL-ISM, *n.* A proverbial phrase.
 PRO-VERB'-I-AL-IST, *n.* One who speaks proverbs.
 PRO-VERB'-I-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To turn into a proverb.
 PRO-VERB'-I-AL-LY, *ad.* In or by a proverb.
 PRO-VIDE', *v. t.* [L. *providere.*] To procure beforehand; to get ready for future use; to furnish; to supply; to stipulate previously.
 PRO-VIDE', *v. i.* To procure supplies or means of defense, or take measures for avoiding an evil.
 PRO-VID'-ED, *pp.* Procured beforehand; supplied; stipulated as a condition.
 PROV'-I-DENCE, *n.* Foresight; timely care; God's superintendence over his creatures; prudence in the management of one's private concerns.
 PROV'-I-DENT, *a.* Foreseeing wants, and taking measures to supply them; cautious; prudent.
 PROV'-I-DEN'-TIAL, *a.* Proceeding from God's care.
 PROV'-I-DEN'-TIAL-LY, *ad.* By means of God's providence.
 PROV'-I-DENT-LY, *ad.* With careful precaution.
 PRO-VID'-ER, *n.* One who provides.
 PRO-VID'-ING, *ppr.* Procuring beforehand; supplying; stipulating.
 PROV'-INCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *provincia.*] A conquered or distant country, belonging to a state; ecclesiastical district; the proper office or business of a person.
 PRO-VIN'-CIAL, *a.* Belonging to a province.
 PRO-VIN'-CIAL, *n.* A spiritual governor; inhabitant of a province.
 PRO-VIN'-CIAL-ISM, *n.* Peculiarity of speech in a province or district remote from the metropolis.
 PRO-VIS'-ION, (pro-vizh-un), *n.* [Fr. from L. *provisio.*] The act of providing; things provided; preparation; measures taken for security, defense, or attack, or for supply; previous stipulation; stores; food.
 PRO-VIS'-ION, (pro-vizh-un), *v. t.* To supply with stores of food.
 PRO-VIS'-ION-AL, *a.* Serving for present use; temporarily established.
 PRO-VIS'-ION-AL-LY, *ad.* Temporarily; for the present exigency.
 PRO-VIS'-ION-A-RY, *a.* Provisional; not permanent.
 PRO-VIS'-ION-ED, *pp.* Supplied with food.
 PRO-VIS'-ION-A-RY, *a.* Provisional; temporary.
 PRO-VIS'-ION-ING, *ppr.* Supplying with food.
 PRO-VI'-SO, *n.* Conditional stipulation, as, the charter of the bank contains a *proviso* that the legislature may repeal it at their pleasure.
 PRO-VI'-SOR, *n.* A purveyor, or steward. *In church affairs*, a person appointed by the pope to

a benefice before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron.
PRO-VI-SOR-Y, *a.* Temporary; conditional.
PROV-O-CA-TION, *n.* Any thing which excites anger; the act of exciting anger.
PROVÓ-CA-TIVE, *a.* Exciting; stimulating appetite.
PRO-VÓ-CA-TIVE, *n.* That which excites; a stimulant.
PRO-VÓKE', *v. t.* [*L. provoko.*] To call to action; to make angry; to excite; to challenge; to move.
PRO-VÓK'-ED, *pp.* Aroused; angered; incited.
PRO-VÓK'-ER, *n.* One that excites anger or other passion; that which excites, causes, or promotes.
PRO-VÓK'-ING, *ppr.* Exciting anger; rousing; *a.* tending to awaken passion.
PRO-VÓK'-ING-LY, *ad.* So as to raise anger.
PRO'-VÓST, *n.* [*A. S. profost; G. provst.*] A chief officer or magistrate.
PRO'-VÓST-SHIP, *n.* The office of a provost.
PROW, *n.* The forepart of a ship.
PROW'-ESS, *n.* Bravery; valor; boldness; fearlessness of danger.
PROWL, *v. i.* To rove for prey; to prey; to plunder.
PROWL, *n.* A roving for prey; something to be seized or plundered.
PROWL'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of Prowl.
PROWL'-ER, *n.* One that roves for prey.
PROX'-I-MATE, *a.* [*L. superl. proximus.*] Next; immediate. *A proximate cause is that which immediately precedes and produces the effect, as distinguished from a remote cause.*
PROX'-I-MATE-LY, *ad.* Immediately.
PROX-IM'-I-TY, *n.* Nearness; close approach; the state of being next; immediate nearness, either in place, blood, or alliance.
PROX'-Y, *n.* Agency of a substitute; a substitute. *In popular use, an election, or day of voting for officers of government.*
PROX'-Y-SHIP, *n.* The office or agency of a proxy.
PRUDE, *n.* [*Fr. prude; D. preutsch.*] A woman of great reserve, coyness, and affected stiffness of manners.
PRU'-DENCE, *n.* Caution; wisdom; discretion.
PRU'-DENT, *a.* Cautious to avoid harm; wise.
PRU-DEN'-TIAL, *a.* Dictated by prudence.
PRU-DEN'-TIAL-LY, *ad.* With wise precaution.
PRU-DEN'-TIALS, *n. plu.* Maxims of prudence; affairs to be managed by discretion.
PRU'-DENT-LY, *ad.* Discreetly; with due caution.
PRUD-ER-Y, *n.* Affected scrupulousness or reserve.
PRU'-DISH, *a.* Affectedly coy, reserved, or grave.
PRU-I'-NÁ, [*L.*] Hoar frost.
PRUNE, *n.* A dried plum.
PRUNE, *v. t.* To cut off branches; to trim.
PRUN'-ED, *pp.* Cleared of superfluous branches.
PRU-NEL'-LO, *n.* A plum; a stuff for gowns and shoes.
PRUN'-ER, *n.* One who prunes or trims.
PRU-NIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing prunes.
PRUN'-ING, *ppr.* Cutting off superfluous shoots.
PRUN'-ING-HÓOK, } *n.* An instrument for pruning trees.
PRUN'-ING-KNIFE, }
PRU'-RI-ENCE, *n.* An itching; great desire.
PRU'-RI-ENT, *a.* Itching; uneasy with desire.
PRU-RY'-GO, *n.* An eruption of the skin, attended with itching, but different from the disease called itch.
PRUS'-SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Prussia.
PRUSS'-IC, *a.* *Prussic acid* is a valuable article in medicine.
PRY, *v. i.* or *t.* To inspect closely; to lift with a lever. *See PRIZE.*
PRY'-ING, *ppr.* Inspecting closely; lifting; *a.* adapted, or accustomed to look narrowly.

P, next before *s* and *t*, has no sound.
PSÁLM, (*sám*), *n.* [*L. psalmus; Gr. ψαλμος; Fr. psaume.*] A sacred song or hymn; a song composed on divine subjects in praise of God.
PSÁLM'-IST, *n.* A writer of psalms; a title particularly applied to David. *In the church of Rome, the preceptor or leader of singing in the church.*
PSÁLM-OD'-IC-AL, *a.* Relating to psalms.
PSÁLM'-O-DIST, *n.* One who sings sacred songs.
PSÁLM'-O-DY, *n.* The art or practice of singing sacred songs.
PSÁLM-OG'-RA-PHY, *n.* The writing of psalms.
PSAL'-TER, (*sál'-ter*), *n.* [*L. psalterium.*] A book of psalms.
PSAL'-TER-Y, *n.* An instrument of music.
PSEÜ'-DO, (*sü'-do*), *n.* *In compounds, signifies false.*
PSEÜ-DO-A-POS'-TLE, *n.* A false apostle.
PSEÜ-DOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* False writing.
PSEÜ-DOL'-O-ÓY, *n.* Falsehood of speech.
PSEÜ-DO-MORPH'-OUS, *a.* Not having the true form.
PSEÜ-DO-VOL-CA'-NO, *n.* A volcano that emits smoke or flame, but no lava.
PSHAW, *ex.* Expressing contempt or disdain.
PSY-CHO-LOG'-IC, } (*sy-ko-loj'-ik*), *a.* Per-
PSY-CHO-LOG'-IC-AL, } taining to a treatise on the soul, or to the study of the soul of man.
PSY-CHOL'-O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the nature and properties of the soul, or who writes on the subject.
PSY-CHOL'-O-ÓY, (*sy-kol'-o-ge*), *n.* The doctrine of the soul.
PSY'-CHO-MAN-CY, (*sy'-ko-man-sy*), *n.* Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.
PTAR'-MI-GAN, *n.* A fowl, called also white game.
PTER-O-DAE'-TYL, *n.* A saurian reptile, the wing-toed or flying lizard.
PTIS'-AN, (*tiz'-an*), *n.* A decoction of barley; a cooling drink.
PTOL-É-MÁ'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to Ptolemy, who held the earth to be the center of the system.
PTY-A-LISM, (*ty'-a-lizm*), *n.* Salivation; copious flow of saliva.
PÜ'-BER-TY, *n.* Ripe age in the sexes.
PÜ-BES'-CENCE, *n.* A state of puberty; downy substance on plants.
PÜ-BES'-CENT, *a.* Arriving at puberty; downy.
PUB'-LIC, *a.* [*L. publicus, from populus.*] Pertaining to a nation, or community; common; open; notorious; regarding the community.
PUB'-LIC, *n.* The body of a people.
PUB'-LIC-AN, *n.* An innkeeper; a collector of toll.
PUB-LIC-A'-TION, *n.* The act of publishing; book or writing published.
PUB'-LIC-HOUSE, *n.* A house for entertainment.
PUB'-LI-CIST, *n.* A writer on the laws of nations.
PUB-LIC'-I-TY, *n.* State of being public or known to the community; notoriety.
PUB'-LIC-LY, *ad.* Openly; in the name of the community.
PUB'-LIC-NESS, *n.* State of being public.
PUB-LIC-SPIR'-IT-ED, *a.* Regarding the public interest.
PUB'-LIC-SPIR'-IT-ED-NESS, *n.* A disposition to advance the public good.
PUB'-LISH, *v. t.* [*Fr. publier; L. publico.*] To send a book into the world; to put off or into circulation; to make known by posting, or by reading in the church, as, to publish the banns of marriage; to make known; to divulge; to proclaim.
PUB'-LISH-ED, *pp.* Made publicly known.
PUB'-LISH-ER, *n.* One who makes known; one who publishes.
PUB'-LISH-MENT, *n.* Public notice of an intended marriage.

PUC-COON', *n.* A plant; the blood root.
PUC-CE-RO-N, *n.* The vine fletcher, an insect.
PUCK, *n.* A mischievous spirit; a demon.
PUCK-BALL, *n.* A kind of mushroom, full of dust.
PUCK-ER, *v. t.* To plait; to wrinkle.
PUCK-ER, *n.* A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds.
PUCK-ER-ED, *pp.* Plaited; wrinkled.
PUD-DER, *n.* A tumult or bustle, [*vulgar.*]
PUD-DING, *n.* [*W. poten*; *Fr. boudin*; *G. and Dan. pudding.*] A compound of meal or flour, &c., baked or boiled; a wreath of cordage.
PUD-DING-PIE, *n.* A pudding with meat baked in it.
PUD-DING-SLEEVE, *n.* A sleeve of the full dress clerical gown.
PUD-DING-STONE, *n.* Conglomerate.
PUD-DING-TIME, *n.* The time of dinner.
PUD-DLE, *n.* A muddy standing water.
PUD-DLE, *v. t.* To make foul; to make thick.
PUD-DLED, *pp.* Made foul or turbid.
PUD-DEN-CY, *n.* Modesty; shamefacedness.
PU-DIC-I-TY, *n.* Modesty; chastity.
PUD-ER-ILE, *a.* Childish; boyish; trifling.
PU-ER-IL-I-TY, *n.* Childishness; boyishness.
PU-ER-PE-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to childbirth.
PUFF, *n.* [*D. pof*; *G. puff*; *D. puff*; *W. puf.*] A sudden emission of breath; a whiff; a blast of wind; something light and porous.
PUFF, *v. i.* [*G. puffen*; *D. poffen.*] To drive air from the mouth in a single blast; to swell the cheeks with air; to breathe with vehemence; to do or move with hurry; to dilate.
PUFF, *v. t.* To drive with a blast of wind; to swell; to dilate; to praise with exaggeration.
PUFF-BALL, *n.* A fungus, or mushroom, full of dust.
PUFF-ED, *pp.* Blown; swelled; inflated; praised.
PUFF-ER, *n.* One who puffs; a boaster.
PUFF-IN, *n.* A water fowl; a fish; fuzball.
PUFF-I-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being turgid.
PUFF-ING, *ppr.* Blowing; inflating; praising.
PUFF-ING-LY, *ad.* Turgidly; with puffs.
PUFF-Y, *a.* Windy; flatulent; tumid; swelled.
PUG, *n.* [*A. S. piga*; *Sw. piga*, a little girl; *Sp. poco.*] A monkey, or little dog.
PUGH, (*pō*), *ex.* Expressing contempt or dislike.
PUG-IL, *n.* As much as is taken between the thumb and two first fingers.
PUG-IL-ISM, *n.* [*L. and Sp. pugil*, a champion, from the *Gr. πυγμαίης*] A boxing; fighting with the fist.
PUG-IL-IST, *n.* A boxer; one who fights with his fist.
PUG-IL-IST'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to boxing.
PUG-NA'-CIOUS, *a.* Inclined to fight; fighting.
PUG-NAC'-I-TY, *n.* Disposition to fight.
PUG'-NIS ET CAL'-CI-BUS, [*L.*] With fists and heels.
PUIS'-NE, (*pū'-ny*), *a.* Younger; inferior in rank, as the chief justice, and the three *puisne* justices of the court of common pleas.
PUIS-SANCE, *n.* Power; strength; valor.
PUIS-SANT, *a.* Powerful; mighty; brave.
PUIS-SANT-LY, *ad.* With great strength.
PUKE, *v. i.* To vomit; to eject from the stomach.
PUKE, *n.* A medicine that causes vomiting.
PUK-ED, *pret. and pp.* of **PUKE**.
PUL'-CHRI-TUDE, *n.* Beauty; comeliness; grace.
PULE, *v. i.* To whine or cry like a child or chicken.
PUL-LING, *ppr.* Crying like a chicken.
PULL, *v. t.* [*A. S. pullian*; *L. vello.*] To pluck; to draw; to drag; to tear; to demolish; to bring down.
PULL, *n.* Act of drawing or plucking.
PULL'-ED, *pp.* Drawn; dragged; plucked.
PULL'-ER, *n.* One that pulls.
PULL'-BACK, *n.* Something that hinders progress.
PULL'-ET, *n.* A young hen.

PULL'-EY, *n.*; *plu.* **PULLEYS**. A small wheel for a running cord.
PULL'-ING, *ppr.* Drawing; plucking.
PUL'-LI-CAT, *n.* A sort of silk handkerchief.
PUL'-LU-LATE, *v. i.* To bud, or sprout; to germinate.
PUL-LU-LA'-TION, *n.* The shooting of buds.
PUL'-MO-NA-RY, *a.* Belonging to the lungs; *af-*
PUL-MON'-IE, *a.* *f*fecting the lungs.
PUL-MON'-IE, *n.* Medicine for diseases of the lungs.
PULP, *n.* The soft part of fruit; a soft mass; marrow.
PULP, *v. t.* To deprive of pulp, as seeds.
PULP'-ED, *pp.* Separated from the pulp.
PUL'-PIT, *n.* [*L. pulpitum.*] An elevated station or desk for a preacher. *In the Roman theater*, the *pulpitum* was the place where the players performed their parts.
PUL'-PIT-EL'-O-QUENCE, *n.* Eloquence or oratory in delivering sermons.
PUL'-PIT-OR'-A-TORY, *n.* A pulpit.
PUL'-PIT-OR'-A-TOR, *n.* An eloquent preacher.
PULP'-OUS, *a.* Consisting of or like pulp.
PULP'-Y, *a.* Consisting of or like pulp.
PULP'-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being pulpy.
PULS'-ATE, *v. i.* To beat, as an artery.
PULS-A-TILE, *a.* That is or may be beaten.
PULS-A'-TION, *n.* A beating; the throbbing of the heart and arteries.
PULS-A-TIVE, *a.* Beating; throbbing.
PULS-A-TORY, *a.* Beating; throbbing.
PULSE, (*puls*), *n.* [*L. pulsus.*] A beating of arteries; the stroke by which a medium is affected by the motion of light and sound.
PULSE, *n.* Leguminous plants, or their seeds.
PUL-TA'-CEOUS, *a.* Macerated; softened.
PUL-VER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be powdered.
PUL-VER-INE, *n.* The ashes of barilla.
PUL-VER-I-ZA'-TION, *n.* A reducing to powder.
PUL-VER-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to fine powder, as by beating or pounding.
PUL-VER-IZ-ED, *pp.* Reduced to powder.
PUL-VER-IOUS, *a.* Consisting of powder.
PUL-VER'-U-LENCE, *n.* Dustiness; a powdery state.
PUL-VER'-U-LENT, *a.* Consisting of powder.
PUM'-MA, *n.* A rapacious quadruped of America.
PUM'-ICE, (*pum'-is*), *n.* A porous substance ejected from a volcano, resembling slag.
PU-MI'-CEOUS, *a.* Consisting of pumice.
PUM-MEL. See **POMMEL**.
PUMP, *n.* [*Fr. pompe*, a *pump*.] An engine for raising water; a thin shoe.
PUMP, *v. i.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump.
PUMP, *v. t.* To raise with a pump, as, to *pump* water; to draw out by artful interrogatories, as, to *pump* out secrets.
PUMP'-ED, *pret. and pp.* of **PUMP**.
PUMP'-BRAKE, *n.* The arm or handle to a pump.
PUMP'-DALE, *n.* A long wooden tube used to convey the water from a chain pump across the ship.
PUMP'-KIN, *n.* A plant and its fruit.
PUMP'-ER, *n.* The person or the instrument that pumps.
PUMP'-GEAR, *n.* Materials for repairing pumps.
PUMP'-ION, *n.* A plant and its fruit.
PUN, *n.* A quibble; a low conceit; an expression in which a word has at once two meanings.
PUN, *v. i.* To quibble, or play upon words.
PUNCH, *n.* An instrument to perforate holes; a liquor; a buffoon; a fat horse.
PUNCH, *v. t.* To thrust; to perforate.
PUNCH'-ED, *pp.* Perforated with a hole.
PUNCH'-BOWL, *n.* A bowl for punch.
PUNCH'-EON, *n.* A tool for stamping; a cask usually containing 120 gallons.

PUNCH'-ER, *n.* One that punches; a perforating instrument.
 PUNCH-I-NEL'-LO, *n.* A buffoon; a punch.
 PUNCH'-TATE, *a.* Perforated; full of small holes.
 PUNCH'-TI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a point.
 PUNCH-TIL'-IO, *n.* A nice point in conduct or ceremony.
 PUNCH-TIL'-IOUS, *a.* Exact in ceremony or bargain.
 PUNCH-TIL'-IOUS-LY, *ad.* With great exactness.
 PUNCH-TIL'-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Exactness; preciseness.
 PUNCH'-TO, *n.* A nice point; the point in fencing.
 PUNCH'-TU-AL, *a.* Exact; strict; nice.
 PUNCH'-TU-AL-IST, *n.* One very exact in forms.
 PUNCH-TU-AL'-I-TY, } *n.* Scrupulous exactness
 PUNCH'-TU-AL-NESS, } in time or manner.
 PUNCH'-TU-AL-LY, *ad.* Exactly; scrupulously.
 PUNCH'-TU-ATE, *v. t.* To mark with points or pauses; to designate sentences, clauses, or other divisions of a writing by points, which mark the proper pauses.
 PUNCH-TU-A'-TION, *n.* The act or art of pointing a discourse or writing, for making the pauses and divisions of a sentence.
 PUNCH'-TU-IST, *n.* One who understands the art of punctuation.
 PUNCH'-TURE, *n.* A pricking, or hole made by it.
 PUNCH'-TURE, *v. t.* To prick or perforate with a point.
 PUNCH-TUR-ED, *pp.* Pricked; pierced.
 PUN'-DIT, *n.* In Hindoostan, a learned Bramin; one versed in the Sanscrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of that country.
 PUN'-GEN-CY, *n.* Power of pricking; sharpness.
 PUN'-GENT, *a.* Pricking; sharp; acid.
 PU'-NIC, *n.* The ancient language of the Carthaginians.
 PU'-NIC, *a.* Pertaining to Carthage; faithless.
 PU'-NI-CA FI'-DES, [L.] Punic or Carthaginian faith; unfaithfulness; treachery.
 PU'-NI-NESS, *n.* Littleness and weakness; pettiness.
 PUN'-ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *punir*.] To inflict pain or loss for an offense; to chastise.
 PUN'-ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Liable or worthy to be punished.
 PUN'-ISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving punishment.
 PUN'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Afflicted with pain for an offense.
 PUN'-ISH-ER, *n.* One that inflicts punishment.
 PUN'-ISH-MENT, *n.* Any pain or loss suffered as the reward of a crime.
 PU'-NI-TIVE, *a.* Inflicting punishment; awarding punishment; that punishes.
 PUNK, *n.* A lewd female; decayed wood.
 PUN'-NING, *ppr.* Using puns; quibbling.
 PUN'-NING, *n.* The art or practice of using puns.
 PUN'-STER, *n.* One dextrous in punning; a quibbler; a low wit.
 PUNT, *v. i.* To play at basset or ombre.
 PUNT, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat, used in calking and repairing ships.
 PU'-NY, *a.* Little and weak; petty; feeble.
 PUP, *v. i.* To bring forth puppies.
 PUP, *n.* A young dog; a puppy.
 PU'-PÁ, *n.* An insect in the third state of its existence, when it is sometimes called chrysalis or aurelia.
 PU'-PIL, *n.* A scholar; a ward. *In the civil law*, a boy under the age of fourteen, and a girl under the age of twelve.
 PU'PIL, *n.* The apple of the eye; a little aperture in the middle of the iris.
 PU'-PIL-AGE, *n.* The state of a scholar; wardship.

PU'-PIL-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a pupil or ward.
 PUP'-PET, *n.* A small doll; a wooden image.
 PUP'-PET-SHOW, *n.* A mock show with little images.
 PUP'-PY, *n.* A young dog; a whelp; a mean fellow.
 PUP'-PY-ISM, *n.* Extreme meanness; extreme affectation.
 PUR, *v. i.* To murmur, as a cat.
 PUR, *n.* The low continued sound made by cats.
 PU-RÁ'-NÁ, *n.* Among the Hindoos, a sacred poem or book.
 PU-RAN'-IE, *a.* Pertaining to the sacred poems of the Hindoos.
 PUR'-BLIND, } *a.* Near-sighted; dim-sighted.
 PORE'-BLIND, }
 PUR'-CHAS-A-BLE, *a.* That can be purchased.
 PUR'-CHASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *purchaser*, to seek; to pursue.] To gain; to obtain for a consideration in money; to buy; to procure.
 PUR'-CHASE, *n.* A buying; thing bought; power of a lever.
 PUR'-CHASE-ED, *pp.* Obtained for an equivalent.
 PUR'-CHASE-MON'-EY, *n.* The money paid for anything bought.
 PUR'-CHAS-ER, *n.* One who purchases; a buyer.
 PUR'-CHAS-ING, *ppr.* Buying; gaining by money.
 PURE, *a.* [L. *purus*; A. S. *pur*.] Separate from all extraneous matter; clear; genuine; unpolluted; unmixed; free from guilt.
 PURE'-LY, *ad.* In a pure manner; merely.
 PURE'-NESS, *n.* Quality of being pure; clearness; freedom from moral turpitude; chaste.
 PUR'-FLE, } *n.* A border of embroidered work.
 PUR'-FLEW, }
 PUR-GA'-TION, *n.* The act of cleansing. *In law*, the act of cleansing from crime, accusation, or the suspicion of guilt.
 PURG'-A-TIVE, *a.* Tending to purge; cleansing.
 PURG'-A-TIVE, *n.* A cathartic; a medicine that evacuates.
 PURG-A-TÓ'-RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to purgatory.
 PURG'-A-TO-RY, *n.* A place after death, where some persons suppose the souls of persons are purified by punishment.
 PURGE, (purj), *n.* [L. *purgo*.] A cathartic medicine.
 PURGE, *v. t.* To cleanse; to purify; to clear from guilt or moral defilement; to clear from accusation.
 PURGE, *v. i.* To become pure by clarification.
 PURG'-ED, *pp.* Cleansed; evacuated.
 PURG'-ING, *n.* Preternatural evacuation.
 PU-RI-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of purifying; a cleansing.
 PU-RIF'-I-CA-TIVE, } *a.* Having power to pu-
 PU-RIF'-I-CA-TO-RY, } rify.
 PU'-RI-FI-ED, *pp.* Cleansed; made pure.
 PU'-RI-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which purifies; a refiner.
 PU'-RI-FORM, *a.* Resembling pus or matter.
 PU'-RI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *purifier*; L. *purifico*.] To make pure; to free from pollution; to clear from improprieties; to cleanse; to refine.
 PU'-RI-FY, *v. i.* To grow or become pure and clear.
 PU'-RI-FY-ING, *n.* The act or operation of making pure.
 PU'-RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Cleansing; refining.
 PU'-RIM, *n.* The feast of lots among the Jews.
 PU'-RISM, *n.* Immaculate morals and conduct.
 PU'-RIST, *n.* One excessively nice in the choice of words.
 PU'-RI-TAN, *n.* A dissenter from the church of England.
 PU'-RI-TAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans.
 PU-RI-TAN'-IE, } *a.* Pertaining to the dissent-
 PU-RI-TAN'-IC-AL, } ers and their doctrines;
 exact; rigid.
 PU'-RI-TAN-ISM, *n.* The notions or practice of puritans.

PUR-RI-TAN-IZE, *v. t.* To deliver the notions of puritans.

PUR-RI-TY, *n.* [L. *puritas*.] Freedom from extraneous matter; cleanness; clearness; chastity; freedom from any sinister or improper views.

PURL, *n.* A sort of lace; a border; a medicated malt liquor.

PURL, *v. i.* [Sw. *porla*; W. *freulaw*.] To flow with a gentle noise, as a small stream among stones.

PURL, *n.* A gentle murmur of a stream.

PUR-LIEU, (*pur'-lu*), *n.* Inclosure; district; border; a certain limited extent or district.

PURL'-ING, *n.* The noise of a rippling stream.

PUR'-LIN, *n.* A timber to support rafters.

PUR'-LOIN', *v. t.* To steal; to pilfer; to thieve.

PUR-LOIN'-ED, *pp.* Stolen; taken by plagiarism.

PUR-LOIN'-ER, *n.* One who steals; a plagiarist.

PUR-LOIN'-ING, *n.* Theft; plagiarism.

PUR'-PLE, *a.* [Fr. *pourpré*; L. *purpureus*.] In poetry, red or livid; dyed with blood; red, tinged with blue; livid.

PUR'-PLE, *n.* A color composed of red and blue; a robe.

PUR'-PLE, *v. t.* To color with purple.

PUR'-PLED, *pp.* Tinged with purple color.

PUR'-PLES, *n. plu.* Livid spots, as in fever.

PUR'-PLISH, *a.* Somewhat purple; like purple.

PUR'-PORT, *n.* Meaning; tendency.

PUR'-PORT, *v. t.* To mean; to signify; to intend.

PUR'-POSE, *n.* [Fr. *propos*; L. *propositum*.] Object to be accomplished; intention; design; end; effect.

PUR'-POSE, *v. t.* To intend; to design; to mean; to determine on some end to be accomplished.

PUR'-POS-ED, *pp.* Intended; designed; resolved.

PUR'-POSE-LY, *ad.* On purpose; by design.

PUR'-POSE-LESS, *a.* Having no purpose.

PUR'-PRISE, *n.* A close or inclosure; also, the whole compass of a manor.

PUR'-PURE, *n.* In heraldry, purple represented in engraving by diagonal lines from right to left.

PURR. See **PUR**.

PUR'-RING, *ppr.* Murmuring, as a cat.

PURSE, (*purs*), [Fr. *bourse*; It. *borsa*; D. *beurs*; G. *burse*, *bors*.] A small bag for money; prize at a race; the public coffers; a long purse, wealth; an empty purse, poverty; sword and purse, the military power and the wealth of a nation.

PURSE, *v. t.* To put into a purse; to contract.

PURSE'-NET, *n.* A net that draws like a purse.

PURSE'-PRIDE, *n.* Pride of money.

PURSE'-PROUD, *a.* Elated with riches.

PURS'-ER, *n.* An officer on board of a ship who has charge of the provisions of a ship.

PURS'-LAIN, *n.* A plant of several species.

PUR-SU'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be pursued.

PUR-SU'-ANCE, *n.* A following; prosecution; consequence.

PUR-SU'-ANT, *a.* Done in consequence.

PUR-SUE', *v. t.* [Fr. *poursuivre*.] To follow; to chase; to prosecute; to seek; to follow, as an example.

PUR-SU'-ED, *pp.* Followed; chased.

PUR-SU'-ER, *n.* One that follows or chases.

PUR-SU'-ING, *ppr.* Following; prosecuting; chasing.

PUR-SUIT', *n.* Act of following; chase; course of business; prosecution.

PUR-SUI-VANT, *n.* A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.

PUR-TE-NANCE, *n.* Appurtenance; but applied to the pluck of an animal.

PUR-RU'-LENCE, *n.* Generation of pus; matter.

PUR-RU'-LENT, *a.* Consisting of matter or pus.

PUR-VEY', *v. t.* To provide; to purchase provisions.

PUR-VEY'-ANCE, *n.* Procurement of provisions.

PUR-VEY'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **PURVEY**.

PUR-VEY'-OR, *n.* One that provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table; an officer who formerly provided provisions for the king's table.

PUR-VIEW, *n.* The body of a statute; limit; scope.

PUS, *n.* The whitish matter of the ulcer.

PUSH', *v. t.* [Fr. *pousser*.] To butt; to press; to urge or impel; to drive; to thrust.

PUSH, *v. i.* To make a thrust; to make an effort.

PUSH, *n.* An urging or pressing; a thrust; an exigency; a pustule; a pimple.

PUSH'-ED, *pp.* Pressed; urged; driven.

PUSH'-ING, *ppr.* Thrusting; urging; driving; a pressing forward in business; enterprising.

PUSH'-PIN, *n.* A childish play by pushing pins.

PUS-SIL-LA-NIM'-I-TY, *n.* [L. *pusillanimitas*.] Weakness of mind; cowardice.

PUS-SIL-LAN'-I-MOUS, *a.* Cowardly; mean-spirited.

PUS-SIL-LAN'-I-MOUS-LY, *ad.* In a cowardly manner.

PUSS, *n.* The fondling name of a cat; the sportsman's name for a hare.

PUS'-SI-NESS, *n.* State of fatness; inflation.

PUS'-SY, *a.* Swelled; fat; short and thick; short breathed.

PUS'-TULE, (*pus'l*, or *pus't'-yul*), *n.* A small push or pimple.

PUS'-TU-LOUS, *a.* Having pustules or pimples.

PUT, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* put. To lay; to set; to place; to apply; to add; to propose.

PUT, *v. i.* To go or move; to steer; to shoot.

PUT, *n.* Action or state of distress; a game of cards.

PUT, *n.* A clown; a game; a prostitute.

PU'-TAN-ISM, *n.* Customary lewdness.

PU'-TA-TIVE, *a.* Supposed; reputed; deemed.

PU'-TID, *a.* Mean; base; worthless.

PU'-TID-NESS, *n.* Meanness; vileness; worthlessness.

PUT'-OFF, *n.* An excuse; a shift for evasion or delay.

PU-TRED'-IN-IOUS, *a.* Partaking of putrefaction; proceeding from putrefaction; having an offensive smell.

PU-TRE-FACT'-TION, *n.* Process of rotting.

PU-TRE-FACT'-TIVE, *a.* Causing or attending putrefaction.

PU'-TRE-FL-ED, *pp.* Dissolved.

PU'-TRE-FY, *v. t. or i.* To dissolve, as organized matter; to rot.

PU-TRES'-CENCE, *n.* State of dissolving or corrupting.

PU-TRES'-CENT, *a.* Dissolving, as organized substances; pertaining to the process of putrefaction.

PU-TRES'-CI-BLE, *a.* Liable to become putrid.

PU'-TRID, *a.* Corrupt; rotten; offensive; indicating a state of dissolution.

PU-TRID'-I-TY, { *n.* Putrid state; corruption.

PU'-TRID-NESS, {

PUT'-TING, *ppr.* Setting; placing.

PUT'-TOCK, *n.* A kite.

PUT'-TY, *n.* A paste of whiting and lintseed oil, used as a cement by glaziers.

PUZ'-ZLE, *n.* Perplexity; embarrassment.

PUZ'-ZLE, *v. t.* To perplex; to embarrass; to make intricate; to entangle.

PUZ'-ZLED, *pp.* Perplexed; embarrassed.

PUZ'-ZLER, *n.* One who perplexes.

PUZ'-ZLING, *ppr.* Perplexing; putting to difficulty; embarrassing.

PUZ-ZO-LA'-NA, *n.* A loose porous volcanic substance, or stone.

PYCE'-NO-STYLE, *n.* In ancient architecture, a building where the columns stand very close to each other.

PYE, *n.* A confused mass, as of types.

PY'-GARG, *n.* The female of the hen-harrier; a hawk.
PYG-ME'-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a pigmy; dwarfish.
PYG'-MY, *n.* A dwarf; a fabulous being.
PY-LO'-RUS, *n.* The lower and right orifice of the stomach.
PYL-A-GÖRE, *n.* In ancient Greece, a delegate or representative of a city sent to the Amphictyonic council.
PYR-A-MID, *n.* A solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating at a point at the top.
PY-RAM-ID-AL, *a.* Pyramidal; like a pyramid.
PYR-A-MID'-IC-AL, *a.* Having the form of a pyramid.
PYRE, *n.* A funeral pile; a pile to be burnt.
PYR-E-TOL'-O-GY, *n.* The doctrine of fevers.
PYR'-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a pear.
PYR-I-TA'-CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to pyrite.
PYR'-Y-TES, *n.* Fire-stone; a compound of sulphur and iron.
PY-RIT'-IC,
PY-RIT'-IC-AL, } *a.* Consisting of or resembling
PYR'-IT-OUS, } pyrite.
PY-RO-LIG'-NE-OUS, } *a.* Generated or produced
PY-RO-LIG'-NIC, } by the distillation of wood.
PY-ROL'-O-GY, *n.* The natural history of heat.
PY-ROL'-O-GIST, *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of heat, or investigates its laws.

PYR'-O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *πυρ*, fire, and *μανητα*, divination.] Divination by fire.
PYR-O-MAN'-TIC, *a.* Divining by fire.
PY-ROM'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure degrees of heat.
PYR'-O-PHANE, (*pir'-o-fane*), *n.* A mineral rendered transparent by heat.
PY-ROPH'-O-RUS, *n.* A substance which takes fire on exposure to the air.
PYR'-O-SCOPE, *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat radiating from a fire.
PYR-O-TECH'-NIC, } (*pir-o-tek'-nik*), *a.* Per-
PYR-O-TECH'-NIC-AL, } taining to fireworks
 and the art of making them.
PYR-O-TECH'-NIES, } *n.* The art of making fire-
PYR'-O-TECH-NY, } works, as rockets, &c.
PYR-O-TECH'-NIST, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny.
PYR'-RHIC, (*pir'-rik*), *n.* A poetic foot, consisting of two short syllables.
PYR'-RHO-NISM, *n.* Skepticism; universal doubt.
PYR'-RHO-NIST, *n.* A skeptic.
PYTH-A-GÖ'-RE-AN, or **PYTH-A-GÖ-RE'-AN**,
a. Pertaining to Pythagoras and his philosophy.
PY-THAG'-O-RISM, *n.* The doctrines of Pythagoras.
PYTH'-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Pythia, the priestess of Apollo.
PYTH'-O-NESS, *n.* A priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece.
PYX, *n.* The box in which Romanists keep the host.

Q.

Q is a redundant letter, borrowed from the Latin. It is equivalent in power to *kw*, and is always followed by *u*, as in queen. It never ends an English word.

Q, *abbrev.* for question.

QUACK, *v. i.* To cry like a duck.

QUACK, *n.* A boaster; one who pretends to skill in medicine; an empiric.

QUACK'-ER-Y, *n.* Pretensions to skill; empiricism.

QUACK'-ISH, *a.* Like a quack; boastful.

QUACK'-ISM, *n.* The practice of quackery.

QUACK'-LED, *a.* Almost choked or suffocated.

QUACK'-SAL-VER, *n.* A quack; a charlatan.

QUAD-RA-GES'-I-MÄ, *n.* Lent; consisting of forty days.

QUAD-RA-GES'-I-MAL, *a.* Belonging to Lent.

QUAD-RA-GES'-I-MALS, *n. plu.* Offerings formerly made to the mother church on mid-lent Sunday.

QUAD'-RAN'-GLE, *n.* A figure of four equal angles.

QUAD-RAN'-GU-LAR, *a.* Having four right angles.

QUAD'-RANT, *n.* A fourth part; an instrument to take the altitude of the sun; 90 degrees.

QUAD-RANT'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a quadrant.

QUAD'RAT, *n.* Piece of metal to fill a void space between words in printing.

QUAD'-RATE, *a.* Square; suited; adapted.

QUAD'-RATE, *v. i.* To square; to fit; to suit; to agree.

QUAD'-RATE, *n.* A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides.

QUAD-RAT'-IC, *a.* Including a square.

QUAD'-RA-TURE, *n.* The act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square; thus, the finding of a square which shall contain just as much

area as a circle, or a triangle, is the *quadrature* of that circle or triangle; the quartering of the moon.

QUAD-REN'-NI-AL, *a.* Happening once in four years.

QUAD-REN'-NI-AL-LY, *ad.* Once in four years.

QUAD'-RIBLE, *a.* That may be squared.

QUAD-RI-CAP'-SU-LAR, *a.* Having four capsules.

QUAD-RI-CORN'-OUS, *a.* Having four horns.

QUAD-RI-DEN'-TATE, *a.* Having four teeth.

QUAD'-RI-FID, *a.* Divided into four segments.

QUAD-RI-JÜ'-GOUS, *a.* Pinnate; with four pairs of leaflets.

QUAD-RI-LIT'-ER-AL, *a.* Consisting of four letters.

QUAD'-RI-LÖ-BED, *a.* In botany, having four lobes.

QUA-DRILLE', (*ea-drill'*), *n.* A game at cards; a kind of dance.

QUAD-RI-LOC'-U-LAR, *a.* Having four cells.

QUAD-RI-NÖ'-MI-AL, *a.* Consisting of four terms.

QUAD-RIP'-AR-TITE, *a.* Consisting of four parts.

QUAD-RIPH'-YL-LOUS, *a.* Having four leaves.

QUAD'-RI-REME, *n.* A galley with four benches of oars.

QUAD-RI-SYL'-LA-BLE, *n.* A word of four syllables.

QUAD'-RI-VALVE, } *a.* Having four
QUAD-RI-VALV'-U-LAR, } valves.

QUAD'-RI-VALVES, *n. plu.* A door with four leaves or folds.

QUAD-RIV'-I-AL, *a.* Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUAD-ROON', *n.* A person quarter-blooded, the offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man.

QUAD-RÜ'-MA-NOUS, *a.* Having four hands.

QUAD'-RU-PED, *a.* Having four legs and feet.

QUAD'-RU-PED, *n.* An animal having four legs, as an ox, horse, dog, &c.
 QUAD'-RU-PLE, *a.* Fourfold; four times the sum.
 QUAD'-RU-PLE, *v. t.* To make fourfold; to make four times as many.
 QUAD-RŪ-PLI-CATE, *a.* Fourfold; four times repeated.
 QUAD-RŪ-PLI-CATE, *v. t.* To make fourfold; to double twice.
 QUAD-RU-PLI-Ā-TION, *n.* A making fourfold.
 QUAFF, *v. t.* To drink largely; to swallow in large draughts.
 QUÆ-RE, [L.] Query; inquire.
 QUAFF'-ED, *pp.* Drunk; swallowed in large draughts.
 QUAFF'-ING, *ppr.* Drinking largely.
 QUAG'-GY, *a.* Soft and yielding to the feet.
 QUAG'-MIRE, *n.* A place that shakes under the feet.
 QUA-HAUG, *n.* A species of bivalvular clams.
 QUAIL, *n.* A bird of the grouse kind, or of the genus *Perdix*. The quail of New England is called in the middle states *partridge*, but it is neither the quail nor partridge of Europe.
 QUAIL, *v. t.* To sink into dejection; to languish; to fail in spirits; to curdle; to conglutinate; as milk.
 QUAIL, *v. t.* To crush; to depress; to sink; to subdue.
 QUAIL-ING, *ppr.* Failing; languishing.
 QUAIL-ING, *n.* The act of failing in spirit or resolution; decay.
 QUAIL-PIPE, *n.* A pipe to allure quails into a net.
 QUAIN'T, *a.* Nice; pretty; exact; odd.
 QUAIN'T-LY, *ad.* Nicely; prettily; oddly.
 QUAIN'T'-NESS, *n.* Petty elegance; nicety; address; peculiarity.
 QUAKE, *v. i.* To shake, as with cold or fear.
 QUAKE, *n.* A shake; a trembling; tremulous agitation.
 QUAK'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of QUAKE.
 QUAK'-KER, *n.* One of the denomination of Friends.
 QUAK'-KER-ISM, *n.* The system of the Quakers.
 QUAK'-ING, *ppr.* Shaking; *n.* a trembling; trepidation.
 QUAL'-I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be qualified; that may be abated or modified.
 QUAL'-I-FI-CĀ-TION, *n.* Endowment or accomplishment that fits for an office; legal requisite; restriction; modification; abatement; limitation.
 QUAL'-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Fitted by accomplishment; limited; modified.
 QUAL'-I-FI-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being qualified or fitted.
 QUAL'-I-FI-ER, *n.* He that qualifies.
 QUAL'-I-FY, *v. t.* To fit; to make suitable; to modify.
 QUAL'-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Fitting for a place; modifying.
 QUAL'-ITY, *n.* [L. *qualitas*.] 1. Property; that which belongs to a body or substance, or can be predicated of it. 2. Nature, relatively considered. 3. Virtue, or power of producing effects. 4. Disposition; temper. 5. Virtue or vice, as good or bad *qualities*. 6. Acquisition. 7. Character. 8. Comparative rank. 9. Superiority of birth or station. 10. Persons of high rank, collectively.
 QUĀLM, (*quām*) *n.* A fit of nausea; scruple or uneasiness of conscience.
 QUĀLM'-ISH, *a.* Affected with nausea or sickly languor; sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit.
 QUĀLM'-ISH-LY, *ad.* In a qualmish manner.
 QUĀLM'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Nausea.
 QUAN'-DA-RY, *n.* Difficulty; perplexity; uncertainty.
 QUAN'-TI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *quantite*, from L. *quantitas*.] 1. That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished. 2. An indefinite extent of space. 3. A portion or part. 4. A large

portion, as medicine taken in *quantities*. 5. In *mathematics*, any thing which can be multiplied, divided, and measured. 6. In *grammar*, the measure of a syllable. 7. In *music*, the relative duration of a note or syllable.

QUAN'-TUM, *n.* A quantity; amount.
 QUAR'-AN-TINE, *n.* Prohibition of intercourse with the shore.
 QUAR-AN-TINE', *v. t.* To restrain intercourse of a ship with the people on land.
 QUAR-AN-TIN'-ED, *pp.* Restrained from intercourse.
 QUAR'-REL, *n.* A noisy dispute; brawl; contention; a breach of concord or friendship; cause of dispute; objection; ill-will; an arrow with a square head.
 QUAR'-REL, *v. i.* To brawl; to dispute; to fight.
 QUAR'-RY-ING, *pret.* and *pp.* of QUARREL.
 QUAR'-REL-ING, *ppr.* Disputing angrily; fighting.
 QUAR'-REL-SOME, *a.* Inclined to disputes and brawls.
 QUAR'-REL-SOME-NESS, *n.* Disposition to quarrel.
 QUAR'-RI-ED, *pp.* Dug from a pit.
 QUAR'-RY, *n.* [Old Fr. *quarrier*.] A mine or pit where stones are dug.
 QUAR'-RY, *v. t.* To take from a quarry.
 QUAR'-RY-ING, *ppr.* Digging from a quarry.
 QUART, *n.* The fourth of a gallon; two pints.
 QUART'-AN, *a.* Designating a fourth; occurring every fourth day.
 QUART'-AN, *n.* An ague occurring every fourth day.
 QUART'-ER, *n.* A fourth part; eight bushels of grain. In *weight*, 23 pounds, or the fourth part of a hundred pounds *avoirdupois*; a particular region of a town, city, or country; in the plural, *quarters*, the place of lodging or temporary residence; treatment shown to an enemy; indulgence. In *schools*, a fourth part of the year, or a term of three months; *head-quarters*, the tent or mansion of the commander-in-chief.
 QUART'-ERS, *n. plu.* The place of lodging, or temporary residence of officers or soldiers. In the *Southern States*, a collection of cabins or huts provided for negroes.
 QUART'-ER, *v. t.* To divide into four equal parts; to station for soldiers' lodgings.
 QUART'-ER-ED, *pp.* Divided into four parts; lodged.
 QUART'-ER-AGE, *n.* A quarterly allowance.
 QUART'-ER-DAY, *n.* The day that completes three months; the day when quarterly payments are made of rent or interest.
 QUART'-ER-LY, *a.* Happening every three months.
 QUART'-ER-LY, *ad.* Once in the quarter of a year.
 QUART'-ERN, *n.* The fourth of a pint; a gill.
 QUART'-ER-MAS-TER, *n.* An officer who regulates the quarters of an army, forage, fuel, &c.
 QUART'-ER-SES'-SIONS, *n.* A general court held quarterly.
 QUART'-ER-STAFF, *n.* A long staff borne by foresters and park keepers as a badge of office and a weapon.
 QUART'-ETTE', } *n.* In *music*, a composition in
 QUART'-ET', } four parts. In *poetry*, a stanza
 of four lines.
 QUART'-ILE, *n.* An aspect of planets distant one fourth of a circle, or 90 degrees.
 QUART'-O, *n.* The size of a sheet twice doubled; a book of that size.
 QUART'-O, *a.* Denoting the size of a book, in which a sheet makes four leaves.
 QUARTZ, *n.* A siliceous mineral of various colors.
 QUARTZ'-Y, *a.* Pertaining to quartz.

QUAS, *n.* A liquor in Russia made from meal and malt.
 QUASH, *v. t.* To crush; to subdue; to annul.
 QUASH'-ED, *pp.* Crushed; subdued.
 QUÁ'-SI, [L.] As if.
 QUAS-SÁ'-TION, *n.* A shaking; concussion.
 QUAS'-SIA, *n.* A genus of medicinal plants.
 QUÁ'-TER-COUS'-INS, (ká'-ter-kuz'-ns.) *n. plu.*
 Those within the first four degrees of kindred.
 QUA-TERN'-A-RY, *a.* Consisting of four.
 QUA-TERN'-A-RY, *n.* The number four.
 QUA-TERN'-ION, *n.* The number four; a file of four soldiers.
 QUAT'-RAIN, *n.* A stanza of four lines, rhyming alternately.
 QUÁ'-VER, *v. i.* To shake the voice; to vibrate.
 QUÁ'-VER, *n.* A note in music; half a crotchet.
 QUÁ'-VER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of QUÁVER.
 QUÁ'-VER-ING, *ppr.* Shaking of the voice.
 QUAY, (ke,) *n.* A mole or wharf. Written also *Key*.
 QUEACH'-Y, *a.* Shaking; yielding to the feet.
 QUEAN, *n.* A whore or lewd woman.
 QUEAS'-I-NESS, *n.* Nausea; sickness of stomach.
 QUEAS'-Y, *a.* Sick at the stomach; squeamish.
 QUEEN, *n.* [A. S. *cwæn*; Goth. *queins*; Sw. *qvinna*.] The consort of a king; a female that rules.
 QUEEN, *v. i.* To play the queen.
 QUEEN-DOW'-A-GÉR, *n.* The widow of a king.
 QUEEN'-GOLD, *n.* A royal duty or revenue belonging to every queen of England during her marriage to the king.
 QUEEN'-LY, *ad.* Like a queen.
 QUEEN'-POST, *n.* In architecture, an upright post in a roof for supporting the beam.
 QUEER, *a.* Odd; strange; droll.
 QUEER'-LY, *ad.* Oddly; strangely.
 QUEER'-NESS, *n.* Oddness; singularity.
 QUELL, *v. t.* [A. S. *cwellan*.] To allay; to reduce to peace; to crush; to subdue; to appease.
 QUELL'-ED, *pp.* Allayed; crushed.
 QUELL'-ER, *n.* One who crushes or subdues.
 QUELL'-ING, *ppr.* Extinguishing; subduing.
 QUENCH, *v. t.* To cool; to allay; to extinguish.
 QUENCH'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be quenched.
 QUENCH'-ED, *pp.* Allayed; extinguished.
 QUENCH'-ER, *n.* He or that which extinguishes.
 QUENCH'-LESS, *a.* That can not be extinguished.
 QUER'-CIT-RON, *n.* [L. *quercus*, an oak, and *citrina*, yellow.] Dyers' oak and the bark.
 QUER-I-MÓ'-NI-OUS, *a.* Apt to complain.
 QUER-I-MÓ'-NI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Complainingly.
 QUER-I-MÓ'-NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Aptness to complain.
 QUÉ'-RIST, *n.* One who inquires.
 QUERL, *v. t.* To twirl; to coil; to turn round.
 QUERL'-ED, *pp.* Twirled; coiled.
 QUERN, *n.* A handmill for grinding grain.
 QUERP'-O, *n.* A waistcoat or close garment.
 QUER'-U-LOUS, *a.* Habitually complaining.
 QUER'-U-LOUS-LY, *ad.* With complaining.
 QUER'-U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Practice of complaining.
 QUÉ'-RY, *n.* A question; inquiry where there is doubt.
 QUÉ'-RY, *v. t.* To put or ask questions; to inquire.
 QUÉ'-RY, *v. i.* To ask a question or questions.
 QUEST, *n.* Act of seeking; search; request.
 QUEST, *v. t.* To search or seek for.
 QUEST'-ION, *n.* Act of asking; interrogatory; inquiry; dispute; doubt. In logic, a proposition stated by way of interrogation.
 QUEST'-ION, *v. t.* To ask; to interrogate.
 QUEST'-ION-A-BLE, *a.* Doubtful; disputable; that may be questioned; suspicious; liable to be doubted.
 QUEST'-ION-A-RY, *a.* Asking questions.
 QUEST'-ION-ED, *pp.* Interrogated; examined.

QUEST'-ION-ER, *n.* One who interrogates.
 QUES'-TION-IST, *n.* A questioner; one that asks questions.
 QUEST'-ION-LESS, *a.* Being beyond a doubt; doubtless.
 QUEST'-OR, *n.* A Roman treasurer; receiver of taxes, tribute, &c.
 QUEST'-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of questor.
 QUEUE, (ku,) [Fr.] A cue, *which see*.
 QUIB, *n.* A sarcasm; a bitter taunt.
 QUIB'-BLE, *n.* A start; turn; shift; evasion.
 QUIB'-BLE, *v. i.* To evade the point; to shift; to trifle; to pun.
 QUIB'-BLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of QUIBBLE.
 QUIB'-BLER, *n.* One who quibbles; an equivocator.
 QUIB'-BLING, *ppr.* Shifting; evading.
 QUICK, *a.* [A. S. *cwic*, living; D. *kwik*; G. *quick*.] Swift; active; hasty; speedy; living.
 QUICK, *ad.* Soon; hastily; with speed.
 QUICK, *n.* Any sensible part; living flesh.
 QUICK'-EN, (quik'-n,) *v. t.* To make alive; to hasten; to sharpen; to give a keener perception to; to revive.
 QUICK'-EN, *v. i.* To become alive.
 QUICK'-EN-ED, *pp.* Revived; hastened.
 QUICK'-EN-ER, *n.* He or that which quickens.
 QUICK'-EN-ING, *ppr.* Giving life; inciting; a. that gives life, or animation.
 QUICK'-LIME, *n.* The protoxyd of calcium. Any carbonate of lime deprived of its carbonic acid becomes *quick lime*.
 QUICK'-LY, *ad.* In a short time; hastily; speedily.
 QUICK'-MATCH, *n.* A match used by artillerymen.
 QUICK'-NESS, *n.* Speed; haste; briskness.
 QUICK'-SAND, *n.* Sand sinking or shaking under the feet.
 QUICK'-SCENT-ED, *a.* Having an acute smell.
 QUICK'-SENT, *n.* A living plant for a hedge or fence.
 QUICK'-SET, *v. t.* To plant with living trees.
 QUICK'-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Having sharp sight.
 QUICK'-SIGHT-ED-NESS, *n.* Acuteness of sight.
 QUICK'-SIL'-VER, *n.* Mercury; a metal which at common temperature is fluid.
 QUICK'-SIL'-VER-ED, *a.* Overlaid with quicksilver.
 QUICK'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having ready wit.
 QUID, *n.* A vulgar pronunciation of *cue*.
 QUID'-DI-TY, *n.* A trifling nicety; a barbarous term used in school philosophy for *essence*.
 QUID'-DLE, *v. i.* To waste time in trifling.
 QUID'-DLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of QUIDDLE.
 QUID'-DLER, *n.* One who trifles.
 QUID'-DLING, *ppr.* Wasting time in petty employments.
 QUID'-NUNC, *n.* One curious to know every thing.
 QUID PRO QUO, [L.] One thing for another; an equivalent.
 QUI-ESCE', (qui-ess') *v. i.* [L. *quiesco*.] To be silent, or have no sound.
 QUI-ES'-CENCE, *n.* Rest; repose; silence.
 QUI-ES'-CENT, *a.* Resting; being in a state of repose; not ruffled with passion; silent; not sounded.
 QUI-ET, *a.* Still; calm; easy; unmolested.
 QUI-ET, *n.* [Fr. *quiet*; L. *quietus*.] Rest; repose; tranquillity.
 QUI-ET, *v. t.* To still; to calm; to lull; to pacify; to appease.
 QUI-ET-ISM, *n.* Peace; dispassion; apathy.
 QUI-ET-IST, *n.* One of a sect of mystics.
 QUI-ET'-LY, *ad.* Calmly; peaceably.
 QUI-ET-NESS, *n.* State of rest; stillness; calmness.
 QUI-ET-ÚDE, *n.* Rest; quiet; tranquillity.
 QUI-ET'-TUS, [L.] Final discharge; rest; repose; death.

QUILL, *n.* [*fr. cuille*, a reed or quill; *L. calamus*.] A large strong feather; spine of a porcupine; piece of a reed.
QUILL, *v. t.* To weave in ridges like quills.
QUILL-ED, *pp.* Woven in ridges.
QUILT, *n.* The cover of a bed, or garment, made by putting wool, cotton, or other substance between two cloths, and sewing them together.
QUILT, *v. t.* To sew together with a soft substance between.
QUILT-ING, *n.* The act of forming a quilt; the act of quilting by a collection of females, who bestow their labor gratuitously to aid a female friend, and conclude with an entertainment.
QUY-NA-RY, *a.* Consisting of five.
QUINCE, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
QUIN-CUN'-CIAL, *a.* Having the form of a quincunx.
QUIN'-CUNX, *n.* A square of five trees, with one in the middle.
QUIN-DEC'-A-GON, *n.* In geometry, a plain figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles.
QUIN'-I-NÁ, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from vari-
QUY'-NINE, } ous species of cinchona; an im-
 portant article in materia medica.
QUIN-QUA-GES'-I-MÁ, *n.* Shrove Sunday.
QUIN-QUAN''-GU-LAR, *a.* Having five angles.
QUIN-QUE-CAP'-SU-LAR, *a.* Having five cap-
 sules.
QUIN-QUE-DEN'-TATE, *a.* Five-toothed.
QUIN-QUE-FA'-RI-OUS, *a.* Opening into five
 parts.
QUIN-QUE-FID, *a.* Five-cleft; being in five seg-
 ments.
QUIN-QUE-LIT'-ER-AL, *a.* Consisting of five
 letters.
QUIN-QUE-LOE'-U-LAR, *a.* Having five cells.
QUIN-QUEN'-NI-AL, *a.* Occurring once in five
 years.
QUIN-QUIP'-AR-TITE, *a.* Divided into five parts.
QUIN'-QUE-REME, *n.* A galley with five rows of
 oars.
QUIN'-QUE-VALVE, } *a.* Having five
QUIN-QUE-VALV'-U-LAR, } valves.
QUIN'-SY, *n.* Inflammation of the throat.
QUINT, *n.* A set or sequence of five.
QUINT'-AL, *n.* A hundred pounds; a kentle.
QUINT-ES'-SENCE, *n.* In alchemy, the fifth or
 last and highest essence of power in a natural
 body; the virtue, or best part.
QUINT'-ILE, *n.* An aspect of planets distant the
 fifth of a circle.
QUINT'-IN, *n.* An upright post with a cross piece.
QUINT'-U-PLE, *a.* Five-fold.
QUIP, *n.* A smart sarcastic turn; a taunt.
QUIP, *v. t. or i.* To taunt; to scoff.
QUIRE, *v. i.* To sing in concert or chorus.
QUIRE, *n.* Twenty-four sheets of paper; a choir.

QUIR'-IS-TER, *n.* One that sings in a concert;
 more generally the leader of a quire.
QUIRK, *n.* An artful turn; retort; quibble.
QUIRK'-ISH, *a.* Consisting of quirks or quibbles.
QUIT, *v. t. pret. and pp.* quit or quitted. To leave;
 to forsake; to discharge; to free; to pay.
QUIT, *a.* Clear; free; absolved; discharged from.
QUITCH'-GRÁSS, *n.* Dog-grass, not easily killed.
QUIT'-ELAIM, *n.* A release of claim by deed.
QUIT'-CLAIM, *v. t.* To release a claim by deed,
 without covenants of warranty.
QUIT'-ELAIM-ED, *pp.* Released by deed.
QUITE, *ad.* Completely; entirely.
QUI TRANS'-TU-LIT SUS'-TI-NET, [*L.*] He
 who has borne them over, sustains them; motto of
 Connecticut.
QUIT'-RENT, *n.* A rent by which a tenant is dis-
 charged.
QUIT'-TED, *pp.* Left; forsaken.
QUIV'-ER, *n.* [*Fr. couvrir*, to cover.] A case for
 arrows.
QUIV'-ER, *v. i.* To shake; to tremble; to shiver.
QUIV'-ER-ED, *pret. and pp.* of QUIVER.
QUIV'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Trembling; shaking.
QUIV'-ER-ING, *n.* The act of shaking or trem-
 bling.
QUIX-OT'-IÉ, *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic.
QUIX'-OT-ISM, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions.
QUIZ, *v. t.* To puzzle, [*not elegant*.]
QUIZ, *n.* A riddle; puzzle; obscure question.
QUO AD HOC, [*L.*] To this intent.
QUO AN'-I-MO, [*L.*] With what purpose.
QUOD'-LÍ-BET, [*L.*] A nice point; a subtily.
QUOIF, } *See* Coir.
QUOIF'-FURE, }
QUOIN, *n.* A corner; a wedge.
QUOIT, *n.* A horse-shoe, or a flat stone; to be
 pitched or thrown at some object.
QUOIT, *v. i.* To play at quoits; to pitch.
QUON'-DAM, *a.* Having been formerly.
QUO'-RUM, *n.* A special commission of justices;
 a number for doing business.
QUO'-RUM PARS FU'-I, [*L.*] Of which, or whom
 I was a part.
QUO'-TÁ, *n.* A share; rate; proportion.
QUO'-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be quoted.
QUO-TÁ'-TION, *n.* A citation; passage cited.
QUÓTE, *v. t.* To cite as the words of another.
QUÓT'-ED, *pp.* Cited; named; adduced.
QUÓTH, *v. i.* To say; to speak; used only in the
 phrases *quoth I*, *quoth he*.
QUO-TID'-I-AN, *a.* Occurring daily.
QUO-TID'-I-AN, *n.* A fever recurring daily.
QUO'-TIENT, *n.* The number resulting from the
 division of one number by another.
QUO'-TING, *ppr.* Citing; adducing; naming.
QUO WAR'-RAN-TO, [*L.* By what authority.]
 A writ to inquire into the authority by which a
 person intrudes or exercises jurisdiction.

R.

R is a liquid consonant, having a uniform sound, as
 in *rod*. It is commutable with *L*, into which letter it
 is changed in many words by the Spanish and
 Portuguese. It is called the canine letter, because
 it is uttered with a slight resemblance to the growl
 or snarl of a cur.

R, as an abbreviation, stands for *rex*, king, as George
 R.

RAB'-BET, *v. t.* To pare down the edge of a board
 for the purpose of receiving the edge of another

piece, by lapping. In ship carpentry, to let the
 edge of a plank into the keel.

RAB'-BET, *n.* A cut on the side of a board to fit it
 to another by lapping; a lapping joint.

RAB'-BET-ED, *pp.* Pared and united at the edge.

RAB'-BET-ING, *ppr.* Paring and uniting at the edges.

RAB'-BI, } *n.* A Jewish doctor. This title is not

RAB'-BIN, } conferred by authority, but allowed

by courtesy to learned men.

RAB'-BIN'-IC, *n.* The language of the Rabbins.

- RAB-BIN'-IE, }
 RAB-BIN'-IE-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to Rabbins.
 RAB'-BIN-ISM, *n.* A Rabbinic expression.
 RAB'-BIN-IST, *n.* One who adhered to the Tal-
 mud.
 RAB'-BIT, *n.* A small quadruped that burrows.
 RAB'-BLE, *n.* A crowd of low people; the lower
 class of people, without reference to an assembly.
 RAB-DOL'-O-GY, *n.* A mathematical operation by
 little square rods.
 RAB-ID, *a.* [*L. rabidus.*] Furious; raging; mad;
 particularly applied to animals of the canine ge-
 nus, when afflicted with *rabies*.
 RAB-ID-NESS, *n.* Furiousness; madness.
 RA'-CA, (ră'-cä), *n.* [*Syriac.*] *In Scripture*, a term
 of contempt.
 RAC'-COON', *n.* A quadruped valued for its fur.
 RACE, *n.* [*Fr. race; Sp. raza; L. radix.*] The line-
 age of a family; a generation; a particular breed.
 RACE, *n.* [*D. ras; L. gradior.*] A running; a
 rapid course; any running with speed.
 RACE, *v. i.* To run swiftly; to run, or contend in
 running.
 RACE-GIN'-GER, *n.* Ginger in the root.
 RACE-HORSE, *n.* A horse that runs in competi-
 tion.
 RAC-E-MÄ'-TION, *n.* A cluster, as of grapes.
 RAC'-EME, *n.* A species of inflorescence consisting
 of a peduncle with short lateral branches.
 RAC-E-MIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing clusters.
 RAC'-E-MOUS, *a.* Growing in clusters.
 RÄ'-CER, *n.* A racehorse; a runner.
 RÄCH, *n.* A setting dog.
 RA-CHE'-TIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] This term implies inflam-
 mation of the spine, but it is applied to a disease
 called the rickets.
 RÄ-CI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being racy.
 RACK, *n.* [*D. rek; A. S. racan; G. recken.*] An
 engine of torture; anguish; a frame; neck and
 spine.
 RACK, *n.* [*A. S. rec.*] Properly, vapor; hence, thin
 flying broken clouds, or any portion of vapor flying
 in the sky.
 RACK, *v. t.* To torture; to strain; to harass; to
 draw off.
 RACK, *v. i.* To steam; to rise, as vapor; to fly, as
 broken clouds.
 RACK'-ED, *pp.* Tormented; strained; drawn off.
 RACK'-ET, *n.* A clattering noise; a snow shoe.
 RACK'-ET, *n.* [*Fr. raquette.*] An instrument by
 which the player at tennis strikes the ball.
 RACK'-ING, *ppr.* Torturing; straining; drawing
 off; *a.* that tortures; excruciating.
 RACK'-ING-PÄCE, *n.* The racking pace of a horse
 is an amble, but with a quicker and shorter tread.
 RACK'-RENT, *n.* Rent to the full value of the
 tenement.
 RACK'-RENT-ER, *n.* One that is subject to pay
 rackrent.
 RÄ'-CY, *a.* Flavorous; tasting of the soil.
 RÄD'-DLE, *n.* A long stick used in hedging; also,
 a hedge; an instrument used in weaving.
 RÄD'-DLE, *v. t.* To interweave; to twist together.
 RÄ'-DI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the fore arm or radius.
 RÄ'-DI-ANCE, *n.* Brightness shooting in rays;
 splendor; vivid brightness.
 RÄ'-DI-ANT, *a.* Emitting rays; sparkling.
 RÄ'-DI-ANT-LY, *ad.* With beaming brightness.
 RÄ'-DI-ATE, *v. i.* or *t.* To emit rays; to sparkle.
 RÄ'-DI-A-TED, *pp.* Adorned with rays.
 RÄ'-DI-A-TING, *ppr.* Darting rays.
 RA-DI-Ä'-TION, *n.* Emission of rays; the shooting
 from a center.
 RÄD'-IC-AL, *a.* Original; implanted by nature;
 fundamental; primitive; underived; uncom-
 pounded.
 RÄD'-IC-AL, *n.* Root of a word; an element, or a
 simple constituent part of a substance.
- RÄD'-IC-AL, *n.* One who in politics advocates rad-
 ical reform.
 RÄD'-IC-AL-IS-M, *n.* The doctrine or principle of
 making radical reform in government.
 RÄD'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Originally; primitively.
 RÄD'-IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being radical.
 RÄD'-IC-ANT, *a.* Rooting, as a stem or leaf.
 RÄD'-IC-ATE, *v. t.* To root; to plant deeply.
 RÄD'-IC-ATE, }
 RÄD'-IC-A-TED, } *pp.* or *a.* Deeply rooted.
 RÄD'-IC-A'-TION, *n.* Act of fixing deeply.
 RÄD'-I-CLE, *n.* The germ of the root in plants.
 RA-DI-OM'-E-TER, *n.* The forestaff for taking alti-
 tudes of celestial bodies.
 RÄD'-ISH, *n.* A plant whose root is eaten raw.
 RÄ'-DI-US, *n.* A right line from the center of a cir-
 cle to the periphery. *In anatomy*, the exterior bone
 of the fore arm.
 RÄ'-DIX, *n.* A root or primitive word. *In loga-*
ritms, the base of any system of logarithms, or
 that number whose logarithm is unity.
 RÄFF, *v. t.* To sweep; to snatch; to take hastily.
 RÄFF, *n.* Sweepings, as in *Riffräff*; the rabble; the
 mob; a promiscuous heap or collection.
 RÄF'-FLE, *v. i.* To cast dice for a prize, for which
 each person concerned in the game lays down a
 stake, or hazards a part of the value.
 RÄF'-FLE, *n.* A game of chance, or lottery, in which
 several persons deposit a part of the value of the
 thing, in consideration of the chance of gaining it.
 RÄF'-FLED, *pp.* of RÄFFLE.
 RÄF'-FLING, *ppr.* Throwing dice for a prize.
 RÄFT, *n.* A float of wood or boards.
 RÄFT, *v. t.* To transport on a raft.
 RÄFT'-ED, *pp.* Floated down a stream, as planks or
 pieces of timber fastened together.
 RÄFT'-ER, *n.* A roof timber of a building.
 RÄF'-TER-ED, *a.* Built with rafters.
 RÄFT'-ING, *n.* The business of floating rafts.
 RÄFTS'-MAN, *n.* A man who manages a raft.
 RÄG, *n.* [*A. S. hracod, torn.*] A tattered cloth; a
 torn piece of cloth; garments worn out.
 RÄGS, *n. plu.* Old worn out garments.
 RÄG-A-MUF'-FIN, *n.* A paltry mean fellow.
 RÄGE, *n.* [*Fr. rage.*] Violent anger; fury; passion.
 RÄGE, *v. i.* To be in a fury; to be violent.
 RÄG'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of RÄGE.
 RÄG'-FUL, *a.* Furious; violent; stormy.
 RÄG'-GED, *a.* Torn; broken; rough; covered with
 rags.
 RÄG'-GED-NESS, *n.* State of being ragged.
 RÄG'-ING, *ppr.* Acting with violence; furious.
 RÄG'-ING, *n.* Fury; violence.
 RÄG'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a raging manner.
 RÄG'-MAN, *n.* A man who collects rags.
 RA-GÖ'UT', (ra-goo') *n.* A high seasoned dish.
 RÄG'-WHEEL, *n.* *In machinery*, a wheel having a
 notched or serrated margin.
 RÄIL, *n.* A narrow piece of wood used for fencing;
 a bar of wood or iron used for inclosing a place;
 long bars of iron used on rail roads.
 RÄIL, *n.* A bird of the genus *Rallus*, consisting of
 many species.
 RÄIL, *v. t.* To inclose with rails.
 RÄIL, *v. i.* [*D. ralten, to jabber.*] To utter reproaches;
 to scoff; to use insolent and reproachful language.
 RÄIL'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of RÄIL.
 RÄIL'-ER, *n.* One who utters abusive language.
 RÄIL'-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with rails; clamoring;
a. expressing reproach; insulting.
 RÄIL'-ING, *n.* Insulting language; a series of rails.
 RÄIL'-ING-LY, *ad.* With scoffing.
 RÄ/L'-LER-Y, (rä'l'-ler-y), *n.* Banter; jesting lan-
 guage; good humored pleasantry; satirical merrit-
 ment.
 RÄIL'-ROAD, } *n.* A road or way on which iron
 RÄIL'-WAY, } rails are laid for wheels to run on,
 for the conveyance of heavy loads.

RAY-MENT, *n.* Clothing; garments; vesture.
 RAIN, *n.* Water falling from clouds.
 RAIN, *v. t.* To pour or shower down from the upper regions, like rain from the clouds.
 RAIN, *v. i.* To fall in drops, as water from clouds.
 RAIN'-BOW, *n.* An arch formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays.
 RAIN'-BOW-TINT'-ED, *a.* Having tints like those of a rainbow.
 RAIN'-DEER, *n.* A species of deer.
 RAIN'-GAUGE, *n.* An instrument to receive and measure the quantity of rain that falls.
 RAIN'-I-NESS, *n.* State of being rainy.
 RAIN'-WA-TER, *n.* Rain that falls.
 RAIN'-Y, *a.* Abounding with rain; showery.
 RAISE, *v. t.* To lift; to set up; to elevate; to erect; to levy.
 RAIS'-ED, *pp.* Lifted; set up; exalted; levied.
 RAIS'-ER, *n.* One who lifts, builds, or produces.
 RAIS'-IN, (rai'-zn,) *n.* A dried grape.
 RAIS'-ING, *ppr.* Lifting; elevating; producing.
 RAIS'-ING, *n.* The act of lifting; erection of a building.
 RĀ'-JĀH, }
 RĀ'-JĀ, } *n.* In India, a prince.
 RĀ'-JĀH-SHIP, *n.* The principality of a rajah.
 RAKE, *n.* A tool to gather hay, &c.; a libertine.
 RAKE, *v. t.* To collect with a rake; to search; to scratch.
 RAK'-ED, *pp.* Cleaned or gathered with a rake.
 RAK'-ING, *ppr.* Gathering with a rake; *a.* that rakes.
 RAK'-ING, *n.* Act of using a rake; space or quantity raked at once.
 RAK'-ISH, *a.* Loose; debauched; lewd; given to a dissolute life.
 RAK'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Dissolute practices.
 RAL'-LIED, *pp.* Reunited from disorder; treated with pleasantry.
 RAL'-LY, *n.* Act of collecting disordered troops; exercise of satirical merriment.
 RAL'-LY, *v. t.* To treat with good humor and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire; to reunite; to collect.
 RAL'-LY, *v. i.* To assemble; to come back to order; to use pleasantry.
 RAL'-LY-ING, *ppr.* Reuniting; bantering.
 RAM, *n.* A male sheep; an engine to batter walls.
 RAM, *v. t.* To drive with violence.
 RAM'-A-DAN, *n.* The Mohammedan season of fasting.
 RAM'-AGE, *n.* The warbling of birds sitting on boughs.
 RAM'-BLE, *n.* A wandering excursion.
 RAM'-BLE, *v. i.* To rove; to stroll; to wander.
 RAM'-BLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of RAMBLE.
 RAM'-BLER, *n.* One who rambles; a wanderer.
 RAM'-BLING, *ppr.* Roving; wandering.
 RĀ'-ME-OUS, *a.* Growing on a branch.
 RAM-I-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* A branching; a division or subdivision. *In botany*, the manner in which a tree produces its branches or boughs.
 RAM-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Divided into branches.
 RAM-I-FY, *v. t.* or *i.* To shoot or separate into branches; to be divided or subdivided, as a main subject.
 RAM-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Shooting into branches.
 RAM'-ISH, *a.* Strong; rank; strong scented.
 RAM'-MED, *pp.* Driven forcibly.
 RAM'-MER, *n.* A gunstick; ramrod; an instrument for driving any thing with force; the person that rams.
 RAM'-MING, *ppr.* Driving with force.
 RĀ'-MOUS, *a.* Branchy; full of branches.
 RAMP, *v. i.* To leap; to frisk; to climb.
 RAMP, *n.* A leap; spring; romp.
 RAMP'-AN-CY, *n.* Exuberance of growth; excessive prevalence; extravagance.

RAMP'-ANT, *a.* Wanton; frisky; exuberant. *In heraldry*, a lion rampant is a lion combatant, rearing on one of his hinder feet, and attacking a man.
 RAMP'-PART, *n.* A wall round a place for defense, that which fortifies and defends from assault.
 RAMP'-I-ON, *n.* The name of several plants.
 RAMP'-IRE, *n.* See RAMPART.
 RAN, *pret.* of RUN.
 RAN-CES'-CENT, *a.* Becoming rancid.
 RAN'-CID, *a.* Strong; musty; sour; having a strong smell.
 RAN-CID'-I-TY, } *n.* A strong sour smell; musti-
 RAN'-CID-NESS, } ness.
 RAN'-OR, *n.* Malignity; spite; virulence; deep-seated and implacable malice; inveterate enmity. *This is the strongest term for enmity in the English language.*
 RAN'-OR-OUS, *a.* Malignant; very spiteful.
 RAN'-OR-OUS-LY, *ad.* With deep malignity.
 RAND, *n.* The border, or edge of a shoe.
 RAN'-DOM, *a.* Done without aim; left to chance; uttered without previous calculation.
 RAN'-DOM, *n.* Want of direction; hazard; distance of a body thrown, as, the furthest *random* of a missile weapon.
 RAN'-DOM-SHOT, *n.* A shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above a horizontal line.
 RANÉ, *n.* A name sometimes given to the reindeer, a species of deer in the northern parts of Europe and Asia.
 RANG, Old preterit of RING.
 RANGE, *n.* A rank; excursion; extent; compass.
 RANGE, *v. t.* To place in order; to set in a row or rows; to dispose in proper classes; to move or pass over.
 RANGE, *v. i.* To rove at large; to wander without restraint; to sail or pass near or in the direction of.
 RANG'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of RANGE.
 RANG'-ER, *n.* One that ranges; a dog.
 RANG'-ING, *ppr.* Arranging; wandering at large.
 RANK, *a.* Strong-scented; strong; luxuriant.
 RANK, *n.* [*Ir.* *ranc*; *Fr.* *rang*; *D.*, *Dan.*, *G.* *rang*.] A row or line; degree; grade; class; order; dignity; *ranks*, in the plural, the order of common soldiers. *Rank and file*, the order of common soldiers.
 RANK, *v. t.* or *i.* To place in a line; to have a degree of dignity; to be ranged.
 RANK'-ED, *pp.* Placed in a line or degree.
 RANK'-ING, *ppr.* Disposing in a line or degree; having a certain rank or grade.
 RANK'-LE, *v. i.* To fester; to be inflamed.
 RANK'-LED, *pret.* and *pp.* of RANKLE.
 RANK'-LY, *ad.* With luxuriant growth.
 RANK'-NESS, *n.* A strong scent; exuberance; extraordinary strength; strong taste.
 RAN'-NY, *n.* The shrew-mouse.
 RAN'-SACK, *v. t.* To search narrowly; to plunder.
 RAN'-SACK-ED, *pp.* Searched; pillaged.
 RAN'-SACK-ING, *ppr.* Searching; plundering.
 RAN'-SOM, *n.* The price paid for redeeming a person or goods from an enemy or others; release from captivity. *In law*, a sum paid for the pardon of a great offense. *In Scripture*, the price paid for a forfeited life.
 RAN'-SOM, *v. t.* To redeem from captivity or punishment by paying an equivalent; to redeem from the possession of an enemy by paying a price deemed equivalent. *In Scripture*, to redeem from the bondage of sin; to rescue; to deliver.
 RAN'-SOM-ED, *pp.* Redeemed from captivity.
 RAN'-SOM-ER, *n.* One who redeems.
 RAN'-SOM-ING, *ppr.* Redeeming from captivity, bondage, or punishment by giving satisfaction; rescuing; delivering.
 RAN'-SOM-LESS, *a.* Free from ransom.

- RANT, *n.* Boisterous; empty words; high sounding language without dignity of thought.
- RANT, *v. i.* To rave; to use empty high sounding words.
- RANT'-ER, *n.* A boisterous declaimer.
- RANT'-ING, *ppr.* Uttering high sounding words.
- RANT'-I-PÔLE, *a.* Wild; roving; rakish.
- RA-NUN'-EU-LUS, *n.* Crowfoot; a genus of plants.
- RAP, *n.* A quick smart blow, as a *rap* on the knuckles.
- RAP, *v. i.* To strike with a quick sharp blow; to knock.
- RAP, *v. t.* To strike; to seize and bear away.
- RA-PÂ'-CIOUS, *a.* Greedy of prey; given to plunder.
- RA-PÂ'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Ravenously; by rapine.
- RA-PÂ'-CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* Disposition to plunder;
RA-PAC'-I-TY, } practice of plundering;
ravenousness.
- RAPE, *n.* A seizing by violence; carnal knowledge by force; a plant.
- RAP'-ID, *a.* [L. *rapidus.*] Swift; quick; violent; advancing with haste or speed; of quick utterance of words.
- RAP'-ID-NESS, } *n.* Swiftmess; velocity; celerity;
RA-ID'-I-TY, } haste; quickness.
- RAP'-ID-LY, *ad.* Swiftly; with celerity.
- RAP'-IDS, *n. plu.* The part of a river where the current is swift; *rapids* imply a considerable descent of the earth, but not sufficient to occasion a fall or cataract.
- RA'-PI-ER, *n.* A small sword used in thrusting.
- RAP'-INE, *n.* [L. *rapina.*] Plunder; pillage; violence.
- RAP'-INE, *v. t.* To plunder.
- RAP-PA-REE', *n.* A wild Irish plunderer, so called from *rapery*, a half pike that he carries.
- RAP'-PEE', *n.* A coarse kind of snuff.
- RAP'-PER, *n.* One that raps; the knocker of a door.
- RAPT, *a.* Transported in ecstasy.
- RAP'-TOR, }
RAP'-TER, } *n.* A ravisher; a plunderer.
- RAP'-TURE, *n.* Transport; ecstasy; extreme delight.
- RAP'-TUR-ED, *a.* Transported with pleasure.
- RAP'-TUR-OUS, *a.* Ecstatic; very delightful; ravishing.
- RA'-RA Î'-VIS, *n.* [L.] A rare bird; an unusual person.
- RARE, *a.* [L. *rarus.*] Scarce; uncommon; nearly raw.
- RA'-REE-SHOW, *n.* A show carried in a box.
- RAR-E-FAC'-TION, *n.* Expansion of bodies by the separation of their parts; it is opposed to *condensation*.
- RAR'-E-FY-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of rarefaction.
- RAR'-E-FY, *v. t.* To make thin; to expand; to enlarge a body without adding to it any new portion of its own matter.
- RAR'-E-FY, *v. i.* To become thin and porous.
- RAR'-E-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making thin or less dense.
- RARE'-LY, *ad.* Seldom; not often; finely.
- RARE'-NESS, } *n.* Uncommonness; thinness; te-
RAR'-I-TY, } nity.
- RARE'-RIPE, *n.* An early fruit.
- RAS'-CAL, *n.* A trickish dishonest man; a rogue; the word is applied to men and boys guilty of the lesser crimes, and indicating less enormity or guilt than a villain.
- RAS-CAL'-ION, *n.* A low mean wretch.
- RAS-CAL'-ITY, *n.* Villainy; the lowest people.
- RAS'-CAL-LY, *a.* Worthless; meanly vile.
- RÂSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *raser*; Sp. and Port. *rasar*; L. *rado.*] To level with the ground; to erase; to rub out. See RAZE.
- RAS'-ED, *pp.* Erased; blotted out; destroyed.
- RASH, *a.* Hasty; precipitate; resolving or enter-
- ing on a project without due deliberation or caution.
- RASH, *v. t.* To slice; to divide.
- RASH, *n.* Satin; an eruption or efflorescence on the body, with little or no elevation.
- RASH'-ED, *pp.* Cut in thin slices; divided.
- RASH'-ER, *n.* A thin slice; a cut of bacon.
- RASH'-LY, *ad.* Hastily; precipitately.
- RASH'-NESS, *n.* Inconsiderate haste; too much haste in resolving, or in undertaking a measure.
- RÂSP, *n.* A large rough file; a grater.
- RÂSP, *v. t.* [D. *raspen*; Dan. *rasper*; Sw. *raspa.*] To rub or grate with a rasp.
- RÂSP'-A-TÔ-RY, *n.* A surgeon's rasp.
- RÂSP'-BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of the bramble.
- RÂSP'-ED, *pp.* Rubbed with a file; grated.
- RÂSP'-ING, *ppr.* Filing with a rasp.
- RÂSP'-ING, *ppr.* Filing; grating.
- RA'-SÛRE, *n.* Act of scraping out the mark by which a letter, word, or any part or writing is erased.
- RAT, *n.* [A. S. *ræt*; D. *rat*; Arm. *raz.*] An animal very troublesome. To *smell a rat*, to suspect of some mischief.
- RAT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rated; liable to be taxed.
- RAT'-A-BLY, *ad.* By rate or proportion.
- RAT'-A-FY'-Â, *n.* A spirituous liquor prepared from the kernels of cherries, peaches, &c.
- RAT-AN', *n.* A small cane, the growth of India.
- RATCH, *n.* Wheel of a watch with twelve fangs to lift the detents.
- RATCH'-ET, *n.* A tooth at the bottom of the fuses of a watch to stop it in winding up.
- RÂTE, *n.* [Norm. *rate*; L. *ratius.*] The proportion or standard; the price or amount stated; settled allowance; degree of value or price; a tax assessed by authority. *In the navy*, the order of class of a ship.
- RÂTE, *v. i.* To be set or considered in a class, as a ship; the ship *rates* as a ship of the line.
- RÂTE, *v. t.* To value; to estimate; to tax; to chide with vehemence; to reprove; to scold.
- RATH, *a.* Early; coming before the usual time.
- RATH'-ER, *ad.* More willingly; especially.
- RAT'-I-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of confirming.
- RAT'-I-FY-ED, *pp.* Confirmed; sanctioned.
- RAT'-I-FY-ER, *n.* One who confirms.
- RAT'-I-FY, *v. t.* To confirm; to settle; to establish; to approve.
- RAT'-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Rendering valid.
- RAT'-ING, *ppr.* Setting a certain value.
- RA'-TIO, (râ'-sho,) *n.* Proportion; rate; relation of things.
- RA-TIO-CI-NA'-TION, *n.* Act of reasoning.
- RA'-TION, *n.* Provisions for a day.
- RA'-TION-AL, (râ'-shun-al or rash'-shun-al) *a.* Endowed with reason; agreeable to reason.
- RA-TION-Â'-LE, *n.* Detail of reasons; solution of opinions.
- RA'-TION-AL-ISM, (râ'-shun-al-izm or rash'-unal-izm) *n.* A system of opinions deduced from reason or distinct from inspiration.
- RA'-TION-AL-IST, (râ'-shun-al-ist or rash'-shun-al-ist) *n.* One who regulates his opinions solely by reason.
- RA-TION-AL'-I-TY, *n.* Power of reasoning; reasonableness.
- RA'-TION-AL-LY, (râ'-shun-al-ly or rash'-unal-ly) *ad.* With reason; reasonably.
- RAT'-LINE, *n.* A small line traversing the shrouds of a ship.
- RAT-ONN', *n.* A sprout from the root of a plant.
- RATS'-BANE, *n.* Arsenic; poison for rats.
- RAT'-TAIL, *n.* An excrescence on the leg of a horse.
- RAT'-TEEN', *n.* A thick woolen stuff quilted.
- RAT-TI-NET', *n.* A stuff thinner than ratteen.

RAT'-TLE, *v. i.* [*D. ratelen, reutelen; G. rasseln; Dan. rasler.*] To make sharp noises; to clatter.
 RAT'-TLE, *v. t. 1.* To cause to make a rattling sound, or a rapid succession of sharp sounds.
 2. To stun with noise.
 RAT'-TLE, *n.* A succession of sharp sounds or words; an instrument with which a clattering sound is made.
 RAT'-TLED, *pret. and pp. of RATTLE.*
 RAT'-TLE-HEAD ED, *a.* Noisy; giddy; unsteady.
 RAT'-TLES, *n. plu.* The croup; a disease in the windpipe.
 RAT'-TLE-SNAKE, *n.* A venomous serpent.
 RAT'-TLING, *ppr.* Clattering; sounding.
 RAT'-TLING, *n.* A quick succession of sharp sounds.
 RAU'-CI-TY, *n.* Hoarseness; roughness of voice.
 RAU'-COUS, *a.* Hoarse; harsh.
 RAV'-AGE, *v. t.* To waste; to spoil; to plunder.
 RAV'-AGE, *n.* Waste; spoil; plunder; ruin.
 RAV'-AG-ED, *pp.* Spoiled; plundered.
 RAV'-AG-ER, *n.* A plunderer; a destroyer.
 RAV'-AG-ING, *ppr.* Plundering; wasting.
 RAVE, *v. i.* [*D. revelin, to rave; Eng. to revel.*] To be delicious; to dote; to rage.
 RAVE, *n.* The upper side timber of a cart.
 RAV'-ED, *pret. and pp. of RAVE.*
 RAV'-EL, *v. i. 1.* To fall into perplexity and confusion. 2. To work in perplexities.
 RAV'-EL, (*rav'l*), *v. t.* To untwist; to disentangle; also, to entangle.
 RAV'-EL-ED, *pp.* Twisted; disentangled.
 RAV'-E-LIN, *n.* A detached work in fortification.
 RAV'-EN, *n.* A large black fowl.
 RAV'-EN, *v. t.* To devour greedily; to obtain by violence.
 RAV'-EN, *v. i.* To prey with rapacity.
 RAV'-EN, *n.* Prey; pillage; rapine.
 RAV'-EN-ED, *pret. and pp. of RAVEN.*
 RAV'-EN-ING, *ppr.* Preying with voracity.
 RAV'-EN-ING, *n.* Eagerness for plunder.
 RAV'-EN-OUS, *a.* Voracious; very hungry; hungry even to rage; eager for prey or gratification.
 RAV'-EN-OUS-LY, *ad.* With raging hunger.
 RAV'-EN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme voracity.
 RAV-IN, *n.* See *RAVEN.*
 RAV-INE', *n.* [*Fr. ravin.*] A long deep hollow, worn by a stream or torrent of water; hence any long deep hollow or pass through mountains.
 RAV'-ING, *ppr.* Furious with delirium.
 RAV'-ING-LY, *ad.* With frenzy; furiously.
 RAV'-ISH, *v. t.* [*Fr. ravir; L. rapio.*] To seize, and carry away by force; to transport with delight; to know carnally by force.
 RAV'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Seized by force; transported; delighted to ecstasy.
 RAV'-ISH-ER, *n.* One who seizes by force.
 RAV'-ISH-ING, *ppr.* Seizing by force; delighting; a. delighting or delightful to ecstasy; transporting.
 RAV'-ISH-ING, *n.* A seizing and carrying away by violence; carnal knowledge by force; transport.
 RAV'-ISH-ING-LY, *ad.* With extreme delight.
 RAV'-ISH-MENT, *n.* Act of ravishing; rapture.
 RAW, *a.* Not cooked; crude; unmanufactured; chilly; bare of skin; unripe in skill; unexperienced; untried; new; not mixed or adulterated; not tanned.
 RAW'-BON-ED, *a.* Having little flesh on the bones.
 RAW'-HEAD, *n.* Some thing frightful.
 RAW'-LY, *ad.* Unskillfully; newly; without experience.
 RAW'-NESS, *n.* Crudeness; chilliness; unskillfulness; state of being inexperienced; the state of being raw or uncooked.
 RAY, *n.* [*Fr. raie; rayon; L. radius.*] 1. A line

of light, or the right line supposed to be described by a particle of light. 2. *Figuratively*, a beam of intellectual light. 3. Light; luster. *In botany*, the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower. *Pencil of rays*, a number of rays of light issuing from a point, and diverging.
 RAY, *v. t.* To streak; to shoot forth; to mark with long lines.
 RAY'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of light; dark; not illuminated.
 RAZE, *v. t.* [*Fr. razer; L. rasus.*] To subvert from the foundation; to overthrow; to destroy; to erase; to efface; to obliterate; to extirpate.
 RAZ'-ED, *pp.* Subverted; effaced; extirpated.
 RA-ZEE', *n.* A ship of war cut down to a smaller size.
 RAZ'-ING, *ppr.* Effacing; overthrowing.
 RAZ'-ZOR, *n.* An instrument for shaving.
 RAZ'-ZOR-BILL, *n.* An aquatic fowl.
 RAZ'-ZOR-FISH, *n.* A fish with a compressed body.
 RA'-ZURE, (*ra'-zhur*), *n.* Act of erasing; obliteration. See *RASURE.*
 RE, a prefix, denotes *return* or *repetition*.
 RE-AB-SORB', *v. t.* To absorb again; to swallow up again.
 RE-AB-SORB'-ED, *pp.* Imbided again.
 RE-AB-SORB'-TION, *n.* The act or process of imbibing what has been previously thrown off or extravasated; the swallowing a second time.
 RE-AC-CESS', *n.* A second access or visit.
 REACH, *v. t.* [*A. S. racan; reacan; G. recken.*] To extend; to stretch; to touch by extending the hand; to strike from a distance; to arrive at; to extend to.
 REACH, *v. i.* To be extended; to penetrate; to make efforts to vomit.
 REACH, *n.* Extent; power of attaining to; effort; fetch; contrivance; effort to vomit.
 REACH'-ED, *pp.* Extended; attained to.
 REACH'-ING, *ppr.* Stretching out; touching; attaining to.
 RE-ACT', *v. i.* To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force.
 RE-ACT', *v. t.* To act or perform a second time.
 RE-ACT'-ED, *pp.* Acted or performed a second time.
 RE-ACT'-ING, *ppr.* Acting again. *In physics*, resisting the impulse of another body.
 RE-AC'-TION, *n.* *In physics*, counteraction; action in opposition; any action in resisting other action or power.
 RE-ACT'-IVE, *a.* Having power or tending to react.
 READ, *v. t.* To inspect and understand words or characters; to utter or pronounce words or letters in their proper order; to learn by observation.
 READ, *v. i.* To perform the act of reading; to be studious; to learn by reading.
 READ, (*red*), *pp.* Perused; learned from reading.
 READ'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be read.
 READ'-ER, *n.* One who reads; one who studies much.
 READ'-ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of reading prayers.
 READ'-I-LY, *ad.* Quickly; promptly.
 READ'-I-NESS, *n.* Promptitude; willingness; preparation.
 READ'-ING, *ppr.* Perusing; uttering written words
 READ'-ING, *n.* Perusal; public recital; variation of copies; a commentary or gloss on a law, text, or passage; study of books.
 RE-AD-JOURN', *v. t.* To adjourn a second time.
 RE-AD-JUST', *v. t.* To put in order again.
 RE-AD-JUST'-MENT, *n.* A second settlement.
 RE-AD-MIS'-SION, *n.* A second admission; act of admitting again what has been excluded.
 RE-AD-MIT', *v. t.* To admit again.

RE-AD-MIT-TANCE, *n.* A second admittance, or allowance to enter again.
 RE-A-DORN', *v. t.* To adorn anew.
 READ-Y, (red'-dy,) *a.* Quick; prompt; not hesitating; not slow or dull; prepared; fitted; willing; cheerful; near.
 READ'-Y, (red'-y,) *ad.* In a state of preparation, so as to need no delay.
 RE-AF-FIRM', (re-af-ferm'), *v. t.* To affirm again.
 RE-AF-FIRM'-ANCE, *n.* A second affirmation.
 RE-A'-GENT, *n.* A substance that detects the ingredients of a mixture.
 RE'-AL, *a.* True; certain; actual; genuine.
 RE'-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the Realists, who maintain that things, not words, are the objects of dialectics.
 RE-AL-I-TY, *n.* Certainty; actual existence of any thing; truth; fact, in distinction from mere appearance; something intrinsically important; not merely matter of show.
 RE-AL-I-ZA'-TION, *n.* Act of realizing; act of converting money into land; act of bringing into being or act.
 RE-AL-I-ZE, *v. t.* To bring into being or act; to bring home to one's own case; to impress as a reality; to bring into actual existence and possession.
 RE'-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made real; received as real.
 RE'-AL-IZ-ING, *pp.* Bringing into actual being; *a.* bringing home as a reality.
 RE'-AL-LY, *ad.* In fact; truly; certainly; actually.
 RE-ALM, (relm,) *n.* [Fr. *royaume*; It. *reama*.] A royal jurisdiction, or extent of government; a kingdom; kingly government.
 RE-AL-TY, *n.* Immobility; fixed nature of property.
 REAM, *n.* A bundle of twenty quires of paper.
 RE-AN'-I-MATE, *v. t.* To restore back to life; to revive; to revive the spirits; to infuse new life into.
 RE-AN'-I-MA-TED, *pp.* Restored to life, spirits, or action.
 RE-AN-I-MA'-TION, *n.* Restoration of life.
 RE-AN-NEX', *v. t.* To annex again; to annex what has been separated.
 RE-AN-NEX-A'-TION, *n.* Act of annexing again.
 RE-AN-NEX'-ED, *pp.* Reunited; annexed again.
 REAP, *v. t. or i.* To cut grain with a sickle; to clear off a crop by reaping; to gather; to obtain; to receive as a reward.
 REAP'-ED, *pp.* Cut with a sickle; received as a reward.
 REAP'-ER, *n.* One who reaps.
 REAP'-ING, *pp.* Cutting grain with a sickle; receiving as the fruit of labor or works.
 RE-AP-PAR'-EL, *v. t.* To clothe again.
 RE-AP-PAR'-EL-ED, *pp.* Clothed again.
 RE-AP-PEAR', *v. i.* To appear a second time.
 RE-AP-PEAR'-ANCE, *n.* Appearance a second time.
 RE-AP-PEAR'-ED, *pret. and pp.* of REAPPEAR.
 RE-AP-PLI-CA'-TION, *n.* A second application.
 RE-AP-PLY', *v. t.* To apply a second time.
 RE-AP-POINT', *v. t.* To appoint again.
 RE-AP-POINT'-MENT, *n.* A second appointment.
 RE-AP-POR'-TION, *v. t.* To apportion again.
 RE-AP-POR'-TION-ED, *pp.* Apportioned again.
 RE-AP-POR'-TION-MENT, *n.* A second apportionment.
 REAR, *n.* [Fr. *arriere*.] The part behind; last body of troops; last class.
 REAR, *v. t.* [A. S. *reran*.] To raise; to bring up; to elevate; to lift after a fall; to raise to maturity.
 REAR'-ED, *pp.* Raised; educated; brought up; elevated.
 REAR-AD'-MI-RAL, *n.* The admiral of the third squadron.

REAR'-GUARD, *n.* The body that marches in the rear of an army to defend it.
 REAR'-ING, *pp.* Raising; elevating; educating.
 REAR'-RANK, *n.* The rank of a body of troops in the rear.
 REAR'-WARD, *n.* The rear guard.
 RE-AS-CEND', *v. i.* To ascend or mount again.
 RE-AS-CEN'-SION, *n.* Act of remounting.
 REA'-SON, (re'-zn,) [Ir. *reasun*; W. *rhesum*; Arm. *resoun*; Fr. *raison*; Sp. *razon*; It. *ragione*; L. *ratio*; Russ. *razum*; A. S. *reda*.] That which is thought or alleged in words as the ground or cause of opinion, conclusion, or determination; the efficient cause; the final cause; a faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes truth from falsehood, and good from evil.
 REA'-SON, *v. t. or i.* To argue; to debate; to draw inferences.
 REA'-SON-ED, *pret. and pp.* of REASON.
 REA'-SON-A-BLE, *a.* Indued with reason; governed by reason; just; not immoderate.
 REA'-SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Agreeableness to reason.
 REA'-SON-A-BLY, *ad.* In consistency with reason.
 REA'-SON-ER, *n.* One who argues or reasons.
 REA'-SON-ING, *pp.* Arguing; deducing inferences from premises; debating; discussing.
 REA'-SON-ING, *n.* The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason.
 REA'-SON-LESS, *a.* Destitute of reason.
 RE-AS-SEM'-BLE, *v. i.* To assemble again.
 RE-AS-SEM'-BLED, *pp.* Assembled a second time.
 RE-AS-SERT', *v. t.* To affirm again.
 RE-AS-SER'-TION, *n.* A second assertion of the same thing.
 RE-AS-SIGN', *v. t.* To assign back in return.
 RE-AS-SIGN'-ED, *pp.* Assigned back.
 RE-AS-SIM-I-LATE, *v. t.* To assimilate again.
 RE-AS-SIM-I-LA'-TION, *n.* A second assimilation.
 RE-AS-SUME', *v. t.* To assume again; to resume.
 RE-AS-SUM'-ED, *pp.* Resumed; taken again.
 RE-AS-SUMP'-TION, *n.* Act of reassuming.
 RE-AS-SUR'-ANCE, *n.* A second assurance against loss, or the assurance of property by an underwriter, to relieve himself from the risk he has taken.
 RE-AS-SURE', *v. t.* To assure again; to restore courage.
 RE-AS-SUR'-ED, *pp.* Assured again.
 RE-AS-SUR'-ER, *n.* One who insures an underwriter.
 RE-AT-TACH', *v. t.* To attach a second time.
 RE-AT-TACH'-ED, *pp.* Attached again.
 RE-AT-TACH'-MENT, *n.* A second attachment.
 RE-BAP-TISM, *n.* A second baptism.
 RE-BAP-TIZE', *v. t.* To baptize a second time.
 RE-BAP-TIZ'-ED, *pp.* Baptized again.
 RE-BATE', *v. t.* To blunt; to deprive of keenness.
 RE-BATE', } *n.* Abatement; deduction;
 RE-BATE'-MENT, } discount.
 RE-BECK, *n.* A three stringed fiddle.
 REB'-EL, *n.* One who revolts from lawful authority; one who willfully violates a law.
 REB'-EL, *a.* Rebellious; acting in revolt.
 RE-BEL', *v. i.* To revolt from lawful government; to rise in violent opposition against lawful authority.
 RE-BEL'-LED, *pret. and pp.* of REBEL.
 RE-BEL'-LION, (re-bel'-yun,) *n.* Open renunciation of allegiance, and opposition to government; open resistance to lawful authority.
 RE-BEL'-LIOUS, (re-bel'-yus,) *a.* Engaged in rebellion.
 RE-BEL'-LIOUS-LY, *ad.* In opposition to allegiance.

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BAR; METE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NOTE, DOVE, MOVE,

RE-BEL'-LÖW, *v. i.* To bellow in return.
 RE-BEL'-LÖW-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of REBELLOW.
 RE-BLOS'-SOM, *v. i.* To blossom a second time.
 RE-BLOS'-SOM-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of REBLOS-SOM.
 RE-BOUND', *v. i.* To spring or fly back.
 RE-BOUND', *n.* The act of springing back.
 RE-BUFF', *n.* Sudden check; a beating back.
 RE-BUFF', *v. t.* [It. *rabuffo*; Fr. *rebuffade*.] To beat back; to repel; to oppose.
 RE-BUILD', *v. t.* To build or construct anew, or what has been demolished.
 RE-BUILT', *pp.* Constructed anew; built again.
 RE-BUK'-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving rebuke.
 RE-BUKE', *v. t.* [Norm. *rebuquer*.] To chide; to reprove; to reprehend for a fault; to check or restrain; to silence.
 RE-BUKE', *n.* Reproof; reprehension; a chiding.
 RE-BUK'-ED, *pp.* Reproved; checked.
 RE-BUKE'-FUL, *a.* Containing reproof.
 RE-BUK'-ER, *n.* One that chides or reproves.
 RE-BUK'-ING, *pp.* Chiding; reproving.
 RE-BUR'-Y, (*re-ber'-ry*), *v. t.* To bury again.
 RE'-BUS, *n.* A kind of riddle; an enigmatical representation of some name, by using pictures and figures instead of words.
 RE-BUT', *v. t.* [Fr. *rebuter*; Norm. *rebutter*.] To repel; to oppose by argument.
 RE-BUT'-TED, *pp.* Repelled; answered.
 RE-BUT'-TER, *n.* Answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder.
 RE-BUT'-TING, *pp.* Repelling; opposing.
 RE-CALL', *v. t.* To call back; to revoke; to call back from a place or mission; as to *recall* a minister from a foreign court.
 RE-CALL', *n.* A calling back; revocation.
 RE-CALL'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be recalled.
 RE-CALL'-ED, *pp.* Called back; revoked.
 RE-CANT', *v. t.* or *i.* To retract an opinion.
 RE-CANT'-ATION, *n.* Act of retracting.
 RE-CA-PAC'-I-TATE, *v. t.* To qualify again.
 RE-CA-PIT'-Ü-LATE, *v. t.* To repeat in a summary manner; to give a summary of the principal things mentioned.
 RE-CA-PIT'-Ü-LÄ'-TION, *n.* A summary.
 RE-CAP'-TION, *n.* A retaking; reprisal; the retaking of one's own goods, chattels, &c., from one who wrongfully detains them.
 RE-CAP'-TÖR, *n.* One who retakes; one who takes a prize which has been previously taken.
 RE-CAP'-TURE, *n.* Act of retaking; a prize retaken.
 RE-CAP'-TURE, *v. t.* To retake, as a prize which had been previously taken.
 RE-CAP'-TURE-ED, *pp.* Retaken.
 RE-CAR'-RI-ED, *pp.* Carried back, or again.
 RE-CAR'-RY, *v. t.* To carry back, or again.
 RE-CAR'-RY-ING, *pp.* Carrying back.
 RE-CAST', To cast, mold, or compute a second time.
 RE-CAST', *pp.* Cast a second time.
 RE-CAST'-ING, *pp.* Casting or molding anew.
 RE-CEDE', *v. i.* To move back; to retreat; to withdraw; to desist from.
 RE-CEDE', *v. t.* To cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor.
 RE-CED'-ING, *pp.* Withdrawing; ceding back.
 RE-CEIPT', *n.* Reception; a writing acknowledging that something has been received.
 RE-CEIPT', *v. t.* To give a writing acknowledging that something has been received.
 RE-CEIV'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be received.
 RE-CEIVE', *v. t.* To take what is offered; to admit; to hold.
 RE-CEIV'-ED, *pp.* Taken; accepted; embraced.
 RE-CEIV'-ER, *n.* One who receives; a treasurer.
 RE-CEIV'-ING, *pp.* Taking; admitting; accepting; embracing.

RE-CEIV'-ING, *n.* The act of receiving; that which is received.
 RE-CEL'-E-BRATE, *v. t.* To celebrate again.
 RE'-CEN-CY, *n.* Newness; late origin; lateness in time; freshness.
 RE-CENSE', *v. t.* To review; to revise.
 RE-CEN'-SION, *n.* Enumeration; review.
 RE'-CENT, *a.* New; late; fresh; not long past; of late occurrence.
 RE'-CENT-LY, *ad.* Newly; lately; freshly; not long since.
 RE'-CENT-NESS, *n.* Newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence.
 RE-CEP'-TA-CLE, *n.* A place to receive things in; the base of the fructification in plants.
 RE-CEP'-TA-CÜ-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the receptacle.
 RE-CEP'-TION, *n.* Act of receiving; state of being received; admission of any thing sent or communicated; readmission; a manner of receiving for entertainment.
 RE-CEP'-TIVE, *a.* That receives; having the quality of receiving what is communicated.
 RE-CESS', *n.* A withdrawing; departure; retirement; privacy; recession or suspension of business or procedure.
 RE-CES'-SION, *n.* Act of ceding back; a withdrawing.
 RE-CHANGE', *v. t.* To change again.
 RE-CHANG'-ED, *pp.* Changed again.
 RE-CHARGE', *v. t.* To attack or charge anew; to attack or charge in return.
 RE-CHARG'-ED, *pp.* Charged again.
 RE-CHARG'-ING, *pp.* Attacking or charging again.
 RE-CHAR'-TER, *n.* A second charter; renewal of a charter.
 RE-CHAR'-TER, *v. t.* To charter again.
 RE-CHAR'-TER-ED, *pp.* Chartered a second time.
 RE-CHOOSE', *v. t.* To choose a second time.
 RE-CHÖS'-EN, *pp.* Chosen again; re-elected.
 REC'-I-PE, *n.* A medical prescription.
 RE-CIP'-I-ENT, *n.* One who receives.
 RE-CIP'-RO-CAL, *a.* Acting in vicissitude or turn; mutual; done by each to the other; alternate.
 RE-CIP'-RO-CAL, *n.* The reciprocal of any quantity is unity divided by that quantity.
 RE-CIP'-RO-CAL-LY, *ad.* Interchangeably; in such a manner that each affects the other, and is equally affected by it.
 RE-CIP'-RO-CAL-NESS, *n.* Mutual return.
 RE-CIP'-RO-CÄTE, *v. t.* or *i.* To act by turns; to give and return mutually.
 RE-CIP-RO-CÄ'-TION, *n.* Giving and receiving in return.
 REC-I-PROC'-I-TY, *n.* Mutual return; reciprocal obligation or right.
 REC-IS'-ION, (*re-sizh'-un*), *n.* The act of cutting off.
 RE-CIT'-AL, *n.* Narration; rehearsal.
 REC-I-TÄ'-TION, *n.* Rehearsal; repetition.
 REC'-IT-A-TIVE, *a.* Rehearsing; reciting, as in music.
 REC-I-TÄ-TIVE', } *n.* A kind of musical pronun-
 REC-I-TÄ-TY-VO, } ciation in which the per-
 former imitates the inflections, &c., of natural speech.
 RE-CITE', *v. t.* or *i.* To tell over; to rehearse.
 RECK, *v. t.* To regard; to heed; to mind.
 RECK'-LESS, *a.* Regardless; careless; heedless.
 RECK'-LESS-LY, *ad.* In a reckless manner.
 RECK'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; carelessness.
 RECK'-ON, *v. t.* or *i.* To count; to number; to compute; to cast; to esteem.
 RECK'-ON-ED, *pp.* Counted; esteemed; computed; set or assigned to in account.
 RECK'-ON-ER, *n.* One who computes.

RECK'ON-ING, *ppr.* Computing; esteeming; stating an account mutually.
 RECK'ON-ING, *n.* Computation; bill of expenses.
 RE-CLAIM', *v. t.* To claim to have restored; to recall; to reform; to reduce from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to recover.
 RE-CLAIM'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be recalled, or reformed, or tamed.
 RE-CLAIM'-ANT, *n.* One who reclaims or opposes.
 RE-CLAIM'-ED, *pp.* Recalled from a vicious life; reformed; tamed; recovered.
 REC-LA-MA'-TION, *n.* Recovery; demand; challenge of something to be restored.
 REC-LI-NATE, *a.* Reclined, as a leaf; bent down.
 REC-LI-NA'-TION, *n.* Act of leaning or reclining.
 RE-CLINE', *v. t. or i.* To lean back, or to one side.
 RE-CLIN'-ED, *pp.* Inclined back or sidewise.
 RE-CLIN'-ING, *ppr.* Leaning back or sidewise; resting.
 RE-CLOSE', *v. t.* To shut or close again.
 RE-CLOS'-ED, *pp.* Closed again.
 RE-CLUSE', *a.* [Fr. *reclus.*] Living in retirement; retired from the world; solitary.
 RE-CLUSE', *n.* One who lives in seclusion from society.
 RE-CLUSE'-LY, *ad.* In retirement or seclusion from society.
 RE-CLUSE'-NESS, *n.* Seclusion from company.
 RE-CLU'-SION, *n.* A state of retirement from the world; seclusion.
 RE-CLU'-SIVE, *a.* Affording retirement.
 RE-COE'-TION, *n.* A second coction or preparation.
 RE-COG-NI'-TION, *n.* An acknowledgment.
 RE-COG-NI-ZA-BLE, or RE-COGN'-I-ZA-BLE, *a.* That may be acknowledged.
 RE-COG-NI-ZANCE, or RE-COGN'-I-ZANCE, *n.* An acknowledgment; bond of record.
 REC'-OG-NIZE, or REC'-OGN-IZE, *v. t.* To recollect the knowledge of; to acknowledge; to review; to re-examine.
 REC'-OG-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Acknowledged.
 RE-COG-NI-ZEE', or RE-COGN'-I-ZEE', *n.* One to whom a bond of record is made.
 RE-COG-NI-ZOR, or RE-COGN'-I-ZOR, *n.* One who enters into a bond of record.
 RE-COIL', *v. i.* [Fr. *reculer*, to draw back.] To rush or fall back; to rebound; to retire; to start back; to shrink.
 RE-COIL', *n.* Rebound; movement backward.
 RE-COIL'-ED, *pret. and pp.* of RECOIL.
 RE-COIL'-ER, *n.* One who falls back from his promise or profession.
 RE-COIL'-ING, *ppr.* Falling back; retiring.
 RE-COIL'-ING, *n.* The act of starting back from one's promise or profession.
 RE-COIL'-MENT, *n.* The act of recoiling.
 RE-COIN', *v. t.* To coin a second time.
 RE-COIN'-AGE, *n.* A coining again; that which is recoined.
 RE-COIN'-ED, *pp.* Coined a second time.
 REC-OL-LECT', *v. t.* To recall to mind; to recover or recall the knowledge of, to bring to the mind or memory; to recover resolution or composure of mind.
 REC-OL-LECT', *v. t.* To collect again.
 REC-OL-LECT'-ED, *pp.* Recalled to mind.
 REC-OL-LECT'-ING, *ppr.* Recalling to the mind.
 REC-OL-LEC'-TION, *n.* A recalling to the memory. *Recollection* differs from *remembrance*, as it is the consequence of volition, or an effort of the mind to review ideas; whereas, *remembrance* implies no such volition.
 REC-OL-LECT'-IVE, *a.* Having power to recollect.

RE-COL-O-NIZ-A'-TION, *n.* A second colonization.
 RE-COL'-O-NIZE, *v. t.* To colonize a second time.
 RE-COM-BI-NA'-TION, *n.* A second combination.
 RE-COM-BINE', *v. t.* To combine again.
 RE-COM-BIN'-ED, *pp.* Combined anew.
 RE-COM-FORT', *v. t.* To comfort again.
 RE-COM-MENCE', *v. t.* To begin again.
 RE-COM-MENC'-ED, *pp.* Commenced anew.
 REC-OM-MEND', *v. t.* To commend to another; to make acceptable.
 REC-OM-MEND'-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of praise.
 REC-OM-MEND-A'-TION, *n.* Act of praising; that which commends to favor; that which procures a kind or favorable reception.
 REC-OM-MEND'-A-TO-RY, *a.* That recommends.
 REC-OM-MEND'-ED, *pp.* Praised; commended to another.
 RE-COM-MIS'-SION, *v. t.* To commission again.
 REC-OM-MIS'-SION-ED, *pp.* Commissioned again.
 RE-COM-MIT', *v. t.* To commit anew; to refer again to a committee.
 RE-COM-MIT'-MENT, *n.* A second commitment; a renewed reference to a committee.
 RE-COM-MU'-NI-CATE, *v. t.* To impart or send again.
 RE-COM-PACT', *v. t.* To join anew.
 REC'-OM-PENSE, *n.* Reward; compensation; a requital; a return of evil, or suffering, or other equivalent.
 REC'-OM-PENSE, *v. t.* To repay; to requite; to compensate; to make an equivalent return in profit or produce.
 REC'-OM-PENS-ED, *pp.* Rewarded; requited.
 RE-COM-PILE'-MENT, *n.* A new compilation or digest.
 RE-COM-POSE', *v. t.* To compose or quiet anew.
 RE-COM-POS'-ED, *pp.* Formed or quieted anew.
 RE-COM-PO-SI'-TION, *n.* A second composition.
 REC-ON-CIL'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be adjusted or made to agree.
 REC-ON-CIL'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being made to agree.
 REC-ON-CILE', *v. t.* [Fr. *reconcilier*; L. *reconcilio*.] To conciliate anew; to bring to agreement; to bring to acquiescence; to make consistent; to adjust.
 REC-ON-CIL'-ED, *pp.* Made to agree, or consistent.
 REC-ON-CILE'-MENT, *n.* Renewal of friendship.
 REC-ON-CIL'-ER, *n.* One who reconciles; one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship.
 REC-ON-CIL-I-A'-TION, *n.* Renewal of friendship; act of reconciling parties at variance. *In Scripture*, the means by which sinners are reconciled to God; atonement; expiation.
 REC-ON-CIL'-I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Able or tending to reconcile.
 REC-ON-CIL'-ING, *ppr.* Bringing to agreement.
 RE-CON-DENS-A'-TION, *n.* Act of recondensing.
 RE-CON-DENSE', (re-con-dens') *v. t.* To condense anew.
 RE-CON-DENS'-ED, *pp.* Condensed again.
 REC'-ON-DITE, *a.* Secret; abstruse; hidden from the view or intellect; profound; dealing in things abstruse.
 RE-CON-DUCT', *v. t.* To conduct back.
 RE-CON-JOIN', *v. t.* To join again.
 RE-CON-JOIN'-ED, *pp.* Joined anew.
 RE-CON-NOIS'-SAN-CE, [Fr.] Acknowledgment; a reconnoitering.
 RE-CON-NOIT'-ER, *v. t.* To survey again; to view; to examine by the eye, particularly in military affairs; to examine the state of an enemy's army or camp, or the ground for military operations.
 RE-CON-NOIT'-ER-ED, *pp.* Carefully examined.
 RE-CON-NOIT'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Viewing; examining by personal observation.

RE-CON-QUER, (re-konk'-er,) *v. t.* To conquer again.
 RE-CON-QUER-ED, *pp.* Regained by conquest.
 RE-CON-SE-CRATE, *v. t.* To consecrate anew.
 RE-CON-SID-ER, *v. t.* To consider again; to rescind; to take into consideration again, as, to reconsider a motion in a legislative body.
 RE-CON-SID-ER-A'-TION, *n.* Renewed consideration.
 RE-CON-SID-ER-ED, *pp.* Reviewed; rescinded;
 RE-CON-STRUCT, *v. t.* To construct again; to rebuild.
 RE-CON-VENE', *v. t. or i.* To convene again.
 RE-CON-VEN'-ED, *pp.* Assembled again.
 RE-CON-VER'-SION, *n.* A second conversion.
 RE-CON-VERT, *v. t.* To convert again.
 RE-CON-VERT'-ED, *pp.* Converted again.
 RE-CON-VEY', (re-con-vá') *v. t.* To convey back or a second time.
 RE-CON-VEY'-ED, *pp.* Transferred back.
 RE-CON-VEY'-ANCE, *n.* A transferring back.
 RE-CON-VEY'-ING, *pp.* Conveying back.
 RE-CORD', *v. t.* To register; to enroll; to imprint deeply on the mind or memory; to cause to be remembered.
 REC-ORD, *n.* Authentic register or enrollment; act of placing on record; a record.
 RE-CORD'-ED, *pp.* Registered; officially entered in a book or parchment; imprinted on the book or memory.
 RE-CORD'-ER, *n.* One who records; an officer.
 RE-COUNT', *v. t.* To relate in detail; to recite.
 RE-COUNT'-ED, *pp.* Related; related or told in detail.
 RE-COURSE', *n.* A going to; application.
 RE-COV'-ER, *v. t.* To regain; to restore from sickness; to revive from apparent death; to gain by reparation; to obtain title to by judgment in a court of law.
 RE-COV'-ER, *v. i.* To regain health after sickness; to regain a former state or condition after misfortune; to obtain a judgment in law.
 RE-COV'-ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be recovered.
 RE-COV'-ER-ED, *pp.* Regained.
 RE-COV'-ER-Y, *n.* Restoration; a regaining.
 REC'-RE-AN-CY, *n.* A cowardly yielding.
 REC'-RE-ANT, *a.* Cowardly; mean-spirited.
 REC'-RE-ANT, *n.* One who yields in combat; a coward.
 REC'-RE-ATE, *v. t.* To refresh; to amuse; to take recreation.
 RE'-CRE-ATE, *v. t.* To create or form anew.
 RE-CRE-A'-TION, *n.* A forming anew.
 REC-RE-A'-TION, *n.* Amusement; diversion.
 REC'-RE-A'-TIVE, *a.* Amusing; diverting.
 REC'-RE-MENT, *n.* Dross; refuse; useless matter.
 REC-RE-MENT'-AL, } *a.* Drossy; superfluous.
 REC-RE-MENT'-TIOUS, } *ous.*
 RE-CRIM-I-NATE, *v. t.* To turn an accusation.
 RE-CRIM-I-NA'-TION, *n.* Accusation retorted.
 RE-CRIM-I-NA-TOR, *n.* One who retorts.
 RE-CRIM-I-NA-TO-RY, *a.* Retorting a charge.
 RE-CROSS', *v. t.* To cross back or in return.
 RE-CROSS'-ED, *pp.* Crossed again.
 RE-CRU-DES'-CENCE, *n.* A growing raw or sore again.
 RE-CRU-DES'-CENT, *a.* Becoming raw again.
 RE-CRUIT', (re-krú') *v. i.* [Fr. *recruter*; Port. *recrutar*.] To gain new supplies of any thing; to gain flesh, health, spirits, &c.
 RE-CRUIT', *v. t.* To repair; to supply loss or deficiency; to supply with new men any deficiency of troops.
 RE-CRUIT', *n.* A new enlisted soldier; supply of any thing wanted.
 RE-CRUIT'-ING, *n.* The business of supplying the want of soldiers by enlistments.
 RE-CRUIT'-MENT, *n.* Act of recruiting.

RE-CRYSTAL-I-ZA'-TION, *n.* The process of a second crystallization.
 RE-CRYSTAL-IZE, *v. t.* To crystallize again.
 RECT-AN'-GLE, *n.* A right-angled parallelogram.
In arithmetic, the product of two lines multiplied into each other.
 RECT-AN'-GLED, *pp.* Having right angles, or angles of ninety degrees.
 RECT-AN'-GU-LAR, *a.* Having right angles.
 REC'-TI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be corrected.
 REC-TI-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of correcting or refining. *In chemistry*, the process of refining any substance by repeated distillation.
 REC'-TI-FI-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of RECTIFY.
 REC'-TI-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which rectifies.
 REC'-TI-FY, *v. t.* To correct; to amend; to refine.
 REC-TI-LIN'-E-AL, } *a.* Right-lined; consisting
 REC-TI-LIN'-E-AR, } of right lines.
 REC'-TI-TUDE, *n.* Rightness; uprightness; justness.
 REC'-TOR, *n.* [L. *rector*, from *rego*, *rectum*.] A minister of a parish; a ruling officer of a convent or religious house.
 REC-TO'-RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a rector.
 REC'-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a rector.
 REC'-TOR-Y, *n.* A parish church; parsonage or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes; a rector's mansion, or parsonage house.
 REC-TUM, *n.* [L.] *In anatomy*, the third and last of the large intestines.
 RE-CUM'-BEN-CY, *n.* A leaning, or lying down; rest; repose.
 RE-CUM'-BENT, *a.* Leaning; reclining; reposing; idle; inactive.
 RE-CU-PER-A'-TION, *n.* Recovery of any thing lost.
 RE-CU'-PER-A-TIVE, } *a.* Pertaining to, or
 RE-CU'-PER-A-TO-RY, } tending to recovery.
 RE-CUR', *v. i.* [L. *recurro*.] To resort; to return to the thought and mind; to have recourse.
 RE-CUR'-RED, *pret.* and *pp.* of RECUR.
 RE-CUR'-RENCE, *n.* Return; resort.
 RE-CUR'-RENT, *a.* Returning; running back.
 RE-CURV'-ATE, *a.* Bent downward.
 RE-CURV'-A'-TION, } *n.* A bending or flexure
 RE-CURV'-I-TY, } } backward.
 RE-CURV'-ED, *a.* Bent backward or downward.
 RE-CURV'-OUS, *a.* Bent backward.
 RE-CU'-SAN-CY, *n.* Non-conformity.
 RE-CU'-SANT, *a.* [L. *recusans*.] Refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established rites of the church.
 RE-CU'-SANT, *n.* One who refuses to conform to the rites of the established church, [Eng.]
 RED, *a.* [A. S. *red*, *rood*; D. *rood*; Goth. *roth*; W. *rhuz*.] Of a bright color; like blood.
 RED'-BREAST, *n.* A small bird; a robin.
 RED-CHALK', (red-chawk,) *n.* A kind of iron clay stone.
 RED-DEN, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow red; to blush.
 RED-DEN-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of REDDEN.
 RED-DEN-ING, *pp.* Making or becoming red; blushing.
 RED'-DISH, *a.* Moderately red.
 RED'-DISH-NESS, *n.* Moderate redness.
 RED-DI'-TION, *n.* Restitution; surrender; a returning of any thing; explanation; representation.
 RED-DI-TIVE, *a.* Returning; answering to an interrogative; a term in grammar.
 RED'-DLE, *n.* Red chalk; a pigment.
 RE-DEEM', *v. t.* To ransom; to repurchase from slavery; to rescue; to recover; to save; to perform what has been promised.
 RE-DEEM'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be redeemed.
 RE-DEEM'-ED, *pp.* Ransomed; purchased back.
 RE-DEEM'-ER, *n.* One who ransoms; the Savior.

RE-DEEM'-ING, *ppr.* Ransoming from bondage; *a.* that does or may redeem.
 RE-DE-LIV'-ER, *v. t.* To deliver again; to liberate a second time.
 RE-DE-LIV'-ER-ED, *pp.* Delivered back.
 RE-DE-LIV'-ER-Y, *n.* A delivering back; a second delivery or liberation.
 RE-DE-MAND', *v. t.* To demand again.
 RE-DE-MISE', *v. t.* To convey or transfer back.
 RE-DE-MISE', *n.* Reconveyance; the transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it.
 RE-DE-MIS'-ED, *pp.* Reconveyed, as an estate.
 RE-DEMP'-TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *redenzione*; Sp. *redencion*, from L. *redemptio*.] Repurchase of captured goods or prisoners; deliverance from bondage, distress, or from liability to any evil; liberation of an estate from a mortgage; repurchase of notes, bills, or other evidence of debt. *In theology*, the purchase of God's favor by the death and sufferings of Christ.
 RE-DEMP'-TION-ER, *n.* One who redeems himself by services.
 RE-DEMP'-TO-RY, *a.* Paid for a ransom.
 RE-DE-SCEND', *v. i.* To descend again.
 RED'-GUM, *n.* A disease of infants; an eruption of red pimples in infancy.
 RED'-HAIR-ED, *pp.* Having red hair, or hair of a sandy color.
 RED'-HOT, *a.* Heated to redness.
 RED'-I-ENT, *a.* Returning.
 RE-DI-GEST', *v. t.* To reduce; to form again.
 RED-IN'-TE-GRATE, *v. t.* To renew; to make whole again; to restore to a perfect state.
 RED-IN'-TE-GRAT'-ION, *n.* Renovation; renewal.
 RE-DIS-POSE', *v. t.* To dispose or adjust again.
 RE-DIS-POS'-ED, *pp.* Disposed anew.
 RE-DIS-SEIZ'-IN, *n.* A writ to recover seizure.
 RE-DIS-SEIZ'-OR, *n.* One who disseizes a second time.
 RE-DIS-SOLVE', *v. t.* To dissolve again.
 RE-DIS-SOLV'-ED, *pp.* Dissolved again.
 RED'-LEAD, *n.* Minium; red oxyd of lead.
 RED'-NESS, *n.* The quality of being red; red color.
 RED'-O-LENCE, *n.* Sweet scent.
 RED'-O-LENT, *a.* Diffusing fragrance; having a sweet scent.
 RE-DOUB'-LE, (re-dub'l') *v. t.* To repeat again.
 RE-DOUB'-LED, (re-dub'ld) *pp.* Repeated again.
 RE-DOUB'-LING, (re-dub'-ling) *ppr.* Repeating.
 RE-DOUBT'. See REDOUT.
 RE-DOUND', *v. t.* To conduce; to contribute; to proceed in the consequence or effect; to result.
 RE-DOUND'-ING, *ppr.* Conducing; contributing; resulting.
 RE-DOUT', *n.* [It. *ridotto*; Port. *reduto*; Fr. *redoute*.] *In fortification*, a small square fort without any defense except in front; used to defend passages.
 RE-DOUT'-A-BLE, *a.* Formidable; to be dreaded.
 RE-DRAFT', *v. t.* To draw or draft again.
 RE-DRAFT', *n.* A second draft.
 RE-DRAW', *v. t.* To draw again, or a second draft.
 RE-DRESS', *v. t.* To relieve; to amend; to repair.
 RE-DRESS', *n.* Relief; remedy for wrong; reparation; indemnification.
 RE-DRESS'-ED, *pp.* Remedied; relieved; indemnified.
 RE-DRESS'-ER, *n.* One who gives redress.
 RE-DRESS-ING, *ppr.* Setting right; relieving.
 RE-DRESS'-IVE, *a.* Tending to redress.
 RE-DRESS'-LESS, *a.* Having no redress.
 RE-DRESS'-MENT, *n.* Redress; act of redressing.
 RED-SEAR', *v. i.* To break or crack when too hot, as iron under a hammer.

RED'-SHANK, *n.* A bird; a barelegged person.
 RED'-SHORT, *a.* Brittle when red hot.
 RED'-START, }
 RED'-TAIL, } *n.* A small bird.
 RED'-STREAK, *n.* An apple, or cider from it.
 RE-DEUCE', *v. t.* [L. *reduco*.] 1. *Literally*, to bring back. 2. To bring to a former state. 3. To bring to any state or condition, good or bad. 4. To diminish in size. 5. To lower; to subdue.
 RE-DUC'-ED, *pp.* Brought down; diminished.
 RE-DEUCE'-MENT, *n.* Act of lessening; reduction.
 RE-DUC'-ER, *n.* He or that which reduces.
 RE-DU'-CI-BLE, *a.* That can be reduced.
 RE-DUC'-TION, *n.* Act of lowering or bringing back; the bringing of different denominations to one.
 RE-DUC'-TIVE, *a.* That which has the power of reducing.
 RE-DUC'-TIVE, *a.* Tending to reduce.
 RE-DUN'-DANCE, *n.* Excess; superfluous quantity.
 RE-DUN'-DANT, *a.* Superabundant; superfluous.
 RE-DUN'-DANT-LY, *ad.* Superfluously; superabundantly.
 RE-DU'-PLI-CATE, *v. t.* To double.
 RE-DU-PLI-CAT'-ION, *n.* The act of doubling.
 RED'-WING, *n.* A small bird.
 REE, } *n.* Portuguese coin; little more than a RE, } cent.
 RE-ECH'-O, (re-ek'-o) *v. t.* To echo back again.
 RE-ECH'-O, *n.* The echo of an echo.
 RE-ECH'-O-ED, *pp.* Reverberated again.
 RE-ECH'-O-ING, *ppr.* Reverberating again.
 REECH'-Y, (a misspelling of Reeky,) *a.* Tarnished with smoke; sooty.
 REED, *n.* [A. S. *hroed*; G. *rieth*; D. *riet*.] A plant; a musical pipe; an arrow; a weaver's utensil.
 REED'-CROWN-ED, *a.* Crowned with reeds.
 REED'-ED, *a.* Covered with reeds; channeled.
 REED'-EN, *a.* Consisting of a reed or reeds.
 RE-ED-I-FI-CAT'-ION, *n.* A rebuilding.
 RE-ED'-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Rebuilt.
 RE-ED'-I-FI-ER, *n.* He that rebuilds.
 RE-ED'-I-FY', *v. t.* To build again; to rebuild after destruction.
 REED'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of reeds.
 REED'-Y, *a.* Full of reeds; having the quality of a reed in tones.
 REEF, *v. t.* To draw in and fold sails.
 REEF', *n.* Fold of a sail; a chain of rocks near the surface of water.
 REEF'-ED, *pp.* Folded and made fast to the yard.
 REEF'-ING, *ppr.* Folding and fastening to the yard.
 REEF'-Y, *a.* Full of reefs or rocks.
 REEK, *n.* [A. S. *rec*; D. *rook*; G. *rauch*.] Steam; vapor; of moist substances.
 REEK, *v. i.* [A. S. *recan*; G. *rauchen*; Sw. *roka*; Dan. *roger*.] To send forth steam or vapor.
 REEK'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of REEK.
 REEK'-Y, *a.* Smoky; soiled with steam; foul.
 REEL, *n.* A frame to wind yarn on; a dance.
 REEL, *v. t.* To wind on a reel; to gather yarn from the spindle.
 REEL, *v. i.* To stagger; to vacillate in walking.
 REEL'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of REEL.
 RE-E-LECT', *v. t.* To elect a second time.
 RE-E-LEC'-TION, *n.* Election a second time.
 RE-EL-I-GI-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being elected again to the same office.
 RE-EL'-I-GI-BLE, *a.* That may be re-elected.
 RE-EM-BARK', *v. t. or i.* To embark again.
 RE-EM-BARK-A'-TION, *n.* A putting on board or a going on board again.
 RE-EM-BARK'-ED, *pp.* Put on board again.
 RE-EM-BARK'-ING, *ppr.* Going on board again.

RE-EM-BAT'TLE, *v. t.* To array again for battle.
 RE-EM-BOD'I-ED, *pp.* Embodied again.
 RE-EM-BOD'Y, *v. t.* To embody again.
 RE-E-MERGE', *v. i.* To emerge after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed.
 RE-EN-ACT', *v. t.* To enact a second time.
 RE-EN-AC'TION, *n.* The second passing of a law.
 RE-EN-ACT'MENT, *n.* The renewal of a law.
 RE-EN-FORCE', *v. t.* To strengthen with fresh forces, but particularly, to strengthen an army or a fort with additional troops.
 RE-EN-FÖRC'-ED, *pp.* Supplied with fresh force.
 RE-EN-FÖRC'-ING, *ppr.* Strengthening by additional force.
 RE-EN-FÖRC'-MENT, *n.* Additional supply; any augmentation of strength or force by something added.
 RE-EN-GAGE', *v. t.* To engage a second time.
 RE-EN-GAG'-ED, *pp.* Engaged again.
 RE-EN-JOY', *v. t.* To enjoy again.
 RE-EN-JOY'-MENT, *n.* A second enjoyment.
 RE-EN-KIN'-DLE, *v. t.* To enkindle again.
 RE-EN-KIN'-DI-ED, *pp.* Enkindled again.
 RE-EN-LIST', *v. t.* To enlist a second time.
 RE-EN-STAMP', *v. t.* To enstamp again.
 RE-EN'TER, *v. t.* To enter again.
 RE-EN'TER-ED, *pp.* Entered again.
 RE-EN'TER-ING, *ppr.* Entering anew or in return.
 RE-EN-THRÖNE', *v. t.* To place again on the throne.
 RE-EN-THRÖN'-ED, *pp.* Raised again to the throne.
 RE-EN'TRANCE, *n.* Act of entering again.
 REER'-MOUSE, *n.* A bat.
 RE-ES-TAB'LISH, *v. t.* To establish again; to fix or confirm again.
 RE-ES-TAB'LISH-ED, *pp.* Confirmed again.
 RE-ES-TAB'LISH-MENT, *n.* Renewed confirmation.
 REEVE, *n.* A bird, the female of the ruff.
 REEVE, *n.* An officer, steward, or governor.
 REEVE, *v. t.* To pass the end of a rope through a block, thimble, &c.
 RE-EX-AM-IN-Ä-TION, *n.* A second examination.
 RE-EX-AM'-INE, *v. t.* To examine again.
 RE-EX-AM'-IN-ED, *pp.* Examined again.
 RE-EX-CHANGE', *n.* Renewed exchange.
 RE-EX-PORT', *v. t.* To export what has been imported.
 RE-EX'-PÖRT, *n.* A commodity re-exported.
 RE-EX-PÖRT-Ä-TION, *n.* Act of re-exporting.
 RE-FASH'-ION, *v. t.* To form anew into the shape of the present time.
 RE-FASH'-ION-ED, *pp.* Fashioned again.
 RE-FEEC'-TION, *n.* Refreshment; repast.
 RE-FEEC'-TIVE, *a.* Refreshing; restoring.
 RE-FEEC'-TO-RY, *n.* A place of refreshment. *Properly*, a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries, where a moderate repast is taken.
 RE-FER', *v. t. or i.* To send; to leave to; to allude; to respect; to have relation; to have respect to by intimation without naming.
 REF'-ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be referred.
 REF'-ER-EE', *n.* One to whom a question is referred.
 REF'-ER-ENCE, *n.* Act of referring; hearing before referees.
 RE-FER-MENT', *v. t.* To ferment again.
 RE-FER'-RED, *pp.* Directed; assigned.
 RE-FER'-RI-BLE, *a.* That may be referred.
 RE-FER'-RING, *ppr.* Directing; assigning.
 RE-FIND', *v. t.* To find again.
 RE-FINE', *v. t.* To fine; to clear from impurities.
 RE-FINE', *v. i.* To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or any thing that constitutes excellence.

RE-FIN'-ED, *pp.* Cleared; purified; defecated.
 RE-FIN'-ED-LY, *ad.* With affected nicety.
 RE-FIN'-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being purified.
 RE-FINE-MENT, *n.* The act of purifying; the state of being pure; polish of language; purity of taste; purity of heart; polish of manners; subtlety; affectation of nicety.
 RE-FIN'-ER, *n.* He or that which refines.
 RE-FIN'-ER-Y, *n.* A place for refining.
 RE-FIN'-ING, *ppr.* Purifying; polishing.
 RE-FIN'-ING, *n.* The use of too great subtlety; great nicety of speculation.
 RE-FIT', *v. t.* To repair; to restore after damage.
 RE-FIT'-TED, *ppr.* Prepared again.
 RE-FIT'-TING, *ppr.* Repairing after damage.
 RE-FLECT', *v. t.* [*L. reflecto.*] To throw back; to return.
 RE-FLECT', *v. i.* 1. To throw back light. 2. To bend back; to consider attentively; to bring reproach.
 RE-FLECT'-ING, *ppr.* Throwing back; considering.
 RE-FLECT'-ING, *a.* Given to reflection or serious consideration.
 RE-FLECT'-ING-LY, *ad.* With censure.
 RE-FLECT'-TION, *n.* Act of throwing back; the operation of the mind by which it turns the thoughts back on itself; thought thrown back on itself; attentive consideration; censure.
 RE-FLECT'-IVE, *a.* Throwing back; considering.
 RE-FLECT'-OR, *n.* He or that which reflects.
 REF'-FLEX, *a.* 1. Directed backward; as, a *reflex* act of the soul. 2. Designating the parts of a painting illuminated by light.
 RE-FLEX-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being reflected.
 RE-FLEX'-IBLE, *a.* That may be thrown back.
 RE-FLEX'-IVE, *a.* That respects something past.
 RE-FLEX'-IVE-LY, *ad.* In a backward direction.
 RE-FLO-RES'-CENCE, *n.* A blossoming again.
 RE-FLOUR'-ISH, *v. i.* To flourish anew.
 RE-FLOW', *v. i.* To flow back or again.
 RE-FLOW'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of REFLOW.
 RE-FLOW'-ING, *ppr.* Flowing back; ebbing.
 RE-FLU-C-TU-Ä-TION, *n.* A flowing back.
 REF'-LU-ENCE, } *n.* A flowing back.
 REF'-LU-EN-CY, }
 REF'-LU-ENT, *a.* Flowing back; ebbing.
 RE'-FLUX, *n.* A flowing back; ebb; the returning of a fluid.
 RE-FO-CIL-LÄ'-TION, *n.* Act of refreshing.
 RE-FO-MENT', *v. t.* To foment again; to excite anew; to warm or cherish again.
 RE-FORM', *v. t.* To correct; to change from worse to better; to abandon that which is evil, and return to a good state.
 RE-FORM', *n.* Reformation; amendment.
 RE'-FORM, *v. t.* To form anew.
 RE-FOR-MÄ'-DO, *n.* A monk who adheres to the reformation of his order.
 RE-FORM-Ä-TION, *n.* Formation anew.
 REF-ORM-Ä-TION, *n.* Amendment of life.
 RE-FORM-A-TÖ-RY, *a.* Tending to produce reformation.
 RE-FORM'-ED, *pp.* Amended; corrected.
 RE'-FORM-ED, *pp.* Formed anew.
 RE-FORM'-ER, *n.* One who effects a reformation or amendment; one of those who commenced the reformation of religion from popery.
 RE-FORM'-IST, *n.* One of the reformed religion.
 RE-FOR-TI-FI-CÄ-TION, *n.* Renewed fortification.
 RE-FOR'-TI-FY, *v. t.* To fortify again.
 RE-FOS'-SION, *n.* The act of digging up.
 RE-FOUND', *v. t.* To found or cast anew.
 RE-FRACT', *v. t.* To cause to deviate from a di-

rect course; to break the natural course of the rays of light.

RE-FRACT'-ED, *pp.* Turned from a direct course, as rays of light.

RE-FRACT'-ING, *ppr.* Turning from a direct course; *a.* that has the quality of turning from a direct course.

RE-FRAC'-TION, *n.* Deviation from a direct course, as rays of light. *Double refraction*, the separation of a ray of light into two separate parts, by passing through certain transparent mediums, as, the Iceland crystal.

RE-FRACT'-IVE, *a.* That has power to refract.

RE-FRACT'-O-RI-NESS, *n.* Sullen obstinacy.

RE-FRACT'-O-RY, *a.* Perverse in opposition.

RE-FRA'-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be refuted.

RE-FRAIN', *v. t. or i.* To abstain; to forbear.

RE-FRAIN'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of REFRAIN.

RE-FRAN'-GI-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being refracted.

RE-FRAN'-GI-BLE, *a.* That may be refracted.

RE-FRESH', [Fr. *rafraichir*.] To revive; to cheer; to cool; to give strength to.

RE-FRESH'-ED, *pp.* Cooled; revived; cheered.

RE-FRESH'-ER, *n.* He or that which refreshes.

RE-FRESH'-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reviving; giving spirits.

RE-FRESH'-MENT, *n.* Act of refreshing; food; rest; new life or animation after depression.

RE-FRIG'-ER-ANT, *a.* Cooling; refreshing.

RE-FRIG'-ER-ANT, *n.* A medicine that abates heat, or cools.

RE-FRIG'-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To cool; to refresh.

RE-FRIG'-ER-A'-TION, *n.* Act of cooling.

RE-FRIG'-ER-A-TIVE, *n.* A remedy that allays heat.

RE-FRIG'-ER-A-TO-RY, *n.* That which cools; a vessel for cooling and condensing vapors.

REFT, *pp.* of the obsolete verb REAVE. Deprived; bereft.

REF'-UGE, *n.* Shelter from danger; that which shelters; an expedient.

REF-U'-GEE', *n.* One who flees for safety.

RE-FUL'-GENCE, } *n.* A flood of light; splendor.

RE-FUL'-GEN-CY, }

RE-FUL'-GENT, *a.* Very bright; splendid.

RE-FUL'-GENT-LY, *ad.* With great brightness.

RE-FUND', *v. t.* To pour or pay back.

RE-FU'-SA-BLE, *a.* That may be refused.

RE-FU'-SAL, *n.* Denial; right of first choice.

RE-FUSE', *v. t. or i.* To deny; to reject; to decline; to accept.

REF'-USE, *a.* Worthless; of no value.

REF'-USE, *n.* Worthless remains.

RE-FUS'-ED, *pp.* Denied; rejected.

RE-FUS'-ER, *n.* One who rejects or refuses.

RE-FUS'-ING, *ppr.* Denying; declining to accept.

RE-FU'-TA-BLE, *a.* That may be refuted.

REF-U'-TA'-TION, *n.* Act of refuting; the act of proving to be false or erroneous.

RE-FUTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *refuter*; L. *refuto*.] To disprove; to prove to be false.

RE-FUT'-ED, *pp.* Disproved; proved to be false.

RE-GAIN', *v. t.* To obtain again; to recover.

RE-GAIN'-ED, *pp.* Recovered; gained anew.

RE'-GAL, *a.* [L. *regalis*.] Royal; kingly; pertaining to a king.

RE-GALE', *n.* A magnificent entertainment.

RE-GALE', *v. t.* [Fr. *regaler*; Sp. *regalar*.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify.

RE-GAL'-ED, *pp.* Delightfully entertained.

RE-GALE'-MENT, *n.* Refreshment; entertainment.

RE-GA'-LI-À, *n.* Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation.

RE-GAL'-I-TY, *n.* Royalty; kingship.

RE'-GAL-LY, *ad.* In a royal manner.

RE-GARD', *v. t.* [Fr. *regarder*.] To look forward; to observe; to attend with respect; to esteem; to consider seriously; to notice favorably.

RE-GARD', *n.* Attention; esteem; respect.

RE-GARD'-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of notice.

RE-GARD'-ANT, *a.* In heraldry, looking behind.

RE-GARD'-ED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; esteemed.

RE-GARD'-ER, *n.* One who regards.

RE-GARD'-FUL, *a.* Taking notice; attentive.

RE-GARD'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Heedfully; respectfully.

RE-GARD'-ING, *ppr.* Noticing; considering with care; esteeming.

RE-GARD'-LESS, *a.* Inattentive; heedless; careless.

RE-GARD'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Heedlessly; carelessly.

RE-GATH'-ER, *v. t.* To gather a second time.

RE-GATH'-ER-ED, *pp.* Gathered again.

RE-GAT'-TÀ, *n.* [It.] A boat race.

RE'-GEN-CY, *n.* Government by a regent; rule; the district under the jurisdiction of a vice regent; the body of men intrusted with vicarious government.

RE'-GEN'-ER-A-CY, *n.* The state of being regenerated.

RE'-GEN'-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To renew; to make new.

RE'-GEN'-ER-ATE, *a.* Renewed; born by grace.

RE'-GEN'-ER-ATE-D, *pp.* Reproduced; renewed.

RE'-GEN'-ER-ATE-TING, *ppr.* Reproducing; renovating the heart, by the implantation of holy affections.

RE'-GEN'-ER-ATE-TION, *n.* The new birth.

RE'-GEN'-ER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Renewing; having the power to renew.

RE'-GENT, *n.* One who governs in the place of a king; a ruler.

RE'-GENT, *a.* Ruling for another; exercising vicarious authority.

RE'-GENT-SHIP, *n.* Office of a regent; deputed authority.

RE-GER'-MIN-ATE, *v. i.* To germinate again.

RE-GER'-MIN-A'-TION, *n.* A sprouting again.

REG'-I-CIDE, *n.* The killer or killing of a king.

REG'-I-MEN, *n.* 1. The regulation of diet, with a view to the preservation of health. 2. In grammar, government.

REG'-I-MENT, *n.* A body of troops commanded by a colonel, and consisting usually of eight or ten companies.

REG'-I-MENT, *v. t.* To form into a regiment.

REG-I-MENT'-AL, *a.* Belonging to a regiment.

REG-I-MENT'-ALS, *n.* The uniform of a regiment.

REG'-I-MENT-ED, *pp.* Formed into a regiment.

REG'-ION, (re'-jun.) *n.* A tract of land; place.

REG'-IS-TER, *n.* [Fr. *registre*.] A record; keeper of a record; the book in which a register is kept.

REG'-IS-TER, *v. t.* To record; to write in a book for preserving an exact account of facts and proceedings; to enroll; to enter in a list.

REG'-IS-TER-ED, *pp.* Recorded.

REG'-IS-TER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a register.

REG'-IS-TRAR, *n.* An officer who keeps public records; the place where a record is kept.

REG-IS-TRA'-TION, *n.* Act of registering.

REG'-IS-TRY, *n.* A registering facts recorded.

RE'-GI-US PRO-FES'-SOR, *n.* In England, a professor whose chair was founded by Henry VIII.

REG'-LET, *n.* A ledge of wood to separate lines in printing.

REG'-NANT, *a.* Reigning; ruling; prevalent; exercising regal authority, as queen *regnant*.

RE-GORGE', *v. t.* To vomit; to swallow again; to swallow eagerly.

RE-GRAFT', *v. t.* To graft again.

RE-GRANT', *v. t.* To grant back.

RE-GRANT', *n.* Act of granting back.

RE-GRATE', *v. t.* To forestall, or engross; to buy

provisions, and sell them again in the same market.

RE-GRAT'-ER, *n.* A forestaller; an engrosser.

RE-GRAT'-ING, *n.* The purchase of provisions, and selling them in the same market.

RE-GREET', *v. t.* To greet a second time.

RE-GRESS, *n.* Return; a passing back.

RE-GRESS'-SION, *n.* Act of passing back.

RE-GRESS'-IVE, *a.* Passing back; returning.

RE-GRET', *n.* Grief; sorrow; pain of mind.

RE-GRET', *v. t.* To feel sorrow for; to lament.

RE-GRET'-FUL, *a.* Affected with regret.

RE-GRET'-TED, *pp.* Lamented; grieved at.

RE-GRET'-TING, *ppr.* Lamenting; grieving at.

REG'-U-LAR, *a.* 1. Conformed to rule. 2. Governed by rules. *In geometry*, a regular figure is one whose sides and angles are equal; instituted according to established forms or discipline.

REG'-U-LAR, *n.* A monk; a permanent soldier.

REG'-U-LAR'-I-TY, *n.* Order; method; exactness.

REG'-U-LAR'-LY, *ad.* Methodically; stately.

REG'-U-LATE, *v. t.* To adjust by rule; to methodize.

REG'-U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Adjusting; reducing to order.

REG'-U-LA'-TION, *n.* Act of adjusting by rule.

REG'-U-LA-TIVE, *a.* Regulating; tending to regulate.

REG'-U-LA-TOR, *n.* He or that which regulates.

REG'-U-LIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to regulus or a pure metal.

REG'-U-LUS, *n.* *In chemistry*, pure metal.

RE-GUR'-GI-TATE, *v. t.* To throw or pour back.

RE-GUR'-GI-TA'-TION, *n.* A pouring back.

RE-HAB'-I-LI-TATE, *v. t.* To restore to a former capacity; to reinstate.

RE-HEAR', *v. t.* To hear or try a second time.

RE-HEAR'-ING, *n.* A second hearing or trial.

RE-HEARS'-AL, *n.* Recital; narration; repetition of the words of another or of a written work; as, the rehearsal of the Lord's prayer.

RE-HEARSE', *v. t.* To recite; to narrate; to tell in detail.

RE-HEARS'-ED, (re-hers'd.) *pp.* Recited.

RE-HEARS'-ING, *ppr.* Reciting; repeating words.

REI'-GLE, *n.* A cut or channel for a guide.

REIGN, (râne.) *v. i.* To rule, as a king or emperor.

REIGN, *n.* Royal authority or government; prevalence; controlling influence.

REIGN'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of REIGN.

REIGN'-ING, *ppr.* Ruling; prevailing.

RE-IM-BOD'-Y, *v. t.* See RE-EMBODY.

RE-IM-BURS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be repaid.

RE-IM-BURSE', (re-im-burs') *v. t.* To repay; to refund; to replace in a treasury or a private coffer.

RE-IM-BURS'-ED, *pp.* Repaid; refunded; made good, as loss or expense.

RE-IM-BURSE'-MENT, *n.* Repayment; the act of repaying or refunding.

RE-IM-BURS'-ER, *n.* One who refunds or repays.

RE-IM-PLANT', *v. t.* To implant again.

RE-IM-POR-TUNE', *v. t.* To importune again.

RE-IM-PREG'-NATE, *v. t.* To impregnate again.

RE-IM-PRESS', *v. t.* To impress anew.

RE-IM-PRES'-SION, *n.* A second impression.

RE-IM-PRINT', *v. t.* To imprint again.

RE-IM-PRIS'-ON, *v. t.* To imprison again.

REIN, (râne.) *n.* Strap of a bridle; restraint.

REIN, *v. t.* To guide by reins; to restrain.

REIN'-DEER, *n.* A species of deer in the north of Europe, Asia, and America.

REIN'-ED, *pp.* Controlled; governed.

RE-IN-FECT', *v. t.* To infect again.

RE-IN-FEC'-TA, [L.] The thing not done.

RE-IN-FORCE', *v. t.* To strengthen by fresh forces.

See RE-ENFORCE.

RE-IN-GRAT'-IATE, *v. t.* To ingratiate again.

RE-IN-HAB'-IT, *v. t.* To inhabit again.

REIN'-LESS, *a.* Unrestrained; unchecked.

RE-IN-LIST', *v. t.* To inlist a second time. See RE-ENLIST.

REINS, (rânz.) *n. plu.* The kidneys or lower part of the back. *In Scripture*, the inward parts; the heart, or seat of the affections and passions.

RE-IN-SERT', *v. t.* To insert again.

RE-IN-SER'-TION, *n.* A second insertion.

RE-IN-SPECT', *v. t.* To inspect a second time.

RE-IN-SPEC'-TION, *n.* A second inspection.

RE-IN-SPIRE', *v. t.* To inspire anew.

RE-IN-SPIR'-ED, *pp.* Inspired anew.

RE-IN-STALL', *v. t.* To install again.

RE-IN-STALL'-ED, *pp.* Put again in possession.

RE-IN-STALL'-MENT, *n.* A second installment.

RE-IN-STATE, *v. t.* To place in a former state; to restore to a state from which one had been removed.

RE-IN-STAT'-ED, *pp.* Replaced in possession, or in a former state.

RE-IN-STATE'-MENT, *n.* A placing in a former state.

RE-IN-SUR'-ANCE, *n.* Insurance of property already insured.

RE-IN-SURE', *v. t.* To insure a second time.

RE-IN-VEST', *v. t.* To invest anew.

RE-IN-VEST'-MENT, *n.* A second investment.

RE-IN-VIG'-OR-ATE, *v. t.* To renew vigor in.

RE-IS'-SUE, (re-ish'-yu.) *v. t.* To issue a second time.

RE-IS'-SUE, *n.* That which is issued again; the act of issuing a second time.

RE'-IS EË'-FEN'-DI, *n.* A Turkish minister of state.

RE-IT'-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To repeat; to do again.

RE-IT-ER-Á'-TION, *n.* Repetition.

RE-JECT', *v. t.* To cast off; to discard; to dismiss.

RE-JECT-Á'-NE-OUS, *a.* Not received; rejected.

RE-JECT'-ER, *n.* One who rejects or refuses.

RE-JEC'-TION, *n.* Act of casting off; refusal to receive.

RE-JOICE', (re-jois') *v. i.* [Fr. *rejoir*.] To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; to exult.

RE-JOICE', *v. t.* To make joyful; to gladden; to animate with pleasurable sensations.

RE-JOIC'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of RE-JOICE.

RE-JOIC'-ING, *ppr.* Feeling joy; making glad.

RE-JOIC'-ING, *n.* Act of expressing joy; the subject of joy; the experience of joy.

RE-JOIN', *v. t.* To join or meet again.

RE-JOIN', *v. i.* To answer to a reply.

RE-JOIN'-DER, *n.* A reply to an answer.

RE-JOIN'-ED, *pp.* Joined again.

RE-JUDGE', *v. t.* To judge again; to review.

RE-JUDGE'-ED, *pp.* Judged again; reviewed.

RE-JU-VE-NES'-CENCE, *n.* A renewal of youth.

RE-KIN'-DLE, *v. t.* To kindle or inflame again; to set on fire or rouse anew.

RE-KIN'-DLED, *pp.* Kindled anew.

RE-LAND', *v. t.* To land again.

RE-LAPSE', *v. i.* To fall back; to decline.

RE-LAPSE', *n.* A falling back; return to vice.

RE-LAPS'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of RELAPSE.

RE-LÁTE', *v. t.* To tell; to recite; to narrate the particulars of an event; to ally by connection or kindred.

RE-LÁTE', *v. i.* To have reference or respect; to regard.

RE-LÁT'-ED, *pp.* Recited; narrated; *a.* allied by kindred.

RE-LÁT'-ER, *n.* One who recites or narrates.

RE-LÁT'-ING, *ppr.* Rehearsing; telling; *a.* pertaining; concerning.

RE-LÁ'-TION, *n.* Recital; account; kindred.

RE-LÁ'-TION-AL, *a.* Having connection; kindred.

RE-LA'-TION-SHIP, *n.* State of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.
 REL'-A-TIVE, *a.* Having relation; respecting; not absolute or existing by itself; incident to man in society.
 REL'-A-TIVE, *n.* One allied by blood; relation. *In grammar*, a word which relates to or represents another word, called its antecedent.
 REL'-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In relation or respect to something else; not absolutely.
 RE-LAX', *v. t. or i.* To slacken; to remit; to abate.
 RE-LAX'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be remitted.
 RE-LAX'-A-TION, *n.* A slackening; a weakening.
 RE-LAX'-ED, *pp.* Slackened; weakened.
 RE-LAX'-ING, *ppr.* Slackening; rendering languid; *a.* tending to relax or weaken.
 RE-LAY', *n.* Horses stationed for relieving others, so that a traveler may proceed without delay.
 RE-LAY', *v. t.* To lay a second time.
 RE-LAY'-ING, *ppr.* Laying again.
 RE-LEAS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be released.
 RE-LEASE', *v. t.* To free from restraint; to quit-claim or relinquish a right to lands or tenements by conveying it to another.
 RE-LEASE', *n.* Liberation from restraint; a quit-claim; discharge from obligation or responsibility; acquittance.
 RE-LEASE'-ED, *pp.* Freed from confinement or obligation; discharged.
 RE-LEASE'-MENT, *n.* Act of releasing from confinement or obligation.
 RE-LEASE'-ER, *n.* One who releases or dismisses.
 RE-LENT', *v. i.* [Fr. *valentir*; Sp. *relentir*.] To soften in temper; to become mild; to become less rigid or hard; to give; to grow moist; to deliquesce, applied to salts.
 RE-LENT'-ING, *ppr.* Softening; becoming more mild.
 RE-LENT'-LESS, *a.* Unmoved by pity; un pitying.
 RE-LES-SEE', *n.* One to whom a release is made.
 RE-LES-SOR', *n.* One who executes a release.
 REL'-E-VANCE, } *n.* Pertinence; applicableness;
 REL'-E-VAN-CY, } quality of relieving.
 REL'-E-VANT, *a.* Relieving; pertinent.
 RE-LY'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be relied on or trusted.
 RE-LY'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being relied on.
 RE-LY'-ANCE, *n.* Trust; dependence; confidence.
 RE-LY'-ED, *pp.* Reposed on something.
 REL'-IC, *n.* That which remains; a dead body.
 REL'-ICT, *n.* A woman whose husband is dead.
 RE-LIEF', *n.* [Fr. *relief*.] Succor; aid; removal of evil; prominence in sculpture.
 RE-LIEV'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be relieved.
 RE-LIEVE', *v. t.* To ease from pain or embarrassment; to help; to alleviate or remove.
 RE-LIEV'-ED, *pp.* Eased; disburdened; aided.
 RE-LIEV'-ER, *n.* One that relieves.
 RE-LIEV'-ING, *ppr.* Delivering from evil; helping.
 RE-LIEV'-O, *n.* [It.] Relief; prominence of a figure in statuary, &c.
 RE-LIGHT', *v. t.* To light a second time.
 RE-LIG'-ION, (re-lij'-on), *n.* A system of faith and worship; piety.
 RE-LIG'-ION-ISM, *n.* The practice of religion.
 RE-LIG'-ION-IST, *n.* A bigot to any system of faith.
 RE-LIG'-IOUS, *a.* Pertaining to religion; pious.
 RE-LIG'-IOUS-LY, *ad.* Piously; devoutly; sacredly.
 RE-LIG'-IOUS-LY, *a.* Reverently; piously.
 RE-LIG'-IOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being religious.
 RE-LIN'-QUISH, (re-link'-wish), *v. t.* To quit; to abandon; to forsake.

RE-LIN'-QUISH-ED, *pp.* Quitted; left; given up.
 RE-LIN'-QUISH-ER, *n.* One who relinquishes.
 RE-LIN'-QUISH-MENT, *n.* Act of quitting, or leaving.
 REL'-I-QUA-RY, *n.* A depository for relics; a casket.
 REL-IQ'UE', *n.* A relic. *See* RELIC.
 RE-LIQ'-UID-ATE, *v. t.* To liquidate or adjust anew.
 RE-LIQ'-UID-A-TION, *n.* A second liquidation.
 REL'-ISH, *n.* Taste; liking; pleasure; a small quantity, just perceptible.
 REL'-ISH, *v. t.* To give flavor; to season; to like the taste of; to be gratified with the enjoyment or use of.
 REL'-ISH, *v. i.* To have a pleasant taste; to give pleasure; to have a flavor.
 REL'-ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be relished.
 REL'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Received or tasted with pleasure.
 RE-LIVE', *v. i.* To live again.
 RE-LOAN', *v. t.* To lend a second time.
 RE-LOAN', *n.* A second loan.
 RE-LOAN'-ED, *pp.* Loaned again.
 RE-LU'-CENT, *a.* Shining; clear; transparent.
 RE-LUCT'-ANCE, *n.* Unwillingness; aversion.
 RE-LUCT'-ANT, *a.* Unwilling; averse to; striving against; proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance.
 RE-LUCT'-ANT-LY, *ad.* With unwillingness.
 RE-LUCT'-ATE, *v. t.* To struggle against; to resist.
 RE-LUCT'-A-TION, *n.* Repugnance of mind.
 RE-LUCT'-ING, *ppr.* Striving to resist; *a.* averse; unwilling.
 RE-LUME', } *v. t.* To light anew; to illuminate
 RE-LU'-MINE, } a second time.
 RE-LUM'-ED, } *pp.* Rekindled; illuminated
 RE-LU'-MIN-ED, } again.
 RE-LY', *v. i.* To rest; to depend; to trust or con-
 fide in.
 RE-LY'-ING, *ppr.* Trusting; depending.
 RE-MADE', *pret. and pp.* of REMAKE.
 RE-MAIN', *v. i.* To continue; to be left after others have withdrawn; to continue unchanged; to be left out.
 RE-MAIN'-ED, *pret. and pp.* of REMAIN.
 RE-MAIN'-DER, *n.* That which remains.
 RE-MAIN'-DER-MAN, *n.* *In law*, he who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.
 RE-MAIN'-ING, *ppr.* Continuing; abiding.
 RE-MAINS', *n. plu.* What is left; relics; a corpse.
 RE-MAKE', *v. t.* To make anew.
 RE-MAND', *v. t.* To send or call back.
 RE-MARK', *n.* An observation; note; notice.
 RE-MARK', *v. t.* To observe; to notice; to express in words.
 RE-MARK'-ED, *pp.* Observed; noticed.
 RE-MARK'-A-BLE, *a.* Observable; worthy of notice.
 RE-MARK'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of de-
 serving particular notice.
 RE-MARK'-A-BLY, *ad.* In an unusual manner.
 RE-MARK'-ER, *n.* One who makes observations.
 RE-MARK'-ING, *ppr.* Observing; expressing in words or writing.
 RE-MAR'-RI-ED, *pp.* Married a second time.
 RE-MAR'-RY, *v. t.* To marry again.
 RE-MAR'-RY-ING, *ppr.* Marrying a second time.
 RE-MAS'-TI-CATE, *v. t.* To masticate or chew again.
 RE-MAS-TI-CA-TION, *n.* A second chewing.
 RE-ME'-DI-A-BLE, *a.* That can be remedied.
 RE-ME'-DI-AL, *a.* Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy.
 REM'-E-DI-ED, *pp.* Cured; healed; redressed.
 RE-MED'-I-LESS, *a.* Admitting no cure; irremediable; not admitting change or recovery; desperate.
 RE-MED'-I-LESS-LY, *ad.* So as to preclude a cure

RE-MED'-I-LESS-NESS, *n.* Incurableness.
 REM'-E-DY, *n.* That which is adapted to cure, or which cures a disease or an evil; that which counteracts an evil.
 REM'-E-DY, *v. t.* To cure; to remove, as an evil.
 REM'-E-DY-ING, *ppr.* Curing; removing.
 RE-MELT', *v. t.* To melt a second time.
 RE-MEM'-BER, *v. t.* [Norm. *remembre.*] To have in the mind an idea which has been in the mind before, and which recurs without effort; when we use an effort to recall an idea, we are said to *recollect it*; to preserve the memory of; to bear in mind; to have or keep in mind.
 RE-MEM'-BER-ED, *pp.* Retained in mind.
 RE-MEM'-BRANCE, *n.* Retention in the mind; transmission of a fact from one to another; memorial; a token by which one is kept in the memory.
 RE-MEM'-BRANC-ER, *n.* He or that which reminds.
 RE-MI'-GRATE, *v. i.* To migrate back.
 RE-MI'-GRAT'-TION, *n.* Removal back for a residence.
 RE-MIND', *v. t.* To bring to remembrance.
 REM-I-NIS'-CENCE, *n.* The faculty or act of recalling to the mind; recollection; a relation of what is recollected.
 REM-I-NIS'-CENT, *n.* One who calls to mind and records past events.
 RE-MISE', *v. t.* To grant back; to release; to surrender by deed.
 RE-MIS'-ED, *pp.* Released; granted.
 RE-MISS', *a.* Slack; slothful; negligent.
 RE-MIS'-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be remitted.
 RE-MIS'-SION, *n.* [L. *remissio.*] Act of remitting; pardon; abatement; relaxation; diminution of intensity.
 RE-MIS'-SIVE, *a.* Remitting; forgiving.
 RE-MISS'-LY, *ad.* Carelessly; negligently.
 RE-MISS'-NESS, *n.* Slackness; negligence; want of punctuality.
 RE-MIT', *v. t.* To send back; to forgive; to surrender the right of punishing; to give up.
 RE-MIT', *v. i.* To slacken; to become less intense; to abate in violence for a time, without intermission.
 RE-MIT'-MENT, *n.* The act of remitting to custody; forgiveness; pardon.
 RE-MIT'-TAL, *n.* A giving back; remission.
 RE-MIT'-TANCE, *n.* An act of remitting money in payment; sum transmitted.
 RE-MIT'-TED, *pp.* Forgiven; transmitted.
 RE-MIT'-TER, *n.* One who remits; restitution.
 REM'-NANT, *n.* Residue; that which is left after the separation, removal, or destruction of a part.
 REM'-NANT, *a.* Remaining; yet left.
 RE-MOD'-EL, *v. t.* To fashion anew.
 RE-MOD'-EL-ED, *pp.* Modeled anew.
 RE-MOLD', *v. t.* To mold or shape anew.
 RE-MON'-STRANCE, *n.* Expostulation; strong representation against a measure.
 RE-MON'-STRANT, *n.* One who remonstrates.
 RE-MON'-STRANT, *a.* Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act.
 RE-MON'-STRATE, *v. i.* To expostulate; to urge reasons against.
 RE-MON'-STRAT-ING, *ppr.* Urging strong reasons against a measure.
 RE-MON'-STRAT-TOR, *n.* One who remonstrates.
 REM'-O-RA, *n.* The sucking fish that clings to ships.
 RE-MORD'-EN-CY, *n.* Remorse; compunction.
 RE-MORSE', *n.* Pain of conscience proceeding from guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed.
 RE-MORSE'-FUL, *a.* Full of compunction.
 RE-MORSE'-LESS, *a.* Unpitying; insensible to distress.
 RE-MORSE'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without remorse.

RE-MORSE'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Insensibility to distress.
 RE-MÔTE', *a.* [L. *remotus.*] Distant in place, time, or quality; alien; foreign; not agreeing with; abstracted; slight; inconsiderable.
 RE-MÔTE'-LY, *ad.* At a distance; slightly.
 RE-MÔTE'-NESS, *n.* Distance; slowness; distance in consanguinity or affinity.
 RE-MOUNT', *v. t. or i.* To ascend; to mount again.
 RE-MÔV'-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being removed.
 RE-MÔV'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be removed or displaced.
 RE-MÔV'-AL, *n.* A moving from a place; dismissal; the state of being removed; change of place.
 RE-MÔVE', *v. t.* To displace; to cause to change place; to displace from an office; to take from the present state of being.
 RE-MÔVE', *v. i.* To change place in any manner; to go from one place or residence to another.
 RE-MÔVE', *n.* Change of place; step; space.
 RE-MÔV'-ED, *pp.* Displaced; dismissed.
 RE-MÔV'-ER, *n.* One who removes.
 RE-MÔV'-ING, *ppr.* Changing place; displacing; carrying or going from one place to another.
 RE-MU'-NER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rewarded.
 RE-MU'-NER-ATE, *v. t.* To reward; to recompense.
 RE-MU'-NER-A'-TION, *n.* Reward; requital; the act of paying an equivalent for services or sacrifices; the equivalent given for services, losses, &c.
 RE-MU'-NER-A-TIVE, *a.* Tending to recompense.
 RE-MU'-NER-A-TORY, *a.* Affording reward.
 RE-MUR'-MUR, *v. t.* To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.
 RE-MUR'-MUR, *v. i.* To murmur back; to return or echo in low rumbling sounds.
 RE-MUR'-MUR-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of REMURMUR.
 RE'-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the kidneys.
 REN'-ARD, *n.* A fox, so called in fables.
 REN-NAS'-CENCE, *n.* The state of springing or RE-NAS'-CEN-CY, *n.* being produced again.
 REN-NAS'-CENT, *a.* Growing again; reproduced.
 REN-NAS'-CI-BLE, *a.* That may spring or grow again; that may be reproduced.
 RE-NAV'-I-GATE, *v. t.* To navigate a second time.
 REN-COUN'-TER, *n.* [Fr. *rencontre.*] A meeting in opposition; a sudden or casual combat; an engagement between armies or fleets.
 REN-COUN'-TER, *v. t.* To meet unexpectedly without hostility; to attack hand to hand.
 REN-COUN'-TER, *v. i.* To meet an enemy unexpectedly; to come in collision; to clash.
 REND', *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* rent. To tear asunder; to split.
 REND'-ER, *n.* One who tears by violence.
 REND'-ER, *v. t.* To return; to give; to pay; to translate.
 REND'-ER-ED, *pp.* Repaid; returned.
 REND'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Returning; giving back.
 REND'-ER-ING, *n.* A returning; a version.
 REN'-DEZ-VÔUS, (ren'-da-voo), *n.* A place for assembling troops; a place of meeting.
 REN'-DEZ-VÔUS, *v. t. or i.* To assemble as troops.
 REN'-DEZ-VÔUS-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of RENDEZ-VÔUS.
 REN'-DEZ-VÔUS-ING, *ppr.* Assembling as troops.
 REN-DI'-TION, *n.* Act of yielding; surrender; translation.
 REN'-E-GADE, *n.* An apostate; revoler; vagabond.
 REN'-E-GA'-DO, *n.* A bond.
 REN'-NERVE', *v. t.* To nerve again; to give new vigor to.
 RE-NERV'-ED, *pp.* Invigorated anew.

RE-NEW', *v. t.* [*L. renovo.*] To make new; to begin again; to restore to a former state; to confirm; to make again; to repeat; to grant a new loan; to make new.

RE-NEW'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be renewed.

RE-NEW'-AL, *n.* Renovation; regeneration; reliance on a new note given.

RE-NEW'-ED, *pp.* Made new; renovated; re-established; repeated; revived; regenerated.

RE-NEW'-ED-LY, *ad.* Again; once more.

RE-NEW'-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being renewed.

RE-NEW'-ER, *n.* One who renovates.

RE-NEW'-ING, *ppr.* Making new; repairing; *a.* that regenerates.

REN'-I-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of the kidneys.

REN'-I-TENCE, } *n.* Resistance to pressure; re-
REN'-I-TEN-CY, } *lucance.*

REN'-I-TENT, *a.* Acting against impulse; resisting pressure or the effect of it.

REN'-NET. *See* RUNNET.

REN-NOUCE', *v. t.* To disown; to reject; to disclaim.

REN-NOUCE'-ED, *pp.* Disclaimed; disowned.

REN-NOUCE'-MENT, *n.* Act of disclaiming.

REN-NOUCE'-ER, *n.* One who rejects or disclaims.

REN'-O-VATE, *v. t.* To renew; to restore to a good state.

REN-O-VA'-TION, *n.* Renewal; a making new.

REN'-O-VA'-TOR, *n.* One who, or that which, renews.

RE-NOWN', *n.* Fame; celebrity; exalted reputation.

RE-NOWN'-ED, *a.* Famous; celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur; eminent.

RE-NOWN'-ED-LY, *ad.* With fame or celebrity.

RENT, *pret.* and *pp.* of REND. Torn asunder.

RENT, *n.* A fissure; breach; schism; a sum of money issuing yearly from lands or tenements.

RENT, *v. i.* To be leased or let for rent.

RENT, *v. t.* To lease or to hire lands or tenements.

RENT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rented.

RENT'-AL, *n.* An account of rent.

RENT'-ER, *n.* One who leases or hires land, &c.

RENT'-ER, *v. t.* To fine draw; to sew together the edges of two pieces of cloth without doubling them.

RENT'-ER-ED, *pp.* Sewed artfully together.

RENT'-ING, *ppr.* Letting for rent; hiring.

RENT'-ROLL, *n.* A list of rents; a rental.

RE-NŪ'-MER-ATE, *v. t.* To recount; to number again.

RE-NUN-CLĀ'-TION, *n.* Act of renouncing; a disowning; a rejection.

RE-OB-TAIN', *v. t.* To obtain again.

RE-OB-TAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* Obtainable again.

RE-OB-TAIN'-ED, *pp.* Obtained again.

RE-O'-PEN, *v. t.* To open again.

RE-OR-DAIN', *v. t.* To ordain a second time.

RE-OR-DĀIN'-ED, *pp.* Ordained again.

RE-OR'-DER, *v. t.* To order a second time.

RE-OR-DIN-Ā'-TION, *n.* A second ordination.

RE-OR-GAN-I-ZĀ'-TION, *n.* The act of organizing anew.

RE-OR'-GAN-IZE, *v. i.* To organize a second time.

RE-OR'-GAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Organized anew.

RE-OR'-GAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Organizing anew.

RE-PAC'-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Appeased again.

RE-PAC'-I-FY, *v. t.* To pacify again.

RE-PACK', *v. t.* To pack a second time.

RE-PACK'-ED, *pp.* Packed a second time.

RE-PACK'-ER, *n.* One that repacks.

RE-PAID', *pp.* of REPAY. Paid back.

RE-PAIR', *v. t.* To restore to a sound state; to mend; to refit.

RE-PAIR', *v. i.* To go to; to betake one's self.

RE-PAIR', *n.* Reparation; supply of loss.

RE-PAIR'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be repaired.

RE-PAIR'-ED, *pp.* Mended; refitted; rebuilt.

RE-PAIR'-ER, *n.* One who mends.

RE-PAIR'-ING, *ppr.* Restoring to soundness.

RE-PAIR'-MENT, *n.* Act of repairing.

RE-PAND'-OUS, *a.* Bent upward.

REP'-A-RABLE, *a.* That can be repaired.

REP-A-RĀ'-TION, *n.* A mending; restitution; amends; supply of what is wanted.

RE-PAR'-A-TIVE, *a.* That makes amends; that repairs.

RE-PAR'-A-TIVE, *n.* That which repairs and restores to a sound state.

REP-AR-TEE', *n.* A smart, witty reply.

REP-AR-TEE', *v. t.* To make smart and witty replies.

RE-PĀSS', *v. t.* To pass again, or pass back.

RE-PĀSS', *v. i.* To pass or go back.

RE-PĀSS'-ED, *pp.* Passed or traveled back.

RE-PĀSS'-ING, *ppr.* Passing back.

RE-PĀST', *n.* A meal; act of eating.

RE-PAT'-RI-ATE, or RE-PĀ'-TRI-ATE, *v. t.* To restore to one's country.

RE-PAY', *v. t.* To pay back; to recompense; to return or make requital.

RE-PĀY'-A-BLE, *a.* That is to be repaid.

RE-PĀY'-ING, *ppr.* Paying back; requiring.

RE-PĀY'-MENT, *n.* Act of repaying or refunding.

RE-PEAL', *v. t.* To annul; to make void; to revoke.

RE-PEAL', *n.* Abrogation; revocation.

RE-PEAL-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being repealable.

RE-PEAL'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be repealed.

RE-PEAL'-ED, *pp.* Revoked; abrogated.

RE-PEAL'-ER, *n.* One who abrogates.

RE-PEAT', *v. t.* [*Fr. repeter.*] To make, do, or utter again; to try again; to recite; to rehearse.

RE-PEAT', *n.* *In music,* a mark directing a part to be repeated in the performance.

RE-PEAT'-ED, *pp.* Recited; performed again.

RE-PEAT'-ED-LY, *ad.* Over and over; frequently.

RE-PEAT'-ER, *n.* One who repeats; a watch that strikes the hours.

RE-PEAT'-ING, *ppr.* Doing or uttering again; *a.* that strikes the hours, as a watch.

RE-PEL', *v. i.* To act with force in opposition to force impressed.

RE-PEL', *v. t.* [*L. repello.*] To drive back; to resist; to oppose.

RE-PEL'-LED, *pp.* Driven back; repulsed.

RE-PEL'-LEN-CY, *n.* Quality that repels.

RE-PEL'-LENT, *n.* *In medicine,* a medicine which drives back the morbid humors into the mass of the blood.

RE-PEL'-LENT, *a.* Tending to repel.

RE'-PENT, *a.* Creeping, as a plant.

RE-PENT', *v. i.* [*Fr. repentir.*] To feel sorrow for something said or done, especially for sin; to change the mind in consequence of the inconvenience or injury done by past conduct.

RE-PENT', *v. t.* To remember with sorrow; to repent rash words.

RE-PENT'-ANCE, *n.* Sorrow for past sins and faults.

RE-PENT'-ANT, *a.* Sorrowful for sin; contrite.

RE-PENT'-ANT, *n.* One who repents; a penitent.

RE-PENT'-ER, *n.* One that repents.

RE-PENT'-ING, *n.* Act of repenting.

RE-PENT'-ING, *ppr.* Feeling pain for past sins.

RE-PEO'-PLE, *v. t.* To supply again with inhabitants.

RE-PEO'-PLED, *pp.* Again stocked with inhabitants.

RE-PEO'-PLING, *ppr.* Stocking again with people.

RE-PER-CUSS', *v. t.* To beat back.

RE-PER-CUSS'-SION, *n.* Act of driving back.

RE-PER-CUSS'-IVE, *a.* Driving or beating back.

REP-ER-TO-RY, *n.* A book of records; a repository.
 REP-E-TEND', *n.* The parts of decimals repeated.
 REP-E-TT'-TION, *n.* Act of repeating; rehearsal.
 REP-E-TT'-TION-AL, *a.* Containing repetitions.
 REP-E-TT'-TIOUS, *a.* Containing repetitions.
 RE-PINE', *v. i.* To fret one's self; to be discontented.
 RE-PIN'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of REPINE.
 RE-PIN'-ER, *n.* One that repines or murmurs.
 RE-PIN'-ING, *ppr.* Fretting; feeling discontent; *a.* disposed or addicted to murmuring.
 RE-PIN'-ING, *n.* The act of fretting or feeling discontent.
 RE-PIN'-ING-LY, *ad.* With murmuring.
 RE-PLACE', *v. t.* To put again in its place; to repay; to furnish a substitute.
 RE-PLAC'-ED, *pp.* Put again in its former place.
 RE-PLAC'-EMENT, *n.* Act of replacing.
 RE-PLAC'-ING, *ppr.* Putting in its former place.
 RE-PLAIT', *v. t.* To plait or fold again.
 RE-PLANT', *v. t.* To plant a second time.
 RE-PLANT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be planted again.
 RE-PLANT'-A-TION, *n.* Act of replanting.
 RE-PLEAD', *v. t.* or *i.* To plead again.
 RE-PLEAD'-ER, *n.* A second plea or pleading.
 RE-PLEN'-ISH, *v. t.* To fill; to supply with what is wanted.
 RE-PLEN'-ISH, *v. i.* To recover former fullness.
 RE-PLEN'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Supplied abundantly.
 RE-PLETE', *a.* Full; completely filled.
 RE-PLE'-TION, *n.* Fullness, especially of blood; plethora.
 RE-PLEV'-I-A-BLE, *a.* That may be replevied.
 RE-PLEV'-I-ED, *pp.* Taken by a writ of replevin.
 RE-PLEV'-IN, *n.* A writ to cover a distress, or to recover cattle and goods that have been distrained.
 RE-PLEV'-I-SA-BLE, *a.* That may be replevied.
 RE-PLEV'-Y, *v. t.* To take back a distress by writ, or to take back by a writ, cattle or goods that have been distrained.
 RE-PLEV'-Y-ING, *ppr.* Retaking a distress.
 REP-LI-CÁ'-TION, *n.* A reply of a plaintiff to a defendant's plea.
 RE-PLY-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of REPLY.
 RE-PLY-ER, *n.* One who answers.
 RE-PLY', *v. t.* To answer; to make answer to a plea.
 RE-PLY', *v. i.* To answer. *In law*, to answer a defendant's plea.
 RE-PLY', *n.* An answer; return in words; that which is said or written in answer to what is said or written by another; a book or pamphlet written in answer to another.
 RE-PLY'-ER. See REPLIER.
 RE-PLY'-ING, *ppr.* Giving an answer.
 RE-POL'-ISH, *v. t.* To polish again.
 RE-POL'-ISH-ED, *pp.* Polished again.
 RE-PÓRT', *v. t.* To bring back an answer; to give an account of; to tell or relate from one to another; to give an official account or statement.
 RE-FÓRT', *v. i.* To make a statement of facts.
 RE-PÓRT', *n.* Account returned; rumor; story; sound; noise; official statement of facts; account of legislative proceedings, speeches, &c.
 RE-PÓRT'-ER, *n.* One who gives account; one who states law proceedings and judgments, &c.
 RE-PÓŠ'-AL, *n.* Act of reposing; rest.
 RE-PÓŠE', *v. t.* or *i.* To rest; to lie in quiet.
 RE-PÓŠE', *n.* Rest; sleep; quiet; tranquillity.
 RE-PÓŠ'-ED, *pp.* Laid; deposited.
 RE-PÓŠ'-ING, *ppr.* Resting; placing in confidence; lying at rest; sleeping.
 RE-PÓŠ'-IT, *v. t.* To lodge, as for preservation or safety.
 RE-PÓŠ'-IT-ED, *pp.* Laid up; deposited for safety or preservation.
 RE-PÓŠ'-IT-O-RY, *n.* A place for storing things.

RE-POS-SESS', *v. t.* To possess again.
 RE-POS-SESS'-ED, *pp.* Possessed again.
 RE-POS-SES'-SION, *n.* Act or state of possession again.
 RE-POUR', *v. t.* To pour again.
 REP-RE-HEND', *v. t.* To reprove; to chide; to blame.
 REP-RE-HEND'-ER, *n.* One that blames or reproves.
 REP-RE-HENS'-I-BLE, *a.* Blamable; censurable; deserving reproof; culpable.
 REP-RE-HENS'-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness.
 REP-RE-HENS'-I-BLY, *ad.* Culpably; wrong.
 REP-RE-HEN'-SION, *n.* Reproof; blame; censure.
 REP-RE-HENS'-IVE, *a.* Containing reproof; censure.
 REP-RE-HENS'-O-RY, *a.* Containing censure.
 REP-RE-SENT', *v. t.* [Fr. *représenter*.] To show; to exhibit; to personate; to act in the place of; to show by arguments, reasonings, or statements of facts.
 REP-RE-SENT'-A-TION, *n.* That which exhibits by resemblance; any exhibition of the form or operations of a thing; exhibition of a character in a theatrical performance; verbal description; the business of acting as a substitute for another; representatives, as a collective body.
 REP-RE-SENT'-A-TIVE, *a.* Exhibiting likeness.
 REP-RE-SENT'-A-TIVE, *n.* A substitute; one acting for another.
 REP-RE-SENT'-A-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By a deputy.
 REP-RE-SENT'-ER, *n.* One who exhibits; a deputy.
 REP-RE-SENT'-ING, *ppr.* Showing; exhibiting; describing.
 REP-RE-SENT'-MENT, *n.* Representation; image; an idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.
 RE-PRESS', *v. t.* [L. *repressus*.] To crush; to subdue; to restrain, as to repress sedition; to check.
 RE-PRESS'-ED, *pp.* Restrained; subdued.
 RE-PRESS'-ER, *n.* One that crushes or subdues.
 RE-PRESS'-ING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing.
 RE-PRESS'-SION, *n.* Act of checking or subduing.
 RE-PRESS'-IVE, *a.* Tending to repress.
 RE-PRESS'-IVE-LY, *ad.* So as to repress.
 RE-PRIÈVE', *v. t.* To respite for a time; to respite after sentence of death.
 RE-PRIÈVE', *n.* Respite; delay of punishment; interval of ease or relief.
 RE-PRIÈV'-ED, *pp.* Respited.
 RE-PRIÈV'-ING, *ppr.* Respiting; suspending the execution for a time.
 REP'-RI-MAND, *n.* Reproof; reprehension.
 REP'-RI-MAND, *v. t.* To chide; to rebuke; to reprove, publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence.
 RE-PRINT', *v. t.* To print a new edition of a book; to renew the impression of any thing.
 RE'-PRINT', *n.* A second or new impression.
 RE-PRT'-SAL, *n.* [Fr. *représailles*.] Seizure by way of recompense; that which is taken from an enemy to indemnify an owner for something of his.
 RE-PRIZ'-ES, *n. plu.* *In law*, yearly deductions out of a manor, as rent, charge, &c.
 RE-PRÓACH', *v. t.* [Fr. *reprocher*.] To censure in terms of contempt; to charge with a fault; to upbraid.
 RE-PRÓACH', *n.* Censure with contempt.
 RE-PRÓACH'-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving reproach.
 RE-PRÓACH'-ED, *pp.* Censured; upbraided.
 RE-PRÓACH'-FUL, *a.* Opprobrious; abusive.
 RE-PRÓACH'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With contempt or opprobrium.
 REP'-RO-BATE, *a.* Lost to virtue; abandoned.
 REP'-RO-BATE, *n.* One abandoned to sin.
 REP'-RO-BATE, *v. t.* To disapprove with detestation.
 REP'-RO-BÁT-ER, *n.* One that reprobates.

REP'-RO-BÁT-ING, *ppr.* Disapproving with extreme dislike.
 REP-RO-BÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of disallowing; rejection.
 RE-PRO-DUCE', *v. t.* To produce anew; to renew the production of a thing destroyed.
 RE-PRO-DUC'-ED, *pp.* Produced again.
 RE-PRO-DUC'-ER, *n.* One or that which reproduces.
 RE-PRO-DUC'-TION, *n.* The process or act of reproducing that which has been destroyed.
 RE-PRO-DUC'-TIVE, *a.* Tending to reproduce.
 RE-PRO-MUL'-GÁTE, *v. t.* To promulgate anew.
 RE-PRO-MUL'-GÁ'-TION, *n.* A second promulgation.
 RE-PROOF', *n.* Censure expressed; rebuke; blame expressed to the face; reprehension.
 RE-PRÓV'-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of reproof.
 RE-PRÓV'-A-BLY, *ad.* In a reprovable manner.
 RE-PRÓV'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being reprovable.
 RE-PRÓVE', *v. t.* To blame; to chide; to censure.
 RE-PRÓV'-ED, *pp.* Blamed to the face; censured.
 RE-PRÓV'-ER, *n.* One who reproves; he or that which blames.
 RE-PRÓV'-ING, *ppr.* Censuring; blaming.
 RE-PRÚNE', *v. t.* To prune again.
 RE-PRUN'-ED, *pp.* Pruned anew.
 REP'-TILE, *a.* Creeping; mean; groveling.
 REP'-TILE, *n.* [*L. reptilis*, from *repo*, to creep.]
 1. A creeping animal. 2. A low, groveling, or mean person.
 RE-PUB'-LIC, *n.* A state governed by representatives elected by the citizens. *Republic of letters*, the collective body of learned men.
 RE-PUB'-LIC-AN, *a.* Consisting of a commonwealth consonant to the principles of a republic.
 RE-PUB'-LIC-AN, *n.* One who prefers a republic.
 RE-PUB'-LIC-AN-ISM, *n.* System of republican government.
 RE-PUB'-LIC-AN-IZE, *v. t.* To convert to republican principles.
 RE-PUB'-LIC-AN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made republican.
 RE-PUB'-LI-CÁ'-TION, *n.* A second or new publication; renewal.
 RE-PUB'-LISH, *v. t.* To publish again; to publish a new edition of a work before published.
 RE-PUB'-LISH-ED, *pp.* Published anew.
 RE-PUB'-LISH-ER, *n.* One that republishes.
 RE-PÚ'-DI-ÁTE, *v. t.* To divorce; to reject; to discard; to put away.
 RE-PÚ'-DI-Á'-TION, *n.* A divorcing; rejection.
 RE-PUG'-NANCE, *n.* Opposition of mind; unre-pug'-NAN-CY, } willingness.
 RE-PUG'-NANT, *a.* Contrary; inconsistent.
 RE-PUG'-NANT-LY, *ad.* With opposition; in contradiction.
 RE-PUG'-NATE, *v. t.* To oppose; to fight against.
 RE-PUL'-LU-LÁTE, *v. i.* To bud again.
 RE-PUL'-LU-LÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of budding again.
 RE-PULSE', *n.* [*L. repulsa*, from *repello*.] A check in advancing; refusal.
 RE-PULSE', *v. t.* To drive back; to repel.
 RE-PULS'-ED, *pp.* Repelled; driven back.
 RE-PUL'-SION, *n.* The act of driving back. *In physics*, the power of repelling or driving off; that property which causes them to recede from each other.
 RE-PULS'-IVE, *a.* Adapted to repel; forbidding; driving off, or keeping from approach; cold; reserved.
 RE-PULS'-IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of repelling.
 RE-PULS'-O-RY, *a.* Repelling; beating back.
 RE-PUR'-CHASE, *v. t.* To buy back; to regain by purchase or expense.
 RE-PUR'-CHASE, *n.* A buying back; the purchase again of what has been sold.
 RE-PUR'-CHAS-ED, *pp.* Purchased back; bought again.

REP'-U-TA-BLE, *a.* Being in good repute or esteem; it expresses less than *respectable*, denoting the good opinion of men, without distinction or great qualities.
 REP'-U-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being reputable.
 REP'-U-TA-BLY, *ad.* With credit or reputation.
 REP'-U-TÁ'-TION, *n.* Good name; honor derived from public esteem; character by report, in a good or bad sense.
 RE-PÚTE', *v. t.* [*L. reputo*; *Fr. repouter*.] To esteem; to think; to reckon.
 RE-PÚTE', *n.* Reputation; good name; the credit or honor derived from common or public opinion; character; established opinion.
 RE-QUEST', *n.* Expression of desire; an asking; prayer; petition.
 RE-QUEST', *v. t.* [*Fr. requeter*.] To ask; to solicit; to express desire for.
 RE-QUEST'-ED, *pp.* Asked; desired; solicited.
 RE-QUEST'-ER, *n.* One who requests or petitions.
 RE-QUICK'-EN, *v. t.* To reanimate.
 RE'-QUI-EM, *n.* A hymn for the dead.
 RE-QUIR'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be required.
 RE-QUIRE', *v. t.* [*L. requiro*.] To demand; to make necessary; to avenge; to take satisfaction for.
 RE-QUIR'-ED, *pp.* Demanded; needed.
 RE-QUIRE'-MENT, *n.* Demand; requisition.
 REQ'-UI-SITE, (*rek'-we-zit*), *a.* Required; necessary.
 REQ'-UI-SITE, *n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable.
 REQ'-UI-SITE-LY, *ad.* In a requisite manner.
 REQ'-UI-SITE-NESS, *n.* Necessity; the state of being requisite.
 REQ'-UI-SÍ'-TION, *n.* A requiring; claim made.
 RE-QUI'-TAL, *n.* Recompense; retaliation; return; reciprocal action.
 RE-QUITE', *v. t.* To recompense; to reward; to retaliate; to return evil for evil; to do or give in return.
 RE-RE-SOLVE', *v. t.* To resolve a second time.
 RERE'-WARD, *n.* The part of an army that marches in the rear, as the guard; the rear-guard.
 RE-SÁIL', *v. t. or i.* To sail back.
 RE'SÁLE, *n.* A second sale; a sale at second hand.
 RE-SA-LÚTE', *v. t.* To salute again; to return a salutation.
 RE-SCIND', *v. t.* [*L. rescindo*.] To abrogate; to annul; to repeal; to vacate an act by the enacting authority; to revoke.
 RE-SCIND'-ED, *pp.* Abrogated; revoked; annulled.
 RE-SCIS'-SION, (*re-sizh'-un*), *n.* Act of abrogating.
 RE-SCIS'-SO-RY, *a.* Having power to annul.
 RE'-SCRIPT, *n.* An edict of an emperor.
 RE-SCRIP'-TION, *n.* A writing back; the answering of a letter.
 RES'-CUE, *v. t.* To deliver from confinement or danger; to liberate from actual restraint, or to remove or withdraw from a state of exposure.
 RES'-CUE, *n.* Deliverance from arrest or danger.
 RES'-CUE-ED, *pp.* Delivered from restraint or evil.
 RES'-CUE-ER, *n.* One that rescues, or retakes.
 RES'-CUE-ING, *ppr.* Delivering from restraint or danger; forcibly taking from the custody of the law.
 RE-SE-ARCH', *n.* Diligent inquiry; laborious search after truth.
 RE-SE-ARCH', *v. t.* To examine again; to search again with continued care.
 RE-SEAT', *v. t.* To seat or place again.
 RE-SEEK', *v. t.* To seek again.

RE-SEIZE', *v. t.* To seize again. *In law*, to take possession of lands and tenements which have been disseized.

RE-SEIZ'-ED, *pp.* Seized again.

RE-SEIZ'-URE, *n.* A second seizure; the act of seizing again.

RE-SELL', *v. t. pret. and pp.* resold. To sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold.

RE-SEM'-BLANCE, *n.* Likeness; similitude either of external form or of qualities; something similar; representation.

RE-SEM'-BLE, *v. t.* To have the likeness of.

RE-SEM'-BLED, *pret. and pp.* of RESEMBLE.

RE-SENT', *v. t.* To take ill; to be angry at; to consider as an injury or affront.

RE-SENT'-ED, *pp.* Taken ill; being in some measure angry at.

RE-SENT'-FUL, *a.* Apt to resent; easily provoked.

RE-SENT'-ING, *ppr.* Feeling angry at; taking ill.

RE-SENT'-ING-LY, *ad.* With resentment; with a sense of affront.

RE-SENT'-IVE, *a.* Easily provoked; quick to feel an injury or affront.

RE-SENT'-MENT, *n.* Sense of injury; anger.

RES-ERV'-A-TION, *n.* Act of reserving; something withheld; concealment or withholding from disclosure; a proviso.

RE-SERV'-A-TIVE, *a.* Keeping; reserving.

RE-SERV'-A-TORY, *n.* A place for preserving things.

RE-SERVE', *n.* That which is kept for future use; something withheld from disclosure; exception in favor; restraint of freedom in words or actions; backwardness.

RE-SERVE', *v. t.* To keep in one's own power; to retain in store for future use; to keep; to hold; to retain.

RE-SERV'-ED, *pp.* Withheld; kept in store; *a.* backward in conversation; not free.

RE-SERV'-ED-LY, *ad.* With reserve; cautiously.

RE-SERV'-ED-NESS, *n.* Reserve; backwardness.

RE-SERV'-ING, *ppr.* Keeping back; withholding; keeping for use at a future time.

RES-ER-VOIR, *n.* A large basin or cistern.

RE-SET', *v. t.* To set again, as a jewel, or a plant.

RE-SET', *n.* *In Scots law*, the receiving and harboring of an outlaw or criminal.

RE-SET'-TLE, *v. t. or i.* To settle a second time.

RE-SET'-TLED, *pp.* Settled again; installed.

RE-SET'-TLEMENT, *n.* Act of composing or settling again; the state of settling or subsiding again; a second settlement.

RE-SHIP', *v. t.* To ship what has been imported.

RE-SHIP'-MENT, *n.* Re-exportation.

RE-SHIP'-PED, *pp.* Shipped again.

RE-SIDE', *v. i.* To dwell for some permanence.

RES'-I-DENCE, } *n.* A place of abode; abode;
RES'-I-DEN-CY, } the act of abiding or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time.

RES'-I-DENT, *a.* Dwelling; living; having an abode in a place for a continuance of time, but not definite.

RES'-I-DENT, *n.* One who dwells, or resides in a place for some time; a public minister at a foreign court.

RES-I-DEN'-TIAL, *a.* Residing.

RES-I-DEN'-TIA-RY, *a.* Having residence.

RES-I-DEN'-TIA-RY, *n.* An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

RE-SID'-ING, *ppr.* Dwelling; living.

RE-SID'-U-AL, *a.* Remaining; left after a part is taken.

RE-SID'-U-A-RY, *a.* Entitled to the residue. *A residuary legatee*, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the part of the estate which remains after the debts and legacies are paid.

RES'-I-DUE, *n.* Remainder; that which is left.

RE-SID'-U-UM, *n.* Residue; that which remains.

RE-SIGN', *v. t.* To give or yield; to give up, as an office or commission; to withdraw, as a claim; to yield in confidence; to submit without murmur.

RE-SIGN, *v. t.* To sign again.

RES-IG-NÁ'-TION, *n.* A resigning; quiet submission to the will of Providence; unresisting acquiescence.

RE-SIGN'-ED, *pp.* Given up; surrendered; *a.* submissive to God's will.

RE-SIGN'-ED-LY, *ad.* With submission.

RE-SIGN'-ED, *pp.* Signed again.

RE-SIL'-I-ENCE, *n.* A leaping back; recoil; as the resilience of a ball.

RE-SIL'-I-ENT, *a.* Leaping back; rebounding.

RES'-IN, *n.* [*Fr. resine*; *L., It., and Sp. resina*; *Ir. roisín.*] An inflammable substance, which exudes from trees, and becomes hard.

RES-IN-IF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing resin.

RES'-IN-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of resin.

RES-IN-O-E-LEC'-TRIC, *a.* Containing or exhibiting electricity.

RES'-IN-OUS, *a.* Containing or like resin.

RES'-IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being resinous.

RE-SIST', *v. t.* [*L. resisto*; *Fr. resister.*] *Literally*, to strive against; to endeavor to counteract, defeat, or frustrate; to disappoint.

RE-SIST'-ANCE, *n.* Act of opposing; opposition.

RE-SIST'-ANT, *n.* He or that which resists.

RE-SIST-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of resisting.

RE-SIST'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be resisted.

RE-SIST'-LESS, *a.* That can not be withstood; that can not resist; helpless.

RE-SIST'-LESS-LY, *ad.* So as not to be opposed or denied.

RE-SIST'-LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being irresistible.

RE-SOLD', *pp.* of RESELL. Sold a second time, or sold after being bought.

RES'-O-LU-BLE, *a.* That may be dissolved.

RES'-O-LUTE, *a.* Firm to one's purpose; bold; firm; steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.

RES'-O-LUTE-LY, *ad.* With steady courage or perseverance; boldly; firmly.

RES'-O-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Fixed determination; unshaken firmness.

RES-O-LU'-TION, *n.* Firmness of purpose; resolve; the act or proceeds of disentangling perplexities; dissolution; the effect of fixed purpose; the decision of a legislative or other body, or the proposition offered for determination.

RE-SOLV'-ABLE, *a.* That may be resolved.

RE-SOLVE', *v. t. or i.* To separate component parts; to analyze; to dissolve; to determine in mind.

RE-SOLVE', *n.* A resolution; determination.

RE-SOLV'-ED, *pp.* Separated; dissolved; determined in purpose; determined officially, or by vote.

RE-SOLV'-ED-NESS, *n.* Fixedness of purpose.

RE-SOLV'-ENT, *n.* That which causes solution. *In medicine*, that which has power to disperse inflammation, and prevent the suppuration of humors.

RE-SOLV'-ER, *n.* One that resolves or forms a firm purpose.

RE-SOLV'-ING, *ppr.* Analyzing; determining; removing perplexities or obscurity.

RES'-O-NANCE, *n.* Sound returned.

RES'-O-NANT, *a.* Resounding; echoing.

RE-SORB'-ENT, *a.* Swallowing; imbibing.

RE-SORT', *v. i.* To repair; to have recourse.

RE-SORT', *n.* Concurrence of people; place of meeting; act of visiting; frequent assembling. *Last resort*, ultimate means of relief.

RE-SORT'-ER, *n.* One that resorts or frequents.

RE-SORT'-ING, *ppr.* Having recourse; frequenting

- RE-SOUND', *v. t.* [L. *resono*; Fr. *resonner*.] To send back sound; to echo; to sound; to celebrate or praise with the voice or instruments; to spread the fame of.
- RE-SOUND', *v. i.* To be echoed; to be sent back, as sound; to be much and loudly mentioned.
- RE-SOUND', *v. t.* To sound again.
- RE-SOURCE', *n.* Source of aid or support; an expedient to which a person may resort for aid. *Resources*, in the plural, pecuniary means; funds; means of raising money or supplies.
- RE-SOURCE'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of resources.
- RE-SOW', *v. t.* To sow a second time.
- RE-SOW'-ED, }
RE-SOWN', } *pp.* Sown again.
- RE-SPECT', *v. t.* To regard with reverence or esteem; to relate to.
- RE-SPECT', *n.* [L. *respectus*; Fr. *respect*.] Regard to worth; esteem; honor.
- RE-SPECT-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of deserving respect.
- RE-SPECT'-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of respect. *In popular language*, used to express a moderate degree of excellence.
- RE-SPECT'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Respectability.
- RE-SPECT'-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to merit respect; moderately, but in a manner not to be despised.
- RE-SPECT'-ED, *pp.* Held in estimation.
- RE-SPECT'-ER, *n.* One who respects; one who is partial in his regards.
- RE-SPECT'-FUL, *a.* Marked by respect.
- RE-SPECT'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation.
- RE-SPECT'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being respectful.
- RE-SPECT'-ING, *ppr.* Regarding; relating to; having regard to.
- RE-SPECT'-IVE, *a.* Having relation to; particular; relative; not absolute.
- RE-SPECT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* As relating to each; not absolutely; relatively.
- RE-SPIR'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be breathed.
- RE-SPIR'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Serving for respiration.
- RES-PI-RÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of breathing.
- RE-SPIRE', *v. i.* [Fr. *respirer*; L. *respiro*.] To breathe; to take breath; to inhale air into the lungs, and exhale it; to rest.
- RE-SPIRE', *v. t.* To exhale; to breathe out; to send out in exhalations.
- RE-SPIR'-ED, *pp.* Breathed; inhaled and exhaled.
- RE-SPIR'-ING, *ppr.* Breathing; taking breath.
- RES'-PITE, *n.* [Fr. *repit*.] Pause; temporary intermission of labor; interval of rest; reprieve; temporary suspension of the execution of a criminal; delay; forbearance.
- RES'-PITE, *v. t.* To relieve by a pause or interval of rest; to suspend the execution of a criminal beyond the time limited by sentence; to give delay of appearance at court.
- RE-SPLEN'-DENCE, } *n.* Brilliant luster; bright-
RE-SPLEN'-DENT-CY, } *ness*.
- RE-SPLEN'-DENT, *a.* Bright; very splendid.
- RE-SPLEN'-DENT-LY, *ad.* With great brilliancy.
- RE-SPOND', *v. i.* [Fr. *repondre*; L. *respondeo*.] To answer; to reply; to correspond; to suit; to be answerable.
- RE-SPOND', *v. t.* To answer; to satisfy by payment.
- RE-SPOND', *p.* A short anthem; interrupting the middle of a chapter.
- RE-SPOND'-ENT, *a.* Answering to demand.
- RE-SPOND'-ENT, *n.* An answerer in a suit.
- RE-SPOND'-ING, *ppr.* Answering; corresponding.
- RE-SPON'-SAL, *n.* Response; answer.
- RE-SPONSE', *n.* An answer or reply; the answer of the congregation to the priest, in the litany, &c.
- RE-SPONS-I-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* Liability to answer
RE-SPONS'-I-BLE-NESS, } or pay; ability to pay.
- RE-SPONS'-I-BLE, *a.* Accountable; liable or able to pay.
- RE-SPONS'-IVE, *a.* Answering; suiting.
- RE-SPONS'-IVE-LY, *ad.* In a responsive manner.
- RE-SPONS'-IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being responsive.
- RE-SPONS'-O-RY, *a.* Containing an answer.
- RE-SPONS'-O-RY, *n.* Answer of the people to the priest.
- REST, *n.* [A. S. *rest*; Dan., G., and Sw. *rast*.] Cessation of motion; quiet; peace; sleep; that on which any thing leans. *In philosophy*, the continuance of a body in the same place. *In music*, a pause; an interval, during which the voice is intermitted.
- REST, *n.* [Fr. *reste*, from L. *resto*.] That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part; remainder; others; those not included in a description.
- REST, *v. t.* To lay at rest; to quiet; to place, as on a support.
- REST, *v. i.* To cease from action; to be quiet; to sleep; to lean; to abide; to remain with.
- REST'-ANT, *a.* *In botany*, remaining, as foot stalks after the fructification has fallen off.
- REST'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of REST.
- RES-TAU-RÁ'-TEUR, *n.* The keeper of an eating house; a house for occasional refreshment.
- RE-STEM', *v. t.* To force back against the current.
- REST'-IFF, *a.* Unwilling to go; obstinate in refusing to move forward.
- REST'-IFF-NESS, *n.* Obstinate unwillingness to move.
- RE-STINC'-TION, *n.* The act of quenching.
- REST'-ING, *ppr.* Ceasing to move; leaning.
- REST'-ING-PLÁCE, *n.* A place of rest.
- RES-TI-TÚ'-TION, *n.* Act of restoring or making good.
- REST'-IVE, } *See* RESTIFF and RESTIFF-
REST'-IVE-NESS, } *NESS*.
- REST'-LESS, *a.* Void of rest; unquiet; uneasy.
- REST'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Unquietly; without rest.
- REST'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness; disquiet.
- RE-STÓR'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be restored.
- RES-TÓR'-Á'-TION, *n.* Act of restoring; renewal; recovery. *In England*, the return of King Charles in 1660, and the re-establishment of monarchy.
- RE-STÓR'-A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine, efficacious in restoring strength and vigor.
- RE-STÓR'-A-TIVE, *a.* That tends to renew vigor.
- RE-STÓRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *restaurer*.] To bring back; to heal; to repair; to revive.
- RE-STÓR'-ED, *pp.* Brought back; repaired; healed.
- RE-STÓR'-ER, *n.* One who restores or gives back.
- RE-STÓR'-ING, *ppr.* Returning what is lost or taken.
- RE-STRAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *restrindre*.] To check; to withhold; to limit; to repress.
- RE-STRAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be restrained.
- RE-STRAIN'-ED, *pp.* Checked; repressed; limited.
- RE-STRAIN'-ER, *n.* One who restrains.
- RE-STRAIN'-ING, *ppr.* Hindering from motion; a limiting; confining; that checks.
- RE-STRAIN'-MENT, *n.* Act of restraining.
- RE-STRAINT', *n.* The act or operation of holding back; abridgment of liberty; prohibition; limitation.
- RE-STRICT', *v. t.* To limit; to confine; to restrain.
- RE-STRICT'-ED, *pp.* Limited; confined to bounds.
- RE-STRICT'-TION, *n.* Limitation; confinement.
- RE-STRICT'-IVE, *a.* Limiting; restraining; having the quality of limiting, or of expressing limitation.
- RE-STRICT'-IVE-LY, *ad.* With restraint.

RE-STRINGE', *v. t.* To confine; to contract; to bind.
 RE-STRING'-EN-CY, *n.* Quality of contracting.
 RE-STRING'-ENT, *a.* Astringent; styptic; binding.
 REST'-Y, *a.* The same as *restive* or *restiff*.
 RE-SUB-JEC'-TION, *n.* Subjection a second time.
 RE-SUB-LI-MÁ'-TION, *n.* A second sublimation.
 RE-SUB-LIME'-V, *v. t.* To sublime again.
 RE-SUB-LIM'-ED, *pp.* Sublimed a second time.
 RE-SU-DÁ'-TION, *n.* The act of sweating again.
 RE-SULT', *v. i.* To fly back; to proceed; to spring; to arise.
 RE-SULT', *n.* A rebounding; consequence; effect; that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, &c.; the decision or determination of a council.
 RE-SULT'-ANCE, *n.* Act of resulting.
 RE-SULT'-ANT, *n.* A force; the effect of two or more forces.
 RE-SULT'-ING, *ppr.* Proceeding, as a consequence.
 RE-SUM'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be resumed.
 RE-SUM', *v. t.* To take back; to take or begin again.
 RE-SUM'-ED, *pp.* Taken or begun again.
 RE-SUM'-ING, *ppr.* Taking back; beginning again after interruption.
 RE-SUM'-MON, *v. t.* To summon or call again.
 RE-SUM'-MON-ED, *pp.* Summoned again.
 RE-SUMP'-TION, *n.* Act of resuming; taking back or taking again.
 RE-SUMP'-TIVE, *a.* Taking again; taking back.
 RE-SU'-PIN-Á-TE, *a.* In botany, reversed; turned upside down.
 RE-SU'-PINE, *a.* Lying on the back.
 RES-UR-REC'-TION, *n.* [L. *resurrectus*.] A rising again; revival from the grave.
 RE-SUR-VEY', *v. t.* To survey or review again.
 RE-SUR-VEY'-ED, *pp.* Surveyed again.
 RE-SUR-VEY'-ING, *ppr.* Reviewing.
 RE-SUS-CI-TÁ-TE, *v. t.* To revivify; to revive; to recover from apparent death.
 RE-SUS-CI-TÁ-TÁ-TED, *pp.* Revived; reproduced.
 RE-SUS-CI-TÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of reviving; reproduction.
 RE-SUS-CI-TÁ-TIVE, *a.* Reviving; raising again.
 RE'-TAIL, *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels.
 RE-TAIL', or RE'-TAIL, *v. t.* To sell in small quantities; *n.* sale in small quantities.
 RE-TAIL'-ED, or RE'-TAIL-ED, *pp.* Sold in small quantities.
 RE-TAIL'-ER, or RE'-TAIL-ER, *n.* One who sells goods in small quantities.
 RE-TAIL'-MENT, *n.* The act of retailing.
 RE-TAIN', *v. t.* To hold or keep; to hire; to engage.
 RE-TAIN'-ED, *pp.* Held; kept in possession.
 RE-TAIN'-ER, *n.* One who retains; a dependent; a fee to engage counsel.
 RE-TAKE', *v. t.* To take back; to recapture.
 RE-TAK'-EN, *pp.* Taken back or again.
 RE-TAK'-ER, *n.* A recaptor; one who takes again.
 RE-TAK'-ING, *ppr.* Taking back; recapturing.
 RE-TAL'-I-Á-TE, *v. t.* To return like for like; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received.
 RE-TAL'-I-Á-TE, *v. i.* To return like for like.
 RE-TAL'-I-Á'-TION, *n.* Return of like for like.
 RE-TAL'-I-Á-TIVE, *a.* Returning like for like.
 RE-TAL'-I-Á-TO-RY, *a.* Rendering like for like, as retaliatory measures.
 RE-TARD', *v. t.* [Fr. *retarder*; L. *retardo*.] To delay; to hinder; to stay.
 RE-TARD'-Á'-TION, *n.* Act of delaying; the act of abating the velocity of motion.
 RE-TARD'-ER, *n.* One who retards.
 RE-TÁRD'-MENT, *n.* Act of retarding.

RETCH, *v. i.* To make an effort to vomit.
 RE-TEC'-TION, *n.* The act of disclosing.
 RE-TELL', *v. t.* To tell a second time.
 RE-TEN'-TION, *n.* Act of retaining; custody; the power of retaining.
 RE-TEN'-TIVE, *a.* Able or apt to retain.
 RE-TEN'-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Power of retaining, as, *retentiveness* of memory.
 RE-TEX'-TURE, *n.* A second or new texture.
 RET'-I-CENCE, *n.* Concealment by silence.
 RET'-I-CLE, *n.* A small net or bag.
 RE-TIC'-U-LAR, } *a.* Having the form or texture
 RET'-I-FORM, } of a net.
 RE-TIC'-U-LATE, } *a.* Resembling net work;
 RE-TIC'-U-LÁ-TED, } having distinct veins crossing like net work.
 RE-TIC'-U-LÁ'-TION, *n.* Net work; organization of substances resembling a net work.
 RET'-I-CÚLE, *n.* A little bag of net work.
 RET'-I-NÁ, *n.* The expansion of the optic nerve over the bottom of the eye.
 RET-IN-AS-PHALT', *n.* A bituminous or resinous substance, of a yellowish or brown color.
 RET'-IN-ITE, *n.* Pitch; tone.
 RET'-IN-ÚE, *n.* A suit or train of attendants.
 RE-TIRE', *v. i.* To retreat; to withdraw.
 RE-TIR'-ED, *pp.* of RETIRE; *a.* withdrawn; secluded.
 RE-TIR'-ED-LY, *ad.* In a private way; in solitude or privacy.
 RE-TIR'-ED-NESS, *n.* Retiring; solitude; privacy.
 RE-TIRE'-MENT, *n.* A retreat in seclusion.
 RE-TIR'-ING, *ppr.* Withdrawing; retreating; *a.* reserved; not forward.
 RE-TOLD', *pret.* and *pp.* of RETELL. Told again.
 RE-TORT', *n.* A return of an argument, charge, or incivility in reply; as, the *retort* courteous; a glass vessel.
 RE-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *retortus*.] To throw back; to return an argument or charge; to make a severe reply.
 RE-TORT'-ER, *n.* One who retorts.
 RE-TOSS', *v. t.* To toss again; to toss back.
 RE-TOSS'-ED, *pp.* Tossed again.
 RE-TOUCH', *v. t.* To improve by new touches; as, to *retouch* a picture.
 RE-TOUCH'-ED, *pp.* Touched again; improved by new touches.
 RE-TRÁCE', *v. t.* To trace back; to go back in the same path or course; as, to *retrace* one's steps.
 RE-TRÁC'-ED, *pp.* Traced-back.
 RE-TRÁC'-ING, *ppr.* Tracing back.
 RE-TRACT', *v. t.* To recant; to recall, as a declaration of words; to disavow.
 RE-TRACT', *v. i.* To take back; to unsay.
 RE-TRACT'-Á'-TION, *n.* A recanting; recall of words.
 RE-TRACT'-I-BLE, } *a.* That may be drawn
 RE-TRACT'-ILE, } back.
 RE-TRACT'-TION, *n.* Act of withdrawing; recantation.
 RE-TRACT'-IVE, *a.* Withdrawing; taking from.
 RE-TRÁX'-IT, [L.] In law, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action.
 RE-TREÁD', *v. t.* To tread again; to pass over again.
 RE-TREAT', *n.* [Fr. *retraite*; L. *retractus*.] The act of retiring; retirement; place of retirement; place of safety. In *military affairs*, the retiring of an army or body of men from the face of an enemy, or from an advanced position.
 RE-TREAT', *v. i.* To retire; to withdraw.
 RE-TREAT'-ING, *ppr.* Retiring; withdrawing.
 RE-TRENCH', *v. t.* To lessen; to cut off; to abridge; to curtail.
 RE-TRENCH'-ED, *pp.* Cut off; diminished.

RE-TRENCH'-MENT, *n.* A cutting off; abridgment; the act of curtailing, or lessening, as expenses; diminution.

RE-TRIB'-UTE, *v. t.* To pay back; to recompense.

RE-TRIB'-U-TER, *n.* One that makes retribution.

RET-RI-BU'-TION, *n.* Repayment; requital; the distribution of rewards and punishments at the general judgment.

RE-TRIB'-U-TIVE, } *a.* Repaying; rewarding or
RE-TRIB'-U-TO-RY, } punishing.

RE-TRIEV'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be retrieved.

RE-TRIEV'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being retrievable.

RE-TRIEV'-A-BLY, *ad.* In a retrievable manner.

RE-TRIEV'-AL, } *n.* Act of retrieving.
RE-TRIEV'-MENT, }

RE-TRIEVE', *v. t.* To recover; to regain; to repair.

RE-TRIEV'-ED, *pp.* Recovered; regained.

RE-TRIM', *v. t.* To trim again.

RET-RO-AC'-TION, *n.* Action in return.

RET-RO-AC'-TIVE, *a.* Operating by returned action; retrospective.

RET-RO-AC'-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By operating on what is past.

RET-RO-CEDE', *v. t.* To cede or grant back.

RET-RO-CES'-SION, *n.* Act of going back; a ceding back.

RET'-RO-FLEX, *a.* Bent in different directions.

RET'-RO-FRACT, *a.* Bent back, as if broken.

RET-RO-GRA-DA'-TION, *n.* A going back; applied to the apparent motion of the planets.

RET'-RO-GRADE, *a.* Proceeding backward.

RET'-RO-GRADE, *v. i.* [*Fr. retrograder.*] To go backward.

RET-RO-GRES'-SION, *n.* A going backward.

RET-RO-GRES'-SIVE, *a.* Going backward; declining.

RET-RO-PUL'-SIVE, *a.* Driving back; repelling.

RET'-RO-SPECT, *n.* A view of things past; review.

RET-RO-SPEC'-TION, *n.* The act of looking back on things past; the faculty of looking back on past things.

RET-RO-SPEC'-TIVE, *a.* Looking back on past events; having reference to, or affecting things past.

RET-RO-SPEC'-TIVE-LY, *ad.* By way of looking back.

RET-RO-VER'-SION, *n.* A turning backward.

RET'-RO-VERT, *v. t.* To turn back.

RE-TRUDE', *v. t.* To thrust back.

RE-TUND', *v. t.* To blunt; to turn the edge.

RE-TURN', *v. i.* [*Fr. retourner.*] To come or go back to the same place; to come to the same state; to answer; to come again; to appear or begin again after a periodical revolution.

RE-TURN', *v. t.* To bring, carry, or send back; to repay; to give in recompense or requital; to report; to render an account.

RE-TURN', *n.* A going back; profit of business; repayment; restitution; requital; periodical renewal.

RE-TURN'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be returned.

RE-TURN'-ED, *pp.* Sent back; repaid; restored.

RE-TURN'-ER, *n.* One who returns.

RE-TURN'-ING, *ppr.* Coming back; sending back.

RE-TURN'-ING-OF'-FICER, *n.* The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, &c.

RE-TURN'-LESS, *a.* Admitting no return.

RE-TUSE', *a.* Having a blunt end or apex.

RE-UN'-ION, *n.* A second union.

RE-U-NITE', *v. t.* To unite things disjoined.

RE-VEAL', *v. t.* To make known; to unveil; to disclose.

RE-VEAL'-ED, *pp.* Disclosed; made known.

RE-VEAL'-ER, *n.* One who discloses.

RE-VEILLE', (re-vel-ya'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A call by beat of drum.

REV'-EL, *v. i.* To carouse; to play loosely.

REV'-EL, *n.* A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

REV-E-LA'-TION, *n.* [*L. revelatus.*] The act of disclosing or discovering to others what was before unknown to them; that which is revealed; the Apocalypse.

REV'-EL-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of REVEL.

REV'-EL-ER, *n.* One feasting with noisy merriment.

REV'-EL-ING, *ppr.* Carousing; making noisy mirth.

REV'-EL-ROUT, *n.* Tumultuous festivity.

REV'-EL-RY, *n.* A carousing; noisy merriment.

RE-VEN'-DI-CATE, *v. t.* To reclaim; to demand back.

RE-VEN-DI-CA'-TION, *n.* The act of reclaiming, or demanding the restoration of any thing taken by an enemy.

RE-VENGE', *n.* Malicious return of injury; the passion which is excited by injury.

RE-VENGE', (re-venj'), *v. t.* To inflict pain in return for injury; to inflict pain deliberately and maliciously, contrary to the laws of justice and humanity, in return for injury received.

RE-VENGE'-ED, *pp.* Maliciously punished.

RE-VENGE'-FUL, *a.* Disposed to revenge; full of revenge; vindictive.

RE-VENGE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With revenge.

RE-VENGE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Disposition to revenge.

RE-VENG'-ER, *n.* One who revenges.

RE-VENG'-ING-LY, *ad.* Vindictively; with revenge.

REV'-E-NUE, *n.* Income of a prince or state.

RE-VERB'-ER-ANT, *a.* Returning sound.

RE-VERB'-ER-ATE, *v. t.* or *i.* To rebound; to resound.

RE-VERB-ER-A'-TION, *n.* The act of driving back.

RE-VERB'-ER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Returning; beating back.

RE-VERB'-ER-A-TO-RY, *n.* A furnace that reflects flame.

RE-VERE', *v. t.* To reverence; to honor; to venerate; to regard with fear, mingled with respect and affection.

RE-VER'-ED, *pp.* Reverenced; honored.

REV'-ER-ENCE, *n.* Veneration; respect; fear mingled with respect and affection; an act of respect or obeisance; a bow or courtesy.

REV'-ER-ENCE, *v. t.* To regard with respect.

REV'-ER-ENC-ED, *pp.* Regarded with fear and esteem.

REV'-ER-ENC-ER, *n.* One that regards with reverence.

REV'-ER-ENC-ING, *ppr.* Regarding with fear and esteem.

REV'-ER-END, *a.* Entitled to reverence; a title of respect given to clergymen. A bishop is styled *right reverend*; an archbishop, *most reverend*.

REV'-ER-ENT, *a.* Expressing veneration.

REV'-ER-EN'-TIAL, *a.* Proceeding from veneration.

REV'-ER-EN'-TIAL-LY, *ad.* With reverence.

REV'-ER-ENT-LY, *ad.* With awe; respectfully.

RE-VER'-ER, *n.* One who reveres.

REV'-ER-IE, *n.* Loose and irregular trains of thought occurring in musing and meditation; a chimera; a vision.

RE-VERS'-AL, *n.* A change or overthrowing; as, the *reversal* of a judgment.

RE-VERSE', (re-verse'), *v. t.* To invert; to change order; to repeal.

RE-VERSE', *n.* The opposite side; as, the *reverse* of a medal or coin; change for the worse; adversity.

RE-VERS'-ED, *pp.* Changed; annulled.
 RE-VERSE'-LY, *ad.* On the opposite side.
 RE-VERS'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be reversed.
 RE-VER'-SION, *n.* The residue of an estate after determination of another estate.
 RE-VER'-SION-A-RY, *a.* That is to be enjoyed in succession.
 RE-VER'-SION-ER, *n.* One entitled to a reversion.
 RE-VERT', *v. i.* To return; to fall back. *In law*, to return to a proprietor.
 RE-VERT'-I-BLE, *a.* That may revert.
 RE-VERT'-ING, *ppr.* Returning; falling back.
 REV'-E-RY, *n.* A loose irregular train of thoughts; wild conceit.
 RE-VEST', *v. t.* To clothe again; to put again in possession; to lay out in something less fitting than money.
 RE-VEST', *v. i.* To take effect again, as a title; to return to its former owner.
 RE-VEST'-I-A-RY, *n.* Now *Vestry*.
 RE-VET'-MENT, *n.* A wall without the rampart.
 RE-VI-BRATE, *v. i.* To vibrate back.
 RE-VICT'-UAL, (re-vit'l), *v. t.* To furnish again with provisions.
 RE-VICT'-UAL-ED, (re-vit'ld), *pp.* Furnished again with provisions.
 RE-VICT'-UAL-ING, (re-vit'-ling), *ppr.* Supplying again with provisions.
 RE-VIEW', (re-vü'), *v. t.* To look back on; to re-examine; to inspect.
 RE-VIEW', *n.* Re-examination; notice of a new publication, or periodical pamphlet, containing an examination of new publications; inspection of troops.
 RE-VIEW'-ED, *pp.* Inspected; resurveyed; critically analyzed.
 RE-VIEW'-ER, *n.* One who reviews; an inspector; one that critically examines a new publication, and communicates his opinion of its merits.
 RE-VIEW'-ING, *ppr.* Inspecting; re-examining; revising; critically examining, and remarking on.
 RE-VILE', *v. t.* To vilify; to reproach; to insult.
 RE-VIL'-ED, *pp.* Treated with contemptuous language.
 RE-VIL'-ER, *n.* One who reproaches.
 RE-VIL'-ING, *ppr.* Treating with reproach, or with language of contempt.
 RE-VIL'-ING, *n.* The act of reviling, or treating with reproachful words.
 RE-VIL'-ING-LY, *ad.* With abuse and contempt.
 RE-VIN'-DI-CATE, *v. t.* To vindicate again; to reclaim.
 RE-VY'-SAL, } *n.* Act of revising or reviewing;
 RE-VIS'-ION, } re-examination for correction.
 RE-VISE', *v. t.* To review; to inspect again; to amend.
 RE-VISE', *n.* Review; a second proof sheet; a proof sheet taken after the first correction.
 RE-VIS'-ED, *pp.* Re-examined for correction.
 RE-VIS'-ER, *n.* One who inspects again.
 RE-VIS'-ING, *ppr.* Reviewing; re-examining for correction.
 RE-VI'-SION, (re-vizh'-un), *n.* The act of reviewing; review; re-examination for correction.
 RE-VI'-SION-AL, } *a.* Containing or pertaining
 RE-VI'-SION-A-RY, } to revision.
 RE-VIS'-IT, *v. t.* To visit again.
 RE-VIS'-IT-A'-TION, *n.* Act of revisiting.
 RE-VY'-VAL, *n.* Return to life; recall to activity; an awakening to spiritual concerns.
 RE-VY'-VAL-IST, *n.* A minister of the gospel who promotes revivals of religion.
 RE-VIVE', *v. t.* To restore or bring to life; to renew; to recover from a state of depression; to comfort; to bring again into notice. *In chemistry*, to restore or reduce to its natural state.
 RE-VIVE', *v. i.* To return to life; to recover new life and vigor; to recover from a state of neglect.

RE-VIV'-ED, *pp.* Recovered to life or new vigor.
 RE-VIV'-ER, *n.* One that revives or invigorates.
 RE-VIV-I-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* Renewal of life.
 RE-VIV-I-FY, *v. t.* To recall to life; to give new life to.
 RE-VIV'-ING, *ppr.* Bringing to life; reanimating.
 RE-VI-VIS'-CENCE, *n.* Renewal of life.
 RE-VI-VIS'-CENT, *a.* Regaining or restoring life.
 RE-VIV'-OR, *n.* Renewal of a suit in court.
 REV'-O-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be recalled.
 REV'-O-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being revocable.
 REV-O-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of revoking; recall; repeal.
 RE-VÖ'-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Revoking; recalling.
 RE-VÖKE', *v. t.* [*Fr. revoco.*] To recall; to repeal; to reverse.
 RE-VÖK'-ED, *pp.* Recalled; repealed.
 RE-VOLT', or RE-VÖLT', *v. i.* [*Fr. revolver.*] To renounce allegiance; to rebel.
 RE-VOLT', or RE-VÖLT', *v. t.* To turn; to put to flight; to overturn; to shock; to do violence to.
 RE-VOLT', *n.* Renunciation of allegiance, or duty.
 RE-VOLT'-ER, *n.* One who rebels; a rebel.
 RE-VOLT'-ING, *ppr.* Rebelling; deserting duty; *a.* that does violence to feelings.
 REV'-O-LUTE, *a.* Rolled back or downward.
 REV-O-LÜ'-TION, *n.* *In physics*, rotation; the circular motion of a body on its axis; the motion of a body round any fixed point or center; continued course marked by the regular return of years. *In politics*, a material or entire change in the constitution of government.
 REV-O-LÜ'-TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a change of government; tending to produce a revolution.
 REV-O-LÜ'-TION-ER, } *n.* One engaged in a
 REV-O-LÜ'-TION-IST, } change of government.
 REV-O-LÜ'-TION-IZE, *v. t.* To effect an entire change in government, &c.
 REV-O-LÜ'-TION-IZ-ED, *pp.* Changed in principles.
 RE-VOLVE', *v. i.* To turn or roll round; to move round a center.
 RE-VOLVE', *v. t.* To turn again and again, as to *revolve* thoughts in the mind.
 RE-VOLV'-ED, *pp.* Turned in the mind.
 RE-VOLV'-EN-CY, *n.* Tendency to revolve; revolution.
 RE-VOLV'-ING, *ppr.* Turning; rolling or moving round.
 RE-VOM'-IT, *v. t.* To vomit or reject again; to reject from the stomach.
 RE-VUL'-SION, *n.* Act of turning or diverting; the act of holding or drawing back.
 RE-VUL'-SIVE, *a.* Having the power of diverting.
 RE-WÄRD', *v. t.* To recompense; to pay; to give in return either good or evil.
 RE-WÄRD', *n.* Recompense; compensation; the fruit of men's labor or works; a bribe; punishment.
 RE-WÄRD'-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of reward.
 RE-WÄRD'-ER, *n.* One who recompenses.
 RE-WÄRD'-LESS, *a.* Having no reward.
 RE-WÄRD'-ING, *ppr.* Making an equivalent return for good or evil; requiting; recompensing.
 RE-WRITE', *v. t.* To write a second time.
 RE-WRIT'-TEN, *pp.* Written again.
 REX, *n.* [*L.*] A king.
H, after *R*, has no sound.
 RHAB-DOL-O-GY, *n.* The art of computing or numbering by Napier's rods or bones.
 RHAB'-DO-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by a rod.
 RHAP-SOD'-IC, } *a.* Consisting in rhapsody;
 RHAP-SOD'-IC-AL, } unconnected; extravagant.
 RHAP'-SO-DIST, *n.* One who writes or sings rhapsodies; one who writes or speaks without regular dependence of one part of his discourse to another.
 RHAP'-SO-DY, *n.* An unconnected writing or discourse.

RHET'-OR-IC, *n.* [Gr. *ρητορικη*.] The art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force; the power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms.

RHE-TOR'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to rhetoric.

RHE-TOR'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In an oratorical manner.

RHET-O-RI'-CIAN, *n.* One who teaches, or is well versed in rhetoric.

RHEUM, *n.* A thin fluid secreted by the mucous glands; an increased action of the vessels of any organ.

RHEUM-AT'-IC, *a.* Affected with rheumatism or partaking of its nature.

RHEUM'-A-TISM, *n.* [L. *rheumatismus*.] A painful disease, affecting the muscles and joints.

RHEUM'-Y, *a.* Full of rheum, or consisting of it.

RHI'-NO, *n.* A cant word for gold and silver, or money.

RHI-NO-CE'-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the rhinoceros.

RHI-NOC'-E-ROS, *n.* A genus of animals, one of which has a horn on the nose.

RHOMB, *n.* A figure of four equal sides, but unequal angles.

RHOMB'-IC, *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb.

RHOM'-BOID, *n.* A figure having some resemblance to a rhomb.

RHOM-BOID'-AL, *a.* Having somewhat the shape of a rhomboid.

RHU'-BARB, *n.* A plant and root, moderately cathartic.

RHU'-BARB-Y, *a.* Like rhubarb.

RHYME, *n.* [Sw. and Dan. *rim*; D. *rym*.] Correspondence of sounds in verses; a harmonical succession of sounds; poetry; *rhyme or reason*, number or sense.

RHYME, *v. i. or t.* To accord in sound; to make verses.

RHYME'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of rhyme.

RHYM'-ER, *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poor poet.

RHYM'-IST, *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poor poet.

RHYM'-STER, *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poor poet.

RHYTHM, *n.* Verse; variety in musical movement. *Rhythm* is a successive motion, subject to certain properties. In poetry, it is the relative duration of the moments intervening in pronouncing the syllables of a verse. In music, the relative duration of the sounds that enter into the composition of an air.

RHYTH'-MIC-AL, *a.* Having proportion of sound; duly regulated by cadences, accents, and quantities.

RY'-AL, *n.* A Spanish coin; a real.

RIB, *n.* A bone in the side; a timber in ships; a rising or ridge.

RIB, *v. t.* To furnish with ribs; to inclose with ribs.

RIB'-ALD, *n.* A low vulgar fellow.

RIB'-ALD, *a.* Low; vulgar; mean.

RIB'-ALD-RY, *n.* Mean, vulgar language; chiefly obscene language.

RIB'-BED, *a.* Furnished with ribs; inclosed with ribs; having rising lines.

RIB'-BON, *n.* [W. *rhabin*; Ir. *ruibin*; Fr. *ruban*.]

RIB'-AND, *n.* A fillet of silk; a narrow web or silk of satin or silk used for ornament or for fastening a female dress.

RIB'-ROAST, *v. t.* To beat soundly.

RIC, *n.* An ending, denotes jurisdiction.

RICK, *n.* An ending, denotes jurisdiction.

RICE, *n.* An esculent grain of warm climates.

RICE'-BIRD, *n.* A bird that feeds on rice, the boblincoln.

RICE'-PA-PER, *n.* A material brought from China, and used for the manufacture of fancy articles.

RICH, *a.* [Fr. *riche*; D. *ryk*; G. *reich*.] Wealthy; fruitful; valuable; sweet; abounding in ma-

terials or qualities; plentifully stocked; abounding with nutritious qualities; full of harmonious sounds.

RICH'-ES, *n.* Wealth; opulence; affluence.

RICH'-LY, *ad.* Plenteously; abundantly.

RICH'-NESS, *n.* Opulence; wealth; sweetness; abundance of any ingredient or quality; strength; vividness.

RICK, *n.* A long pile of hay or grain.

RICK'-ETS, *n.* A disease; distortion of body.

RICK'-ET-Y, *a.* Affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; imperfect.

RIC'-O-SHET, *n.* In gunnery, the firing of guns, mortars, &c., sufficiently elevated to carry the balls over a parapet, and cause them to roll along the opposite rampart.

RID, *pret.* and *pp.* of **RIDE**.

RID, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* **rid**. To free; to disengage; to clear.

RID'-DANCE, *n.* A clearing away; deliverance.

RID'-DEN, *pret.* and *pp.* of **RIDE**.

RID'-DLE, *n.* A large sieve; an enigma.

RID'-DLE, *v. t. or i.* To clear from chaff; to solve; to speak ambiguously.

RID'-DLED, *pp.* Cleared from chaff.

RIDE, *v. i. or t. pret.* **rid**, **rode**; *pp.* **rid**, **ridden**. To be carried on horseback, or in a vehicle; to float.

RIDE, *n.* Excursion on horseback.

RI-DEAU', (*re-dô'*) *n.* [Fr. *a curtain*.] A small mound of earth.

RID'-ER, *n.* One who rides; an additional clause to a bill.

RIDGE, *n.* [A. S. *rig*.] The back or top of the back; a continued range of hills or mountains; the top of the roof of a building.

RIDGE, *v. t.* To form into ridges; to wrinkle.

RIDG'-ED, *pp.* Formed with ridges; wrinkled.

RIDG'-Y, *a.* Having ridges; rising in a ridge.

RID'-I-CULE, *n.* Laughter with some degree of contempt; derision; it expresses less than *scorn*.

RID'-I-CULE, *v. t.* To laugh at; to deride; to expose to contempt or derision by writing.

RID'-I-CUL-ED, *pp.* Laughed at; derided.

RID'-I-CUL-ER, *n.* One who derides.

RI-DIC'-U-LOUS, *a.* Exciting laughter; odd.

RI-DIC'-U-LOUS-LY, *ad.* So as to excite ridicule.

RI-DIC'-U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being ridiculous.

RID'-ING, *n.* A road cut through a wood or ground; one of the three intermediate jurisdictions between a three and a hundred, into which the county of York, England, is divided.

RID'-ING, *ppr.* Passing on a beast, or in a vehicle; floating; *a.* employed to travel on any occasion.

RID'-ING-COAT, *n.* A coat for a journey.

RID'-ING-HAB-IT, *n.* A garment for females to ride in.

RID'-ING-HOOD, *n.* A cloke with a hood.

RID'-ING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school for teaching riding.

RI-DOT'-TO, *n.* An entertainment consisting in singing and dancing.

RIFE, *a.* [A. S. *ryfe*.] Prevalent; predominant; common.

RIFE'-LY, *ad.* Prevalently; commonly; frequently.

RIFE'-NESS, *n.* Prevalence; frequency.

RIF'-RAFF, *n.* Sweepings; refuse.

RY'-FLE, *n.* A gun channeled on the inside.

RY'-FLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ryfler*; L. *rapio*; W. *rheibiau*.] To rob; to plunder; to pillage.

RY'-FLED, *pp.* Pillaged; stripped; channeled.

RY'-FLE-MAN, *n.* One who uses a rifle.

RY'-FLER, *n.* One who rifles; a pillager; one who seizes and bears away by violence.

RY'-FLING, *ppr.* Stripping; spoiling; seizing and carrying away by violence; grooving.

RIFT, *n.* A cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving or splitting.
RIFT, *v. t.* To rive; to split; as, to rift an oak.
RIFT, *v. i.* To burst open; to split.
RIFT'-Y, *a.* Having rifts or fissures.
RIG, *v. t.* [*A. S. wrgan.*] To fit with rigging; to trim or dress.
RIG, *n.* A romp; a wanton. *To run the rig upon*, to play a wanton trick.
RIG-A-DOON, *n.* A brisk dance of two persons.
RI-GA'-TION, *n.* A watering.
RIG'-GED, *pp.* Dressed; furnished with shrouds, &c.
RIG'-GER, *n.* One who rigs, as a ship.
RIG'-GING, *n.* The ropes or tackle of a ship.
RIGHT, (*rite*), *a.* [*A. S. riht*; *D. regt*; *G. recht*; *L. rectus*; *Dan. rigtig*; *Sw. ricktig*.] 1. Straight; as a *right* line in geometry. 2. *In morals and religion*, just; equitable. 3. Fit; suitable; becoming. 4. Lawful. 5. True. 6. Correct.
RIGHT, *n.* Conformity to the will of God, or to his law; conformity to human laws; justice; just claim; privilege; prerogative; interest; property; side opposed to left.
RIGHT, *ad.* Directly; according to law or rule; in a straight line; according to fact or truth; in a great degree.
RIGHT, *v. t.* To relieve from wrong; to take a proper position.
RIGHT'-AN-GLE, *n.* *In geometry*, an angle of ninety degrees, or one-fourth of a circle.
RIGHT'-ED, *pp.* Adjusted; set right or upright.
RIGHT'-EOUS, (*ri'-chus*), *a.* Just; religious; equitable; merited.
RIGHT'-EOUS-LY, (*ri'-chus-ly*), *ad.* Justly; honestly; religiously.
RIGHT'-EOUS-NESS, (*ri'-chus-ness*), *n.* Justice; religion; piety.
RIGHT'-ER, *n.* One who sets right.
RIGHT'-FUL, *a.* Having a right or just claim.
RIGHT'-FUL-LY, *ad.* According to right.
RIGHT'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Rectitude; justice; honesty.
RIGHT'-HAND, *n.* The hand opposite the left, usually the most employed; the strongest, most convenient, or dextrous hand.
RIGHT'-HEART'-ED, *a.* Having right dispositions.
RIGHT'-ING, *ppr.* Doing justice to; setting right.
RIGHT'-LY, *ad.* Properly; justly.
RIGHT'-NESS, *n.* Conformity to truth; correctness.
RIG'-ID, *a.* [*Fr. rigide*; *L. rigidus*; *Gr. ρυγτος*.] Stiff; not pliant; strict in opinion; exact; severely just.
RI-GID'-I-TY, } *n.* Strictness; stiffness of ap-
RI-GID'-NESS, } pearance or manner.
RI-GID'-LY, *ad.* Strictly; exactly; severely.
RIG'-LET, *n.* A flat piece of wood for picture frames.
RIG'-MA-RÔLE, *n.* A repetition of stories.
RIG'-OL, *n.* A circle; a diadem.
RIG'-OLL, *n.* A musical instrument of sticks.
RIG'-OR, *n.* Strictness; a shivering with cold; a stiffness of opinion or temper; severity of life.
RIG'-OR-OUS, *a.* Strict; severe; harsh; exact.
RIG'-OR-OUS-LY, *ad.* Strictly; harshly; severely.
RIG'-OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Strictness; severity.
RILL, *n.* [*G. rille*; *W. rhill*.] A small brook or stream.
RILL, *v. i.* To run in a small stream.
RILL'-ET, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet.
RIM, *n.* [*A. S. rima*; *W. rhim*.] A border; edge; side; margin.
RIM, *v. t.* To put on a rim or hoop.
RIME, *n.* Hoarfrost; a chink or fissure.
RY'-MOUS, *a.* Full of cracks or clefts.

RIM'-PLE, *n.* A fold or wrinkle.
RIM'-PLE, *v. t.* To rumple; to wrinkle.
RIM'-PLING, *n.* Undulation.
RY'-MY, *a.* Full of rime; frosty.
RIND, *n.* Skin, bark, or outer coat.
RIN'-DLE, *n.* A small water course or gutter.
RING, *n.* [*A. S. hring*; *D. ring*.] A circular thing; ornament for the finger.
RING, *n.* 1. A sound, as, the *ring* of a bell. 2. Any loud sound. 3. A chime or set of bells.
RING, *v. t. or i. pret. and pp.* rung. To cause to sound.
RING'-BOLT, *n.* An iron bolt with a ring.
RING'-DOVE, *n.* The cushat, a species of pigeon.
RING'-ER, *n.* One who rings.
RING'-ING, *n.* The act of sounding, or of causing to sound; fitting with rings.
RING'-LEAD-ER, *n.* The leader of an association for some unlawful purpose.
RING'-LET, *n.* A small ring; a curl of hair.
RING'-GÜ-SEL, *n.* A bird inhabiting hills in England.
RING'-STREAK'-ED, *a.* Circularly striped.
RING'-TAIL, *n.* A kind of kite; a small sail.
RING'-WORM, *n.* A cutaneous disease.
RINSE, *v. t.* To wash the surface; to wash slightly.
RINS'-ED, *pp.* Cleansed with a second water.
RINS'-ER, *n.* One that rinses.
RINS'-ING, *ppr.* Washing with a second water.
RY'-OT, *n.* [*Norm. riotti*; *It. riotta*.] Uproar; tumult; sedition. The definition of *riot* must depend on the laws: *In Connecticut*, the assemblage of three persons or more to do an unlawful act by violence against the person or property of another, and not dispersing upon proclamation, is declared to be a riot. *In Massachusetts*, the number necessary to constitute a riot is twelve.
RY'-OT, *v. i.* To make an uproar; to revel; to luxuriate; to banquet.
RY'-OT-ED, *pret. and pp.* of **RYOT**.
RY'-OT-ER, *n.* One who makes a riot.
RY'-OT-ING, *n.* A reveling; excess in feasting.
RY'-OT-OUS, *a.* Guilty of riot; noisy; licentious.
RY'-OT-OUS-LY, *ad.* With tumult and noise.
RY'-OT-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being riotous.
RIP, *n.* A tearing; a place torn.
RIP, *v. t.* To tear up; to cut or tear asunder; to *rip out*, as an oath.
RIPE, *a.* [*A. S. gerip*.] Mature; fit for use; complete; brought to perfection in growth, or to the best state.
RIPE'-LY, *ad.* Maturely; at the fit time.
RIP'-EN, *v. t.* To make ripe or to mature; to prepare; to bring to perfection.
RIP'-EN, *v. i.* To grow ripe; to approach or come to perfection.
RIPE'-NESS, *n.* Maturity; perfection; full growth.
RIP'-PED, *pp.* Torn or cut open.
RIP'-PER, *n.* One who tears or cuts open.
RIP'-PING, *ppr.* Tearing or cutting open.
RIP'-PLE, *v. t. or i.* To fret on the surface; to agitate.
RIP'-PLE, *n.* A fretting of the surface of water; a comb.
RIP'-PLED, *pret. and pp.* of **RIPPLE**.
RIP'-PLING, *ppr.* Having a fretted surface.
RIP'-PLING, *n.* A fretting of the surface; a hatching.
RISE, *v. i. pret. rose*; *pp. risen*. To get up; to ascend; to grow; to be exalted; to begin to exist; to increase in violence.
RISE, *n.* Act of rising; ascent; first appearance; origin.
RIS'-EN, *pp.* Ascended.
RIS'-ER, *n.* One that rises; upright of a stair.
RIS-I-BIL'-I-TY or **RI-SI-BIL'-I-TY**, *n.* The quality of being risible; proneness to laugh. *Risibility* is peculiar to the human species.

RIS'-I-BLE or RY'-SI-BLE, *a.* Exciting or adapted to raise laughter.
 RIS'-ING, *ppr.* Getting up; ascending; increasing.
 RIS'-ING, *n.* Act of getting up; ascent.
 RISK, *n.* [Fr. *risque*.] Hazard; danger; peril.
 RISK, *v. t.* To hazard; to expose to danger.
 RISK'-ED, *pp.* Put to hazard; endangered.
 RISK'-ER, *n.* One who hazards.
 RISK'-ING, *ppr.* Exposing to danger of loss.
 RITE, *n.* [Fr. *rite*; L. *ritus*.] A solemn act of religion; ceremony.
 RIT'-OR-NEL'-LO, *n.* [It.] *In music*, repetition; the burden of a song.
 RIT'-U-AL, *n.* A book of rites or ceremonies.
 RIT'-U-AL, *a.* According to rites; formal.
 RIT'-U-AL-IST, *n.* One skilled in the ritual.
 RIT'-U-AL-LY, *ad.* By rites and ceremonies.
 RY'-VAL, *n.* [L. *rivalis*; Fr. *rival*.] A competitor; an antagonist; one who is in pursuit of the same object as another.
 RY'-VAL, *a.* Having like claims; emulating.
 RY'-VAL, *v. t.* To strive for the same thing; to emulate.
 RY'-VAL-ED, *pp.* Having another competing with.
 RY'-VAL-RY, } *n.* Strife for excellence or superi-
 RY'-VAL-SHIP, } ority; competition.
 RIVE, *v. t. pret.* rived; *pp.* riven. To cleave or split.
 RIVE, *v. i.* To be split asunder.
 RIV'-ED, *pp.* Rent; split.
 RIV'-EL, *v. t.* To shrivel; to contract; to wrinkle.
 RIV'-EL-ED, *pp.* Shrunk; wrinkled.
 RIV'-EN, *pp.* Cleft; split; rent.
 RY'-VER, *n.* One who rives or splits.
 RIV'-ER, *n.* [Fr. *rivière*; L. *rivus*.] A large stream of water flowing in a channel on land toward the ocean, a lake, or another river.
 RIV'-ER-DRAG'-ON, *n.* A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.
 RIV'-ER-GOD, *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river as its tutelary divinity.
 RIV'-ER-HORSE, *n.* The hippopotamus.
 RIV'-ER-WA'-TER, *n.* The water of a river, as distinguished from *rain water*.
 RIV'-ET, *v. t.* To fasten by clinching; to clinch.
 RIV'-ET, *n.* A pin clinched at one or both ends.
 RIV'-ET-ED, *pp.* Clinched; made fast.
 RIV'-ET-ING, *ppr.* Clinching; fastening firmly.
 RIV'-U-LET, *n.* A small stream of water on land.
 RIX'-DOL-LAR, *n.* A silver coin in Europe of different values.
 RÓACH, *n.* A small river fish.
 ROAD, *n.* [A. S. *rad*.] A public way for traveling; a place for ships at anchor.
 RÓAD'-STEAD, *n.* A place where ships may ride at anchor.
 RÓAM, *v. t.* To range; to wander over.
 RÓAM, *v. i.* To rove; to ramble; to wander.
 RÓAM'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of RÓAM.
 RÓAM'-ER, *n.* A rambler; a wanderer.
 RÓAM'-ING, *ppr.* Wandering at large.
 RÓAN, *a.* Bay, sorrel, or dark, with white spots.
 RÓAR, *v. i.* To make a loud noise; to bellow.
 RÓAR, *n.* [A. S. *varian*, to roar; W. *rhawr*, the roaring of the sea.] A loud noise or sound; a clamor.
 RÓAR'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of RÓAR.
 RÓAR'-ER, *n.* One that roars, man or beast.
 RÓAR'-ING, *ppr.* Bellowing; crying; raging.
 RÓAR'-ING, *n.* A loud voice; raging sound.
 RÓAR'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a roaring manner.
 RÓAR'-Y, *a.* Dewy.
 RÓAST, *v. t.* [W. *rhostiaw*; Ir. *rostam*.] To prepare meat by heat before a fire; to heat to excess; to dry and parch by exposure to heat.
 RÓAST, *n.* That which is roasted.
 RÓAST'-ER, *n.* One that roasts; a gridiron; a pig for roasting.

RÓAST'-ING, *n.* A severe teasing or bantering.
 RÓAST'-ING, *ppr.* Dressing before the fire.
 ROB, *n.* Thickened juice of fruit with sugar, &c.
 ROB, *v. t.* [G. *rauben*; D. *rauben*.] *In law*, to take from the person of another feloniously, forcibly, and by putting him in fear; as, to *rob* a passenger on the road; to plunder; to strip unlawfully; to take from; to deprive.
 ROB'-BED, *ppr.* Plundered; stripped by force.
 ROB'-BER, *n.* One who plunders another by force; one who takes that to which he has no right.
 ROB'-BER-Y, *n.* A forcible taking from the person of another feloniously; unlawful taking. *Robbery* differs from *theft*, as it is a violent felonious taking from the person or presence of another; whereas *theft* is a felonious taking of goods privately.
 ROB'-BING, *ppr.* Plundering by violence.
 RÓBE, *n.* [Fr. *robe*.] A long gown; dress of dignity.
 RÓBE, *v. t.* To dress with magnificence.
 ROB'-ED, *pp.* Arrayed; invested.
 ROB'-IN, *n.* A bird. *In England*, a species of the Motacilla; *in the United States*, a species of Turdus, both called red-breast.
 ROB-IN-GOOD'-FEL-LÓW, *n.* An old domestic goblin.
 RÓB'-O-RANT, *a.* Strengthening.
 RO-BUST', *a.* [L. *robustus*.] Strong; stout; vigorous.
 RO-BUST'-NESS, *n.* Strength; lustiness; vigor.
 RÓCHE'-AL-UM, *n.* A pure kind of alum.
 ROCH'-ET, *n.* A surplice.
 ROCK, *n.* [Fr. *roc*.] A large mass of stony matter; protection.
 ROCK, *v. t. or i.* To move one way and another.
 ROCK, *n.* A distaff, used in spinning; a fabulous bird in eastern tales.
 ROCK'-CRYS-TAL, *n.* Limpid quartz.
 ROCK'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of Rock.
 ROCK'-ER, *n.* One that rocks; a curving piece of wood.
 ROCK'-ET, *n.* An artificial firework; a plant.
 ROCK'-FISH, *n.* A fish living about rocks.
 ROCK'-I-NESS, *n.* Abundance of rocks.
 ROCK'-ING, *ppr.* Moving back and forth.
 ROCK'-LESS, *a.* Free from rocks.
 ROCK'-OIL, *n.* A name for petroleum.
 ROCK'-RÓSE, *n.* A plant of the genus Cistus.
 ROCK-RÚ'-BY, *n.* A name given to the garnet.
 ROCK'-SALT, *n.* Mineral salt; salt in large crystals.
 ROCK'-Y, *a.* Abounding with rocks; rough.
 ROD, *n.* [A. S. *rod*; Dan. *rode*.] A twig; a pole or perch; measure of five yards; an instrument of punishment.
 RÓDE, *pret.* of RIDE.
 ROD'-O-MONT, *a.* Braggling; *n.* A vain boaster.
 ROD'-O-MONT-ÁDE', *n.* A vain boasting; bluster.
 RÓE, *n.* [A. S. *ra*.] The female of the hart.
 RÓE, *n.* The seed or spawn of fishes.
 RÓE'-BUCK, *n.* A small species of deer.
 RÓE'-STÓNE, *n.* Called also *Oolite*, a species of carbonate of lime.
 RO-GA'-TION, *n.* Supplication; the litany.
 RO-GA'-TION-WEEK, *n.* The second week before Whitsunday.
 RÓGUE, *n.* A knave; a dishonest person.
 RÓG U'-ER-Y, *n.* Knavery; dishonest tricks.
 RÓG U'-ISH, *a.* Knavish; dishonest.
 RÓG U'-ISH-LY, *ad.* Knavishly; wantonly.
 RÓG U'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Knavery; dishonesty.
 RÓIL, *v. t.* To make turbid by stirring lees; to disturb.
 RÓIL'-ED, *pp.* Stirred up; rendered turbid.
 RÓIL'-ING, *ppr.* Rendering turbid.
 RÓIS'-TER-ER, *n.* A bold, blustering fellow.
 RÓLL, *v. t.* To turn; to revolve; to fold; to drive or impel a body with a circular motion; to wrap round on itself; to press or level with a roller.

ROLL, *v. t.* To move, turn, or run on an axis, as a wheel; to revolve.
ROLL, *n.* The act of rolling; a thing rolled; a turn; register. *In antiquity*, a volume; chronicle.
ROLL'-ED, *pp.* Turned; folded; leveled with a roller.
ROLL'-ER, *n.* A round thing that may turn; a bandage; fillet; a bird.
ROLL'-ING, *ppr.* Turning; revolving; leveling, as land.
ROLL'-ING, *n.* A turning; revolution.
ROLL'-ING-PIN, *n.* A round piece of wood.
ROLL'-ING-PRESS, *n.* A press for calendaring cloth, impressing prints, &c.
RO-MAL', *n.* A species of silk handkerchief.
RO'-MAN, *a.* Pertaining to Rome; romish; popish.
RO'-MAN, *n.* A native of Rome.
RO-MANCE', *n.* A fabulous tale of extraordinary adventures.
RO-MANCE', *v. i.* To write or tell fables.
RO-MANC'-ER, *n.* One who forns tales.
RO-MAN-ESQ UE', (*ro-man-esk'*) *n.* *In painting*, that which appertains to romance.
RO-MAN-ESQ UE', (*ro-man-esk'*) *n.* The common dialect in some of the southern provinces in France.
RO'-MAN-ISM, *n.* Tenets of the church of Rome.
RO'-MAN-IST, *n.* One who professes popery.
RO'-MAN-IZE, *v. t. or i.* To latinize; to convert to the religion of the Romanists.
RO'-MAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered Roman.
RO-MANSH', *n.* The language of the Grisons.
RO-MAN'-TIC, *a.* Wild; fanciful; irregular; pertaining to romance, or resembling it.
RO-MAN'-TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* Wildly; extravagantly.
RO-MAN'-TIC-NESS, *n.* Wildness; extravagance.
RÔME-PEN-NY, } *n.* A tax of a penny on a house,
RÔME-SCOT, } formerly paid by the people of England to the church of Rome.
RÔM'-ISH, *a.* Belonging to Rome.
RÔM'-IST, *n.* A papist; a Romanist.
ROMP, *n.* A rude girl; boisterous play.
ROMP, *v. i.* To play rudely or boisterously.
ROMP'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **ROMP**.
ROMP'-ING, *ppr.* Playing rudely.
ROMP'-ING, *n.* Rude, boisterous play.
ROMP'-ISH, *a.* Given to romping.
ROMP'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Practice of romping.
RON-DEAU', (*ron-dô'*), *n.* A kind of poetry in three couplets, or piece of music in three strains; a kind of jig, or lively tune that ends with the first strain repeated.
ROOD, *n.* The cross, or an image of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, and a saint, or St. John on each side of it.
ROOD, *n.* The fourth of an acre.
ROOF, *n.* The cover of a building; vault of the mouth; upper part of the mouth.
ROOF, *v. t.* To cover or inclose with a roof.
ROOF'-ED, *pp.* Covered with a roof.
ROOF'-ING, *ppr.* Covering with a roof.
ROOF'-ING, *n.* The materials of which a roof is composed.
ROOF'-LESS, *a.* Having no roof; having no house or home; unsheltered.
ROOF'-Y, *a.* Having roofs.
ROOK, *n.* [*A. S. hroc*; *G. roche*.] A fowl like a crow; a cheat.
ROOK, *v. t. or i.* To cheat; to defraud.
ROOK-ER-Y, *n.* A nursery of rooks.
ROOK'-Y, *a.* Inhabited by rooks.
ROOM, *n.* [*A. S. rum*; *Dan., Ir., and Sw. rum*; *G. raum*.] Space; compass; extent; place unoccupied; place for reception or admission of any thing; place of another; stead; an apartment in a house.
ROOM, *v. i.* To lodge; to occupy an apartment.
ROOM'-INESS, *n.* Spaciousness; ample room.

ROOM'-Y, *a.* Spacious; capacious; wide.
ROOST, *n.* [*A. S. hroost*.] A place on which fowls rest.
ROOST, *v. i.* To rest, as a bird at night. *In burlesque*, to lodge.
ROOST'-ER, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl.
ROOST'-ING, *ppr.* Sitting for rest or sleep at night.
ROOT, *n.* [*Dan. rod*; *Sw. rot*; *L. radix*.] The part of a plant which shoots into the earth; original cause; ancestor.
ROOT, *v. t. or i.* To take root; to be firmly fixed; to turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.
ROOT'-EAT-ER, *n.* An animal that feeds on roots.
ROOT'-ED-LY, *ad.* Deeply; fixedly.
ROOT'-Y, *a.* Full of roots.
RÔPE, *n.* A large cord; a line of things connected.
RÔPE, *v. i.* To draw out in a slender string.
RÔPE-DANC-ER, *n.* One who walks on a rope.
RÔPE-MÄK-ER, *n.* A maker of ropes.
RÔPE-MÄK-ING, *n.* The manufacture of ropes.
RÔPE-WALK, *n.* A place for making ropes.
RÔPE'-VALK, *n.* Threads to be twisted into ropes.
ROP'-I-NESS, *n.* Stringiness; viscosness.
ROP'-Y, *a.* Stringy; glutinous; viscid.
ROQ'-UE-LÄUR, (*rok'-e-lo*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A cloak for men.
RÔ'-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to dew; dewy.
RO-RIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Generating or producing dew.
RO-SÄ'-CEOUS, *a.* Resembling a rose.
RO'-SARY, *n.* A bed of roses; a string of beads used by the Roman Catholics, on which they count their prayers.
RÔSE, *n.* [*Fr. rose*; *L., It., and Sp. rosa*; *G. and D. rose*; *D. roos*; *Arm. rosen*; *Ir. ros, or rosa*; *W. rhos*; *Gr. podov*.] A plant and flower of many species. *Under the rose*, in secret; privately.
RÔSE, *pret.* and *pp.* of **RISE**.
RÔSE'-BAY, *n.* A plant.
RÔSE-COL'-OR-ED, *a.* Having the color of a rose.
RÔ'-SE-AL, *a.* Like a rose.
RÔ'-SE-ATE, *a.* Consisting of roses; blooming.
RÔS'-ED, *a.* Crimsoned; flushed; made red.
RÔSE-DI-A-MOND, *n.* A diamond nearly hemispherical, cut into twenty-four triangular planes.
RÔSE'-MA-RY, *n.* [*L. rosmarinus*, sea rose.] A plant fragrant and pungent.
RÔSE'-QUARTZ, *n.* A subspecies of quartz, which is rose red.
RÔ'-SET, *n.* A red color used by painters.
RÔSE'-WA-TER, *n.* Water tintured with roses by distillation.
RÔSE'-WOOD, *n.* A tree growing in warm climates.
ROS-I-ERÜ'-CIAN, *n.* The *Rosicrucians* were a sect of philosophers, who in the fourteenth century made great pretensions to science.
ROS-I-ERÜ'-CIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Rosicrucians or their arts.
RÔS'-IN, *n.* Inspissated turpentine. *See RESIN*.
RÔS'-IN, *v. t.* To rub with rosin.
RÔ'-SI-NESS, *n.* Resemblance of a rose.
RÔS'-IN-Y, *a.* Partaking of rosin.
ROSS, *n.* The external rough bark of a tree.
RÔS'-SIG-NOL, *n.* The nightingale.
RÔS'-TEL, *n.* The descending part of a seed.
RÔS'-TER, *n.* A military table; a list of officers.
RÔS'-TRAL, *a.* Resembling the beak of a ship, &c.
RÔS'-TRA-TED, *a.* Adorned with a beak.
RÔS'-TRUM, *n.* A beak; a scaffold for orators.
RÔ'-SY, *a.* Like a rose; red as a rose.
ROT, *v. t. or i.* To putrefy; to perish; to corrupt.
ROT, *n.* A distemper in sheep; decay.
RÔ'-TA, *n.* [*L. rota*, a wheel.] An ecclesiastical court of Rome, composed of twelve prelates, of whom one must be a German, another a Frenchman, and two Spaniards; the other eight are Italians.
RÔ'-TA-RY, *a.* Turning like a wheel.

RO'-TATE, *a.* Wheel-shaped.
 RO-TA'-TION, *n.* A turning as a wheel.
 RO'-TA-TIVE, *a.* Turning; whirling round.
 RO'-TA-TO-RY, *a.* Turning on an axis, as a wheel; going in a circle.
 RÔTE, *n.* Repetition of words without rule.
 RÔTE, *v. t. and i.* To fix in the memory by means of frequent repetitions; to go out by rotation.
 ROTH'-ER-BEASTS, *n.* Called in England, black cattle.
 ROT'-TEN, *a.* Putrid; carious; defective.
 ROT'-TEN-NESS, *n.* A putrid state; putrefaction.
 ROT'-TEN-STONE, *n.* A soft stone, used in grinding, polishing, cleaning furniture, &c.
 RO-TUND', *a.* Round; circular.
 RO-TUND-I-FÔ'-LI-OUS, *a.* Having round leaves.
 RO-TUND'-I-TY, *n.* Roundness; sphericity.
 RO-TUND'-Â, *n.* A round building.
 ROU'-E', (roo-â'), *n.* [Fr.] In the fashionable world, one devoted to a life of sensual pleasure.
 RÔUGE, (roozh), *n.* A red paint for the face.
 RÔUGE, (roozh), *v. t.* To paint the cheeks.
 ROUGH, (ruf), *a.* [A. S. *krug*; L. *raucus*.] Having inequalities; stony; not wrought and polished, as, a rough diamond; thrown into huge waves, as, a rough sea; harsh to the ear, as, rough numbers.
 ROUGH'-CAST, (ruf'-câst), *v. t.* To form or mold rudely; to cover with plaster and shells.
 ROUGH'-CAST, (ruf'-câst), *n.* A rude model; a mixture of plaster and shells.
 ROUGH'-DRAFT, (ruf'-drâft), *n.* A draught in its rudiments.
 ROUGH'-DRAW, (ruf'-drâw), *v. t.* To draw coarsely.
 ROUGH'-EN, (ruf'n), *v. t. or i.* To make rough; to grow rough.
 ROUGH'-EN-ED *pp.* Made rough.
 ROUGH'-HEW, (ruf'-hew), *v. t.* To hew coarsely.
 ROUGH'-HEWN, *pp.* Hewed coarsely; rugged.
 ROUGH'-LY, (ruf'-ly), *ad.* Ruggedly; harshly.
 ROUGH'-NESS, (ruf'-ness), *n.* Ruggedness; harshness; unevenness of surface; coarseness of manners; severity.
 ROUGH'-RID-ER, (ruf'-ri-der), *n.* One who breaks horses.
 ROUGH'-SHOD, (ruf'-shod), *a.* Having shoes armed with points; calked.
 ROUGH'-WORK, (ruf'-wôrk), *v. t.* To work over coarsely without regard to smoothness and finish.
 ROUGH'-WROUGHT, (ruf'-wraut), *a.* Wrought or done coarsely.
 ROUNCE, *n.* The handle of a printing press.
 ROUN'-CE-VAL, *n.* A sort of pea.
 ROUND, *a.* Like a circle; circular; spherical.
 RÔU-LEAU', (roo-lo'), *n.* [Fr.] In a little roll.
 ROUND, *n.* A circle; a circular body; course.
 ROUND, *v. t. or i.* [Fr. *ronda*.] To make or go round; to surround.
 ROUND, *ad. or prep.* About; near; on all sides.
 ROUN'-A-BOUT, *a.* Indirect; extensive.
 ROUN'-A-BOUT, *n.* A large strait coat.
 ROUN'-E-LAY, *n.* A kind of ancient poetry.
 ROUN'-HEAD, *n.* A name formerly given to the Puritans from their custom of cropping the hair.
 ROUN'-HOUSE, *n.* A constable's prison; a room in a ship.
 ROUN'-ING, *ppr.* Making circular or full.
 ROUN'-ING, *a.* Roundish; nearly round.
 ROUN'-ISH, *a.* Somewhat circular.
 ROUN'-LET, *n.* A little circle.
 ROUN'-LY, *ad.* In a round form; openly; boldly.
 ROUN'-NESS, *n.* Circularity; sphericity.
 ROUN'-RIDGE, *v. t.* To form ridges by plowing.
 ROUN'-ROB-IN, *n.* A petition with names in a ring or circle.
 ROUSE, *v. t.* To stir; to excite; to awake.
 ROUS'-ED, *pp.* Awakened; excited.

ROUS'-ER, *n.* One that rouses or excites.
 ROUS'-ING, *ppr.* Exciting; calling into action.
 ROUST, *n.* A torrent occasioned by a tide.
 ROUT, *n.* [G. *rotte*; D. *rot*; Dan. *rode*, *rotter*.] A defeat; rabble; a company for gaming; a select company.
 ROUT, *v. t.* To break the ranks of troops; to put to flight.
 ROUTE, or RÔUTE, *n.* A way; a journey; a road.
 RÔU-TINE', *n.* Round or course of business; any regular habit.
 RÔUT'-ING, *ppr.* Putting to flight; throwing into confusion.
 RÔVE, *v. i.* To ramble; to draw a thread through an eye or aperture.
 RÔV'-ED, *pret. and pp.* of ROVE.
 RÔV'-ER, *n.* A wanderer; a pirate; a freebooter.
 RÔV'-ING, *ppr.* Wandering; passing a cord through an eye.
 RÔW, *n.* A line of persons or things; a rank.
 RÔW, *n.* A riotous noise; a disturbance.
 RÔW, *v. t.* [A. S. *rowan*; G. *ruder*.] To impel with oars.
 RÔW'-DY, *n.* A turbulent, noisy fellow.
 RÔW'-ED, *pp.* Impelled by oars.
 RÔW'-EL, *n.* The little wheel of a spur; a seton.
 RÔW'-EL, *v. t.* To insert a rowel in and keep open.
 RÔW'-EN, *n.* The second growth of grass.
 RÔW'-ER, *n.* One who rows.
 RÔW'-ING, *ppr.* Impelling by oars.
 RÔW'-LOCK, *n.* That part of a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing.
 RÔY'-AL, *a.* Regal; kingly; becoming a king.
 RÔY'-AL, *n.* A large kind of paper; a sail.
 RÔY'-AL-ISM, *n.* Attachment to a kingly government.
 RÔY'-AL-IST, *n.* An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government.
 RÔY'-AL-IZE, *v. i.* To make royal.
 RÔY'-AL-LY, *ad.* In a royal or kingly manner.
 RÔY'-AL-TIES, *n. plu.* Emblems of royalty; regalia.
 RÔY'-AL-TY, *n.* Kingship; the office of a king.
 RUB, *v. i.* To move along the surface of a body with pressure; to chafe.
 RUB, *v. t.* [W. *rhubiaw*; G. *reiben*.] To wipe; to clean; to polish; to touch so as to leave behind something which touches.
 RUB, *n.* Friction; difficulty; sarcasm.
 RUB, } *n.* A stone for sharpening instru-
 RUB'-STONE, } ments.
 RUB'-BED, *pp.* Wiped; scoured; brushed.
 RUB'-BER, *n.* One who rubs; a cloth; a whetstone. *India rubber*, caoutchouc.
 RUB'-BISH, *n.* Waste matter; ruins.
 RUB'-BLE, *n.* Rough unhewn stone.
 RU-BE-FÂ'-CIENT, *a.* Making red.
 RU-BES'-CENT, *a.* Tending to a red color.
 RÛ'-BI-EAN, *a.* Bay; sorel; with white on the flanks.
 RÛ'-BI-EON, *n.* A small river, which separated Italy from Cesalpine Gaul, the province allotted to Cesar. To pass the Rubicon, signifies to take a desperate step in an enterprise.
 RÛ'-BI-EUND, *a.* Inclined to redness.
 RÛ'-BI-ED, *a.* Red as a ruby; as, a *rubied* lip.
 RU-BI-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of making red.
 RU-BIF'-IC, *a.* Making red.
 RÛ'-BI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of red.
 RÛ'-BLE, *n.* A silver coin of Russia, about seventy-five cents.
 RÛ'-BRIC, } *a.* Red; placed in rubrics.
 RÛ'-BRIC-AL, }
 RÛ'-BRIC, *n.* Directions in a prayer book. In the canon law, a title or article in certain ancient law books, so called because written in red letters.
 RÛ'-BY, *n.* A mineral of a carmine red color.

RŪ-BY, *v. t.* To make red, or like a ruby in color.
 RŪ-BY, *a.* Of a red color; red.
 RUCK, *n.* A wrinkle; a fold; a plait.
 RUCK, *v. t.* To cover or bend; to wrinkle.
 RUG-TA-TION, *n.* A belching wind from the stomach.
 RUD, *n.* Redness; blush; also, red ocher.
 RUDD, *n.* A fish with a deep body.
 RUD-DER, *n.* [G. *ruder*; A. S. *rother*, an oar.] The instrument with which a ship is steered; that which guides or governs the course.
 RUD-DI-NESS, *n.* Redness; a lively flesh red.
 RUD-DLE, *n.* A species of chalk or red earth.
 RUD-DY, *a.* Red; of a lively flesh color.
 RŪDE, *a.* [Fr. *rude*; L. *rudis*.] Uncivilized; rough; savage; ignorant; untaught; artless.
 RŪDE-LY, *ad.* Roughly; harshly.
 RŪDE-NESS, *n.* Incivility; roughness; ignorance; unskillfulness.
 RŪ-DI-MENT, *n.* [L. *rudimentum*.] First principle; element; the original of any thing in its first form.
 RŪ-DI-MENT, *v. t.* To initiate in first principles.
 RŪ-DI-MENT-AL, *a.* Pertaining to elements.
 RŪE, (rū), *n.* [A. S. *ruđe*; D. *ruit*; Dan. *rude*; L. *ruta*.] A very bitter plant.
 RŪE, (rū), *v. t.* [A. S. *reovian*; W. *rhuau*.] To lament; to regret; to grieve for.
 RŪE-FUL, *a.* Sorrowful; woeful; lamentable.
 RŪE-FŪL-LY, *ad.* Mournfully; woefully.
 RŪE-FŪL-NESS, *n.* Mournfulness; sorrowfulness.
 RŪE-ING, *ppr.* Regretting; lamenting.
 RU-PES-CENT, *a.* Reddish; tinged with red.
 RUFF, *n.* A plaited cloth round the neck; a fish; a bird; pride; elevation.
 RUFF, *v. t.* To ruffle; to disorder.
 RUF-FIAN, *n.* A robber; a cut-throat; a boisterous, brutal fellow.
 RUF-FIAN, *a.* Brutal; savage; cruel.
 RUF-FIAN-LIKE, } *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in
 RUF-FIAN-LY, } crimes; violent.
 RUF-FLE, *v. i.* To grow rough or turbulent.
 RUF-FLE, *v. t.* To beat the ruffle, or the roll of the drum.
 RUF-FLE, *v. t.* To fret; to vex; to disturb.
 RUF-FLE, *n.* An ornament; disturbance of passion.
 RUF-FLE, } *n.* A particular beat or roll of the
 RUFF, } drum, used as a mark of respect.
 RUF-FLED, *pp.* Disturbed; agitated.
 RUF-FLING, *ppr.* Agitating; putting on ruffles.
 RŪ-POUS, *a.* Of a yellowish red color.
 RUG, *n.* [D. *ruig*; G. *rauch*, rough; Sw. *ruigg*, entangled hair.] A coarse, nappy woolen cloth, used for a bed cover, or for covering the carpet before the fire.
 RUG-GED, *a.* Rough; harsh; uneven; shaggy.
 RUG-GED-LY, *ad.* Roughly; harshly.
 RUG-GED-NESS, *n.* Roughness; asperity.
 RŪ-GINE, *n.* A surgeon's rasp.
 RŪ-GOSE, } *a.* Full of wrinkles.
 RŪ-GOUS, }
 RŪ-IN, *n.* [Fr. *ruine*; L. *ruina*.] Overthrow; utter destruction; mischief; bane.
 RŪ-IN, *v. t.* To destroy utterly; to demolish; to spoil.
 RŪ-IN-ED, *pp.* Utterly destroyed; undone.
 RŪ-IN-ER, *n.* One that ruins or destroys.
 RŪ-IN-OUS, *a.* Destructive; fatal; fallen.
 RŪ-IN-OUS-LY, *ad.* Destructively.
 RŪ-IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of destruction.
 RŪLE, *n.* [W. *rhool*; Arm. *reol*; A. S. *regol*; D. *regel*; Fr. *regle*; Sp. *regla*; L. *regula*.] That which is established for direction; sway; command; government; an instrument by which lines are drawn; established mode or course of proceeding prescribed in private life.

RŪLE, *v. t.* To govern; to command; to direct; to draw lines.
 RŪL-ED, *pp.* Governed; commanded; controlled.
 RŪL-ER, *n.* One who is appointed to govern; an instrument for drawing lines.
 RŪL-ING, *ppr.* Governing; controlling; marking by a ruler; *a.* predominant; chief.
 RUM, *n.* A spirit distilled from cane juice or molasses.
 RUM-BLE, *v. i.* To make a low heavy noise, as thunder rumbles at a distance, but when near, is sharp and rattling.
 RUM-BLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of RUMBLE.
 RUM-BLER, *n.* The person or thing that rumbles.
 RUM-BLING, *n.* A low, heavy sound.
 RŪ-MI-NANT, *a.* Chewing the cud.
 RŪ-MI-NANT, *n.* An animal that chews the cud.
 RŪ-MI-NAN-TIA, *n.* An order of animals that chew the cud.
 RŪ-MI-NATE, *v. i.* To chew the cud; to meditate.
 RŪ-MI-NATE, *v. t.* To chew over again; to muse on.
 RU-MI-NA-TION, *n.* A chewing of the cud; meditation.
 RŪ-MI-NA-TING, *ppr.* Chewing the cud; meditating.
 RŪ-MI-NA-TOR, *n.* One that ruminates or muses.
 RUM-MAGE, *n.* A close search.
 RUM-MAGE, *v. t.* To search diligently, by looking into every corner, turning over and removing goods.
 RUM-MAG-ED, *pp.* Searched in every corner.
 RŪ-MOR, *n.* Report; common talk; noise.
 RŪ-MOR, *v. t.* To report; to spread by report.
 RŪ-MOR-ED, *pp.* Told; reported.
 RŪ-MOR-ER, *n.* A reporter; a teller of news.
 RŪ-MOR-ING, *ppr.* Reporting; telling news.
 RUMP, *n.* The end of the back bone of an animal with the parts adjacent.
 RUM-PLE, *v. t.* To wrinkle; to make uneven.
 RŪM-PLE, *n.* A plait; fold; wrinkle.
 RUM-PLED, *pp.* Wrinkled; made uneven.
 RUMP-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a tail, as, a rumpless fowl.
 RUN, *v. t.* or *i.* *pret.* ran or run; *pp.* run. [A. S. *rennan*.] To move with rapidity; to flow; to pierce; to form in a mold; to smuggle.
 RUN, *n.* Course; reception; small stream; unusual demands on a bank.
 RUN-A-GATE, *n.* A fugitive; an apostate.
 RUN-A-WAY, *n.* A fugitive; a deserter; one that deserts lawful service.
 RUN-DLE, *n.* The round of a ladder.
 RUND-LET, } *n.* A small cask or barrel, of no cer-
 RUN-LET, } tain dimensions.
 RŪNE, *n.* The Runic letter or character.
 RŪ-NER, *n.* A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths.
 RŪNES, (rūnz), *n. plu.* Gothic poetry or rhymes.
 RUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of RING.
 RŪ-NIE, *a.* Relating to the letters of the ancient Goths.
 RUN-LET, *n.* A little stream or brook.
 RUN-NEL, *n.* A rivulet or small brook.
 RŪ-NER, *n.* One that runs; a messenger; a timber on which a sled slides.
 RUN-NET, *n.* [D. *runzel*; A. S. *gerunnen*.] Concreted milk in a calf's stomach, &c.
 RUN-NING, *ppr.* Moving rapidly; flowing; *a.* being in succession; discharging.
 RUN-NING, *n.* The act of running, or passing with speed.
 RUNN-ION, *n.* A paltry wretch.
 RUNT, *n.* A small pig; a short person; a bird.
 RU-PEE, *n.* A silver coin of India, about fifty-five cents.

RUP-TURE, *n.* A breach; a burst.
 RUP-TURE, *v. t.* To break; to burst.
 RUP-TUR-ED, *pp.* Broken; burst.
 RŪ-RAL, *a.* Belonging to the country.
 RŪ-RAL-IST, *n.* One that leads a country life.
 RŪ-RAL-LY, *ad.* As in the country.
 RUSE, *n.* [Fr.] Artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.
 RUSE DE GUERRE, (ruze de gār') [Fr.] A stratagem of war.
 RUSH, *n.* A violent motion; a plant.
 RUSH, *v. i.* To pass or move with vehemence.
 RUSH-BOT-TOM-ED, *a.* Having a bottom made with rushes.
 RUSH-CAN-DLE, *n.* A small candle made by dipping a rush, partially stripped of its bark, in melted tallow.
 RUSH-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of RUSH.
 RUSH-ER, *n.* One who rushes forward.
 RUSH-I-NESS, *n.* The state of abounding with rushes.
 RUSH-LIGHT, *n.* A candle of rush-wick.
 RUSH-ING, *ppr.* Moving with violence.
 RUSH-Y, *a.* Abounding with rushes.
 RUSH, *n.* A species of cake.
 RUSS, *a.* Pertaining to Russia; *n.* the Russian language.
 RUS-SET, *a.* Of a reddish brown color.
 RUS-SET, }
 RUS-SET-ING, } *n.* A rough apple.
 RUS-SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Russia.
 RUS-SIAN, *n.* A native of Russia.
 RUST, *n.* The oxyd of a metal; foul matter.
 RUST, *v. t. or i.* To be oxydized; to contract rust.
 RUS' TIC, *a.* Rural; pertaining to the country.

RUS-TIC, *n.* An inhabitant of the country.
 RUS-TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* Rudely; clownishly.
 RUS-TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Rudeness; want of refinement.
 RUS-TIC-ATE, *v. t. or i.* To reside in, or banish to the country.
 RUS-TIC-A-TION, *n.* Residence in the country; a punishment by which the student of college is obliged to reside in the country.
 RUS-TIC-I-TY, *n.* Rustic manners; rudeness; simplicity; artlessness.
 RUST-I-LY, *ad.* In a rusty manner.
 RUST-I-NESS, *n.* Quality of being rusty.
 RUST-ING, *ppr.* Contracting rust; causing rust.
 RUS-TLE, (rus'l) [A. S. *hristlan*; G. *raseln*.]
 To make a low rattling noise like the rubbing of silk or dry leaves.
 RUS-TLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of RUSTLE.
 RUST-LING, *n.* A quick succession of small sounds.
 RUST-Y, *a.* Covered with rust; impaired by inaction or neglect of use; covered with foul or extraneous matter.
 RUT, *v. i.* To have eager desire, as a deer.
 RUT, *n.* The track of a wheel.
 RŪ-TA-BÅ-GÅ, *n.* The Swedish turnep.
 RUTH, *n.* Mercy; pity; tenderness.
 RUTH-LESS, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; barbarous.
 RUTH-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without pity or mercy.
 RUTH-LESS-NESS, *n.* Cruelty; want of pity.
 RŪ-TIL-ANT, *n.* Shining.
 RY-DER, *n.* A clause added to a bill in Parliament.
 RYE, *n.* [A. S. *ryge*; D. *rogge*; Sw. *rog*; W. *rhvg*.] An esculent grain.
 RYE-GRASS, *n.* A species of strong grass.
 RY-OT, *n.* A renter of land in India.

S.

S is a sibilant consonant, whose sound can be prolonged at pleasure. At the beginning of words it generally represents a mere hissing sound, as in *sack*, *sin*. In the middle and end of words it often represents the vocal hissing sound of the letter *z*, as in *praise*. S, in abbreviations, stands for *societas*, society, or *socius*, fellow.
 SAB-A-OTH, *n.* [Heb.] Armies; hosts.
 SAB-BA-TÅ-RI-AN, *n.* One who keeps the seventh day of the week as the sabbath.
 SAB-BA-TÅ-RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to those who keep Saturday, or the seventh day of the week, as the sabbath.
 SAB-BATH, *n.* The day of rest, to be kept holy; the sabbatical year among the Israelites; intermission of pain or sorrow.
 SAB-BATH-BREAK-ER, *n.* One who profanes the sabbath by violating the laws of God or man.
 SAB-BATH-LESS, *a.* Without intermission of labor.
 SAB-BAT-IC, }
 SAB-BAT-IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to the sabbath.
 SAB-BAT-ISM, *n.* Rest; intermission of labor.
 SÅ-BER, }
 SÅ-BRE, } *n.* A cimeter with a broad blade.
 SÅ-BER, } *v. t.* To strike, cut, or kill with a sa-så-bre, } ber.
 SÅ-BI-AN, *n.* A worshiper of the sun, &c.
 SÅ-BI-AN-ISM, *n.* Worship of the sun, moon, and stars.
 SÅ-BINE, *n.* A plant, usually written *savin*.
 SÅ-BLE, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind; the fur of the sable.

SÅ-BLE, *a.* Dark; dusky; black; used chiefly in poetry or in heraldry.
 SÅ-BRE, *n.* See SABER.
 SAB-U-LOS'-ITY, *n.* Sandiness; grittiness.
 SAB'Ū-LOUS, *a.* Sandy; gritty.
 SAC-EÅDE', *n.* A sudden violent check of a horse by twitching with one pull.
 SAC-EHA-RIF-ER-ŌUS, *a.* Producing sugar.
 SAC'-CHA-RINE, *a.* Having the qualities of sugar.
 SAC'-EHA-ROID, } *a.* Resembling sugar, and
 SAC-EHA-ROID-AL, } most commonly loaf sugar.
 SAC-ER-DŌ-TAL, *a.* Priestly; pertaining to priests.
 SACH'-EL, *n.* A small sack or bag.
 SÅ'-CHEM, *n.* The chief of an Indian tribe.
 SACK, *n.* A bag; storm of a town; plunder; Canary wine; the measure of three bushels; a kind of garment.
 SACK, *v. t.* To put in a sack; to plunder or pillage, as a town or city.
 SACK-AGE, *n.* Act of storming and plundering.
 SACK'-BUT, *n.* An instrument of music.
 SACK'-CLOTH, *n.* Cloth for sacks or mourning; coarse cloth.
 SACK'-ED, *pp.* Pillaged; plundered.
 SACK'-ER, *n.* One who takes a town, or plunders it.
 SACK'-FUL, *n.* A full bag or sack.
 SACK-ING, *ppr.* Taking by assault, plundering, and pillaging.
 SACK-ING, *n.* The act of taking by storm, and pil-

- laging; cloth of which sacks are made; the coarse cloth or canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.
- SACK-POS'-SET**, *n.* A drink made of sack, milk, &c.
- SAE'-RA-MENT**, *n.* [Fr. *sacrament*, from *L. sacramentum*, an oath.] 1. Among ancient Christian writers, a mystery. 2. An oath. 3. In present usage, a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ to be observed by his followers, by which their obligations to him are renewed and ratified. 4. The eucharist or Lord's supper.
- SAE'-RA-MENT'-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to the eucharist; constituting a sacrament.
- SAE'-RA-MENT'-AL-LY**, *ad.* After the manner of a sacrament.
- SAE'-RA-MENT'-A-RY**, } *a.* Pertaining to the
SAG-RA-MENT'-A'-RI-AN, } controversies about
the sacraments.
- SA-CRA'-RI-UM**, *n.* [L.] A sort of family chapel in the houses of the Romans, devoted to some particular divinity.
- SA'-CRED**, *a.* Holy; consecrated; inviolable.
- SA'-CRED-LY**, *ad.* Religiously; inviolably.
- SA'-CRED-NESS**, *n.* Quality of being sacred or holy.
- SA-CRIF'-ICE**, *a.* Employed in sacrifice.
- SAE'-RI-FICE**, (*sac'-rif-ize*), *v. t.* [*L. sacrifico*; Fr. *sacrifier*.] To kill and offer to God in homage or worship; to immolate.
- SAE'-RI-FICE**, (*sac'-rif-ize*), *n.* [Fr. from *L. sacrificium*.] An offering to God by killing a victim.
- SAE'-RI-FIC-ED**, *pp.* Offered to God by killing.
- SAE'-RI-FIC-ER**, *n.* One who sacrifices or immolates.
- SAE'-RI-FI'-CIAL**, *a.* Pertaining to sacrifice.
- SAE'-RI-LEGE**, *n.* [*L. sacrilegium*.] The crime of violating or profaning sacred things; the alienating to common purposes what has been appropriated to sacred uses.
- SAE'-RI-LE'-GI-OUS**, *a.* Violating what is sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.
- SAE'-RI-LE'-GI-OUS-LY**, *ad.* With sacrilege; in violation of sacred things.
- SAE'-RI-LE-GIST**, *n.* One who is guilty of sacrilege.
- SA'-CRIST**, } *n.* One who has the care of the
SAE'-RIST-AN, } utensils of a church; now
written *Sexton*.
- SAE'-RIST-Y**, *n.* The vestry room of a church; an apartment in a church where the sacred utensils are kept.
- SAD**, *a.* Having the appearance of sorrow; sorrowful; habitually melancholy; serious; afflictive; weighty.
- SAD'-DEN**, *v. t.* To make sad or gloomy.
- SAD'-DEN-ED**, *pp.* Rendered gloomy.
- SAD'-DLE**, *n.* A seat for the back of a horse.
- SAD'-DLE**, *v. t.* To put a saddle on; to burden.
- SAD'-DLED**, *pp.* Having a saddle on.
- SAD'-DLE-BACK-ED**, *a.* Having a low back.
- SAD'-DLE-BOW**, *n.* The bows of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front.
- SAD'-DLER**, *n.* A maker of saddles.
- SAD'-DLE-TREE**, *n.* The frame of a saddle.
- SAD'-DLING**, *ppr.* Putting a saddle on; burdening.
- SAD-DU-CE'-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to the Sadducees.
- SAD-DU-CISM**, *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees.
- SAD'-I-RO-N**, *n.* A flat iron for smoothing cloth.
- SAD'-LY**, *ad.* Sorrowfully; mournfully; in a calamitous or miserable manner.
- SAD'-NESS**, *n.* Sorrow; heaviness of heart; dejection; seriousness; sedate gravity.
- SAFE**, *a.* Free from danger; conferring safety; securing from harm; no longer dangerous.
- SAFE**, *n.* A place to secure provisions.
- SAFE-CON'-DUCT**, *n.* A passport; a convoy; a guard.
- SAFE'-GUARD**, *n.* Any thing that protects or defends; a passport; a warrant of security.
- SAFE'-KEEP-ING**, *n.* Preservation from injury.
- SAFE'-LY**, *ad.* In a manner to secure from danger; without injury; in close custody.
- SAFE'-NESS**, *n.* Exemption from danger; the state of being safe, or of conferring safety.
- SAFE'-TY**, *n.* Freedom from danger or loss; preservation from escape; close custody; preservation from hurt.
- SAFE'-TY-LAMP**, *n.* A lamp covered with wire-gauze, to give light in mines, without setting fire to inflammable gases.
- SAFE'-TY-VALVE**, *n.* A valve by means of which a boiler is preserved from bursting by the force of steam.
- SAF'-FRON**, *n.* A plant with a yellow flower.
- SAF'-FRON**, *a.* Like saffron; having the color of saffron flowers; yellow.
- SAG**, *v. i.* To swag; to yield; to incline.
- SA-GA'-CI-OUS**, *a.* [*L. sagax*; Fr. *sage*; It. *saggio*.] Quick of scent; wise; discerning; acute in discernment or penetration.
- SA-GA'-CI-OUS-LY**, *ad.* With acute sagacity.
- SA-GA'-CI-OUS-NESS**, } *n.* Acuteness of scent;
SA-GAC'-I-TY, } quick and clear discernment.
- SAG'-A-MORE**, *n.* An Indian chief.
- SAGE**, *a.* [Fr. *sage*; It. *saggio*; L. *saga*.] Wise; judicious; discerning.
- SAGE**, *n.* A wise and venerable man; a plant.
- SAGE'-LY**, *ad.* Wisely; prudently; discreetly.
- SAGE'-NESS**, *n.* Wisdom; prudence; skill.
- SAG'-G-ED**, *pp.* Caused to bend or give way; loaded.
- SAG'-GING**, *ppr.* Causing to bend; burdening.
- SAG'-IT-TAL**, *a.* Pertaining to, or like an arrow.
- SAG-IT-TA'-RI-US**, *n.* The archer, one of the twelve signs.
- SAG'-IT-TA-RY**, *a.* Pertaining to an arrow.
- SAG'-IT-TA-RY**, *n.* A centaur; an animal, half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.
- SAG'-IT-TATE**, *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow.
- SA'-GO**, *n.* A mealy substance or paste; the pith of a species of palm tree.
- SA-GOIN'**, *n.* A species of monkey.
- SAID**, (*sed*), *pret.* and *pp.* of **SAV**.
- SAIL**, *n.* A piece of canvas for a ship; a ship or other vessel.
- SAIL**, *v. t. or i.* To move with sails on water, or in a buoyant medium; to fly through; to pass smoothly along.
- SAIL'-A-BLE**, *a.* Navigable; that may be passed by ships.
- SAIL'-BORNE**, *a.* Borne or conveyed by sails.
- SAIL'-ED**, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SAIL**.
- SAIL'-ER**, *n.* One that sails; a seaman; usually, *sailor*; a ship or other vessel, with reference to her manner of sailing.
- SAIL'-ING**, *ppr.* Passing in water or air.
- SAIL'-ING**, *n.* Act of moving in water or air; the movement of a vessel impelled along the surface of water by the action of wind on her sails; movement through the air; the act of setting sail, or beginning a voyage.
- SAIL'-LESS**, *a.* Destitute of sails.
- SAIL'-LOFT**, *n.* A room where sails are made.
- SAIL'-MAK-ER**, *n.* One who makes sails.
- SAIL'-OR**, *n.* A mariner; a seaman. *Chiefly applied to the common hands.*
- SAIL'-OR-LIKE**, *a.* Like sailors.
- SAIL'-YARD**, *n.* A spar to extend a sail.
- SAIN'-FOIN**, *n.* A plant cultivated for fodder.
- SAIN'T**, *n.* One eminent for piety.
- SAIN'T**, *v. t.* To canonize; to enroll among saints by an official act of the pope.
- SAIN'T**, *v. i.* To act with a show of piety.
- SAIN'T'-ED**, *pp.* Enrolled among saints; canonized.

SAINT'-LIKE, } *a.* Resembling a saint; becoming
 SAINT'-LY, } a holy person.
 SAINT'-SHIP, *n.* The character or state of a saint.
 SAKE, *n.* Cause; purpose; account; regard to any person or thing.
 SA'-KER, *n.* A hawk; a piece of artillery.
 SAL, *n.* [L.] Salt; a term in chemistry and pharmacy.
 SAL'-A-BLE, *a.* That finds a ready market.
 SAL'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being salable.
 SA-LÁ'-CIOUS, *a.* Lustful; wanton; lewd.
 SA-LÁ'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Lustfully; with eager animal appetite.
 SA-LÁ'-CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* Lust; lustfulness.
 SA-LAC'-ITY, }
 SAL'-AD, *n.* Raw herbs, dressed for the table.
 SAL'-A-MAN-DER, *n.* A small species of lizard.
 SAL-A-MAN-DRINE, *a.* Like a salamander.
 SAL'-A-RI-ED, *a.* Enjoying a salary.
 SAL'-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *salaire*; L. *salarium*.] A stated allowance for services.
 SALE, *n.* Act of selling; the exchange of a commodity for money of equivalent value; vent; power of selling; market; auction; state of being venal.
 SAL-E-BROS'-I-TY, *n.* Ruggedness of a road or land.
 SAL'-E-BROUS, *a.* Rough; rugged.
 SAL'-EP, } *n.* The dried root of orchis, and a pre-
 SAL'-LOP, } paration of it for food.
 SALES'-MAN, *n.* One who sells clothes or goods; one who finds a market for the goods of another person.
 SALE'-WORK, *n.* Work, or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done. *This last sense is a satire on man.*
 SAL'-IC, *a.* Excluding females from the throne.
 SAL'-LIED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SALLY.
 SA'-LI-ENT, *a.* [L. *saliens*.] Leaping; projecting. *A salient angle points outward; shooting out or up; springing; darting.*
 SA-LIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing salt.
 SAL-I-FT-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of becoming a salt.
 SAL-I-FT-ED, *pp.* Formed into a neutral salt by combination with an acid.
 SAL-I-FF, *v. t.* To form into a neutral salt by combining an acid with an alkali, earth, or metal.
 SAL-I-NÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of washing with salt water.
 SA-LINE', } *a.* Salt; consisting of salt; par-
 SA-LIN'-OUS, } taking of the qualities of salt.
 SA-LINE', *n.* A salt spring; a name given to the salt springs in the United States.
 SAL-I-NIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing salt.
 SA-LIN'-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of salt.
 SA-LY'-VÁ, *n.* The fluid secreted in the mouth; spittle.
 SA-LI'-VAL, } *a.* Secreting or conveying saliva,
 SAL'-I-VA-RY, } as the glands and ducts.
 SAL'-I-VÁTE, *v. t.* To excite an unusual discharge of saliva; to produce ptialism in a person.
 SAL'-I-VA-TED, *pp.* Having an increased secretion of saliva from medicine.
 SAL-I-VÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of salivating; ptialism.
 SAL'-LIED, *pp.* Rushed out; issued suddenly.
 SAL'-LOW, *n.* A tree of the willow kind.
 SAL'-LOW, *a.* Having a pale sickly yellow color.
 SAL'-LOW-NESS, *n.* Yellowness; sickly paleness.
 SAL'-LY, *n.* An issue from a place.
 SAL'-LY, *v. i.* To rush or issue from a fortress or town.
 SAL-LY-PORT, *n.* A gate through which troops sally.
 SAL-MA-GUN'-DI, *n.* A mess of chopped meat and pickled herring, seasoned.
 SALM'-ON, (sam'-mon.) *n.* A large delicious fish.

SALM'-ON-TROUT, *n.* A fish resembling the common salmon in color.
 SA-LOON', *n.* A spacious hall or room for company or state.
 SAL-SÚ'-GIN-OUS, *a.* Saltish.
 SALT, *n.* [A. S. *salt*; Goth., Sw., and Dan. *salt*; G. *salz*; It. *sale*; Fr. *sel*; Gr. *als*.] A substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food, and for the preservation of meat, &c.; taste; savor; wit; poignancy.
 SALT, *v. l.* To season or sprinkle with salt.
 SALT, *a.* Having the taste of salt; impregnated with salt; abounding with salt.
 SAL-TÁ'-TION, *n.* A leaping; a heating.
 SALT'-CEL-LAR, *n.* A vessel to hold salt on the table.
 SALT'-ED, *pp.* Sprinkled, seasoned, or impregnated with salt.
 SALT'-ER, *n.* One who gives or sells salt.
 SALT'-ERN, *n.* A place where salt is made.
 SALT'-ING, *ppr.* Sprinkling or impregnating with salt.
 SALT'-ING, *n.* The act of sprinkling or impregnating with salt.
 SALT'-ISH, *a.* Somewhat salt.
 SALT'-ISH-NESS, *n.* A state of being moderately salt.
 SALT'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of salt; insipid; fresh.
 SALT'-MÁRSH, *n.* Grass land subject to the overflowing of salt water.
 SALT'-NESS, *n.* Quality of being salt; taste of salt.
 SALT'-PAN, } *n.* A pan, basin, or pit where salt is
 SALT'-PIT, } made or obtained.
 SALT-PE'-TER, } *n.* A mineral salt, composed of
 SALT-PE'-TRE, } nitric acid and potash; ni-
 trate of potash.
 SALT-PE'-TROUS, *a.* Pertaining to saltpeter or partaking of its qualities.
 SALT-RHEUM', *n.* Herpes; an affliction of the skin.
 SALTS, *n.* Salt water flowing up rivers; cathartic medicines.
 SA-LÚ'-BRI-OUS, *a.* Wholesome; healthful; promoting health.
 SA-LÚ'-BRI-OUS-LY, *ad.* So as to promote health.
 SA-LÚ'-BRI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Wholesomeness.
 SA-LÚ'-BRI-TY, *n.* Wholesomeness; healthfulness.
 SAL'-U-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* Wholesomeness.
 SAL'-Ú-TA-RY, *a.* Promoting health or good; wholesome; promotive of public safety; contributing to some beneficial purpose.
 SAL-Ú-TÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of saluting; a greeting.
 SA-LÚ'-TA-TÓ'-RI-AN, *n.* A student in a college, who pronounces the salutatory oration.
 SA-LÚ'-TA-TÓ-RY, *a.* Greeting; an epithet applied to the oration which introduces the exercises of the commencements in our American colleges.
 SA-LÚTE', *v. t.* To greet; to kiss; to honor.
 SA-LÚTE', *n.* Act of expressing kind wishes; a kiss; a discharge of cannon; a striking of colors.
 SAL-U'-TIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Bringing or promoting health.
 SALV-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The possibility of being saved.
 SALV'-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being saved.
 SALV'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being salvable.
 SALV'-AGE, *n.* *In commerce*, a reward or recompense allowed by law for the saving of a ship or goods from loss at sea, either by shipwreck or other means.
 SALV-A'-TION, [It. *salvazione*; Sp. *salvacion*.] The act of saving; preservation from destruction or danger. *In theology*, the redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal

death, and the conferring on him everlasting happiness; a term of praise or benediction.

SALV'-A-TO-RY, *n.* A place for preserving things.

SALVE, (sāv,) *n.* A substance for covering sores; when spread on leather, it is called a *plaster*; a help; a remedy.

SAL'-VER, *n.* A piece of plate with a foot; a plate on which any thing is presented.

SAL'-VO, *n.* An exception or saving; an excuse; a reservation.

SALV'-OR, *n.* One who saves a ship or goods.

SA-MAR'-I-TAN, *n.* An inhabitant of Samaria.

SAM'-BO, *n.* The offspring of a black and a mulatto.

SAME, *a.* Identical; not different or other.

SAME'-NESS, *n.* Identity; uniformity; near resemblance; similarity.

SA'-MI-EL, } *n.* A destructive wind in Arabia.

SI-MOOM, }

SAMP, *n.* Maize broken coarse, boiled and mixed with milk.

SAM'-PHIRE, *n.* A plant used for pickling.

SAM'-PLE, *n.* [*L. exemplum*; *Fr. exemple*.] A specimen; a part of any thing presented for inspection as evidence of the quality; example; instance.

SAM'-PLER, *n.* A pattern of needle-work.

SAN'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be cured.

SAN'-A-BIL'-ITY, } *n.* State of being curable.

SAN'-A-BLE-NESS, }

SAN'-A-TA-RY, *a.* Healing; tending or adapted to guard public health.

SA-NĀ'-TION, *n.* The act or process of healing.

SAN'-A-TIVE, *a.* Healing; adapted to cure.

SAN'-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of healing.

SANC'-TI-FI-CĀ'-TION, *n.* Act of making holy.

SANC'-TI-FI-ED, *pp.* Made holy; consecrated.

SANC'-TI-FI-ER, *n.* One who sanctifies; pre-eminently, the Holy Spirit.

SANC'-TI-FY, *v. t.* [*Fr. sanctifier*; *Low L. sanctifico*.] In a general sense, to cleanse, purify, or make holy; to set apart to a holy use; to make holy; to make free from guilt; to secure from violation.

SANC'-TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making holy; consecrating; *a.* adapted to promote holiness.

SANC'-TI-MO'-NI-OUS, *a.* Appearing holy.

SANC'-TI-MO'-NI-OUS-LY, *ad.* With sanctimony.

SANC'-TI-MO'-NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Appearance of sanctity.

SANC'-TI-MO-NY, *n.* Holiness; devoutness; scrupulous austerity; sanctity; or the appearance of it.

SANC'-TION, *n.* Ratification; confirmation.

SANC'-TION, *v. t.* To ratify; to confirm; to support.

SANC'-TION-ED, *pp.* Ratified; confirmed.

SANC'-TI-TUDE, } *n.* Holiness; sacredness; pu-

SANC'-TI-TY, } rity.

SANC'-TU-A-RY, *n.* A sacred place; house of worship; an asylum, or place of refuge.

SANC'-TUM SANC'-TO'-RUM, [*L.*] Holy of holies.

SAND, *n.* [*A. S., G., Sw., and Dan. sand*; *D. zand*.] Fine particles of stony matter.

SAND, *v. t.* To cover or sprinkle with sand.

SAN'-DAL, *n.* A shoe or sole fastened to the foot.

SAN'-DAL, } *n.* A tree or wood for dyeing;

SAN'-DAL-WOOD, } also, for diffusing fragrance.

SAN'-DA-RAC, *n.* A resin from the juniper tree.

SAND'-BAG, *n.* A bag of sand in fortification.

SAND'-BĀTH, *n.* A bath consisting of sand.

SAND'-BOX, *n.* A box for sprinkling sand.

SAND'-ED, *pp.* Sprinkled with sand; *a.* covered with sand; marked with spots.

SAND'-EL, *n.* The ammodyte; a fish like an eel.

SAND'-ER-LING, *n.* A bird of the plover kind.

SAND'-E-VER, *n.* Glass gall; a whitish salt from the materials of glass in fusion. A similar substance is thrown out by volcanoes.

SAND'-FLOOD. *n.* A body of sand driven by the wind.

SAND'-HEAT, *n.* The heat of warm sand in chemical operations.

SAND'-I-NESS, *n.* State of being sandy.

SAND'-ISH, *a.* Like sand; gritty.

SAND'-PI-PER, *n.* A bird with a slender bill.

SAND'-STONE, *n.* A stone composed usually of grains of quartz united by a cement.

SAND'-WICH, *n.* Two pieces of bread and butter, and a thin slice of meat between them.

SAND'-Y, *a.* Abounding with sand; like sand.

SĀNE, *a.* [*L. sanus*; *G. gesund*; *Eng. sound*.] Sound in mind; whole; not disordered.

SANG, *pret.* of SING.

SANG-FROID' (sang-frwǎ'), *n.* Cool blood; indifference; freedom from agitation or excitement of mind.

SAN'-GI-AC, *n.* A Turkish governor.

SAN-GUIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Conveying blood.

SAN-GUI-FI-CĀ'-TION, *n.* The production of blood.

SAN''-GUI-FI-ED, *pp.* Converted into blood.

SAN''-GUI-FI-ER, *n.* That which produces blood.

SAN''-GUI-FY, *v. t.* To produce blood.

SAN''-GUIN-A-RY, *n.* A plant.

SAN''-GUIN-A-RY, *a.* Bloody; murderous; cruel; eager to shed blood.

SAN''-GUINE, *a.* Full of or like blood; confident.

SAN''-GUINE-LY, *ad.* With confidence of success.

SAN''-GUINE-NESS, *n.* Fullness of blood; confidence; ardor; heat of temper.

SAN-GUIN'-E-OUS, *a.* Like blood; sanguine.

SAN-GUIN-IV'-O-ROUS, *a.* Eating or subsisting on blood.

SAN'-HE-DRIM, *n.* The supreme council of the Jews.

SAN'-I-CLE, *n.* A plant; self-heal.

SA'-NI-ES, *n.* A thin matter from a wound.

SA'-NI-OUS, *a.* Running with thin matter.

SAN'-ITY, *n.* Soundness of mind; health.

SANK, *pret.* and *pp.* of SINK.

SAN'-NĀH, *n.* A kind of muslin cloth from India.

SĀNS, [*Fr.*] Without.

SAN'-SERIT, *n.* The ancient language of Hindoostan, from which are formed all the modern languages of the great peninsula of India.

SĀNS CU-LOTTE'S, (sān-ku-lōtē'), [*Fr.*] Ragged men.

SĀNS SOU-CI', (san-soo-see'), [*Fr.*] Without care; free and easy.

SAN'-TON, *n.* A Turkish priest.

SAP, *n.* [*A. S. sap*; *D. zap*; *G. saft*.] The natural juice of plants; the albumen of a tree.

SAP, *n.* In seiges, a trench for undermining, or an approach made to a fortified place, by digging an under cover.

SAP, *v. t.* To undermine; to subvert; to destroy.

SAP'-EOL-OR, *n.* An expressed vegetable juice, inspissated by evaporation, and used by painters, as sap green.

SAP'-ID, *a.* Well tasted; savory; palatable.

SA-PID'-I-TY, } *n.* Taste; tastefulness; savor;

SAP'-ID-NESS, } the quality of affecting the organs of taste.

SĀ'-PI-ENCE, *n.* Wisdom; knowledge.

SĀ'-PI-ENT, *a.* Wise; sage; knowing.

SAP'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of sap.

SAP'-LING, *n.* A young tree.

SAP-O-NĀ'-CEOUS, *a.* Having the qualities of soap.

SA-PON-IF-ICĀ'-TION, *n.* Conversion into soap.

SA-PON'-I-FY, *v. t.* To convert into soap.

SAP'-O-NULE, *n.* An imperfect soap, formed by the action of an alkali upon an essential oil.

SĀ'-POR, *n.* Taste; savor; relish.

SAP-O-RIF'-IC, *a.* Producing taste.

SAP-O-ROS'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of taste.
 SA'-PO-ROUS, *a.* Affording some kind of taste.
 SAP'-PARE, *n.* A mineral or species of earth; the Rynite.
 SAP'-PED, *pp.* Undermined; subverted.
 SAP'-PER, *n.* One who saps or whose business is to dig mines, and undermine.
 SAP'-PHIC, (saf'-fic,) *a.* Pertaining to Sappho, the Grecian poetess.
 SAP'-PHIRE, (saf'-fire,) *n.* [L. *sapphirus*; Gr. *σαφειρος*.] A precious stone, blue, red, violet, &c., used in jewelry.
 SAP'-PHIR-INE, *a.* Made of sapphire or like it.
 SAP'-PI-NESS, *n.* Sappy state; simpleness.
 SAP'-PY, *a.* Full of sap; juicy; simple.
 SAR'-A-BAND, *n.* A Spanish dance.
 SAR'-A-CEN, *n.* An Arabian, so called from Sara, a desert.
 SAR'-A-CEN'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Saracens.
 SAR'-CASM, *n.* [L. *sarcasmus*; Gr. *σαρκασμος*.] A gibe; keen reproach; bitter irony.
 SAR'-CAS'-TIC, } *a.* Bitterly satirical; scorn-
 SAR'-CAS'-TIC'-AL, } fully severe.
 SAR'-CAS'-TIC'-AL-LY, *ad.* With severe taunts.
 SAR'-CE-NET, *n.* A thin woven silk.
 SAR'-CO-COL, } *n.* A substance of a gum-
 SAR'-CO-COL'-LÄ, } resinous kind, useful in
 healing wounds.
 SAR'-COL'-O-GY, *n.* The doctrine of the soft parts of the body, the muscles, fat, &c.
 SAR'-CO'-MÄ, *n.* A fleshy tumor, not inflammatory, attended with dull sensations and sluggish growth.
 SAR'-COPH'-A-GOUS, *a.* [L. from Gr. *σαρκοφαγος*, *σαρξ*, flesh, and *φαγω*, to eat.] Feeding on flesh.
 SAR'-COPH'-A-GUS, *n.* A stone coffin or grave.
 SAR'-COPH'-A-GY, *n.* The practice of eating flesh.
 SAR'-COT'-IC, *a.* Generating flesh.
 SAR'-CU-LÄ'-TION, *n.* A raking or weeding with a rake.
 SAR'-DAN, *n.* A fish resembling a herring.
 SAR'-DIN, *n.* A fish on the coast of Brazil, having gold-colored scales crossed by black lines.
 SAR'-DINE, } *n.* A precious stone.
 SAR'-DI-US, }
 SAR'-DO'-NI-AN, } *a.* Denoting a kind of convul-
 SAR'-DON'-IC, } sive involuntary laughter.
 SAR'-DO-NYX, *n.* A precious stone of a reddish yellow color.
 SAR'-MÄ'-TIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to ancient Sarma-
 SAR'-MAT'-IC, } tia and the ancestors of the
 Russians and Poles.
 SAR'-MENT'-OUS, *a.* Filiform, and almost bare, as a stem.
 SAR'-A-SIN, } *n.* A horse; a plant.
 SAR'-RA-SINE, }
 SÄRK, *n.* In Scotland, a shirt.
 SÄRS-A-PA-RIL'-LÄ, *n.* A plant, a species of smilax.
 SÄRT, *n.* A piece of woodland turned into arable.
 SÄR-TÖ'-RI-US, *n.* The muscle which throws one leg across the other, called the tailors' muscle.
 SASH, *n.* A silk band; the frame that holds glass for windows.
 SAS'-SA-FRAS, *n.* A species of laurel, whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.
 SAS'-TRÄ, *n.* Among the Hindus; a sacred book of ordinances; sometimes *Shaster*.
 SAT, *pret.* and *pp.* of STR.
 SÄ-TAN, *n.* The great adversary; the devil; the chief of the fallen angels.
 SA-TAN'-IC, } *a.* Having the qualities of Sa-
 SA-TAN'-IC-AL, } tan; very wicked; infernal.
 SA-TAN'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Maliciously; diabolically.
 SÄ-TAN-ISM, *n.* A diabolical spirit; the evil and malicious disposition of Satan.

SATCH'-EL, } *n.* A little sack or bag. See SACHEL
 SACH'-EL,
 SÄTE, *v. t.* [L. *satio*.] To satisfy; to glut; to fill.
 SÄ'-TED, *pp.* Glutted; satiated; filled.
 SAT'-EL-LITE, *n.* A small planet revolving round a larger; a follower; a dependant.
 SAT'-EL-LI'-TIOUS, *a.* Consisting of satellites.
 SÄ'-TIATE, (sä'-shäte,) *a.* Filled to satiety; glutted.
 SÄ'-TIATE, *v. t.* To fill; to satisfy desire; to glut.
 SÄ'-TI-Ä'-TED, *pp.* Filled to satiety; glutted.
 SÄ-TI-Ä'-TION, *n.* The state of being filled.
 SÄ-TY-E-TY, *n.* Fullness; beyond desire; an excess of gratification which excites loathing.
 SAT'-IN, *n.* A species of thick glossy silk.
 SAT-IN-ET', *n.* A thin satin; a woolen cloth.
 SAT-IN-SPÄR, *n.* Fibrous limestone.
 SAT'-IRE, *n.* [Fr. *satire*; L. *satira*.] A discourse, poem, or remark, containing severe censure of vice or folly.
 SÄ-TIR'-IC, } *a.* Severely censorious.
 SÄ-TIR'-IC-AL,
 SÄ-TIR'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With severe censure.
 SAT'-IR-IST, *n.* One who writes satire.
 SAT'-IR-IZE, *v. i.* To censure with keenness.
 SAT'-IR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Censured with severity.
 SAT'-IR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Censuring with severity.
 SAT-IS-FAÇ'-TION, *n.* [L. *satisfactio*.] The state of mind which results from the full gratification of desire; content, or that which gives it.
 SAT-IS-FAÇ'-TO-RI-LY, *ad.* In a manner to give content, or to convince the mind.
 SAT-IS-FAÇ'-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of satisfying.
 SAT-IS-FAÇ'-TO-RY, *a.* Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; making amends, indemnification, or recompense.
 SAT'-IS-FI-ED, *pp.* Fully gratified.
 SAT'-IS-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which satisfies.
 SAT'-IS-FY, *v. t.* [L. *satisfacio*.] To gratify wants, wishes, or desires to the full extent; to content; to feed to the full; to atone; to pay; to recompense; to convince.
 SAT'-IS-FY, *v. i.* To give content; to feed or supply to the full.
 SAT'-IS-FY-ING, *ppr.* Giving content.
 SÄ-TRAP, or SAT'-RAP, *n.* An admiral or a governor.
 SAT'-RA-PY, *n.* Jurisdiction of a satrap.
 SAT'-Ü-RA-BLE, *a.* That can be filled or saturated.
 SAT'-Ü-RANT, *a.* Saturating; impregnating to the full.
 SAT'-Ü-RANT, *n.* A medicine which neutralizes the acid in the stomach.
 SAT'-Ü-RATE, *v. t.* To fill to the full.
 SAT'-Ü-RÄ'-TION, *n.* State of being filled.
 SAT'-ÜR-DAY, *n.* [A. S. *Sæterdæg*; D. *Saterdag*, Saturn's day.] The last day of the week.
 SAT'-URN, *n.* A planet remote from the sun. In mythology, one of the oldest and principal deities. In chemistry, lead.
 SAT-URN'-Ä-LIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the festivals celebrated in honor of Saturn.
 SA-TURN'-IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Saturn; happy.
 SAT'-URN-INE, *a.* Grave; heavy; dull.
 SAT'-URN-IST, *n.* A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.
 SÄ'-TYR, *n.* [L. *satyrus*; Gr. *σαυρος*, a monkey or faun.] A fabulous sylvan deity or monster, half man and half goat.
 SAUCE, (saus,) *n.* Something to be eaten with food to improve its relish.
 SAUCE, (saus,) *v. t.* To apply sauce; to give a relish.
 SAUCE'-BOX, *n.* A saucy or impertinent person.
 SAUC'-ED, *pp.* Seasoned with sauce.
 SAUCE'-PAN, *n.* A pan for sauce, or a small skillet with a long handle.

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BÄR; MÊTE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NÔTE, DOVE, MÔVE,

SAUC'ING, *ppr.* Accompanying meats with something to give them a higher relish.
 SAUC'ER, *n.* A small vessel for a tea-cup.
 SAUC'I-LY, *ad.* Pertly; impertinently.
 SAUC-I-NESS, *n.* Impertinence; impudence.
 SAU'-CISSE, *n.* [Fr. *saucisse*, a sausage.] A train of powder to fire a bomb chest.
 SAUC'-Y, *a.* Pert; impertinent; impudent.
 SAUN'-TER, *v. i.* To wander about idly.
 SAUN'-TER-ER, *n.* One who wanders and loiters.
 SAUN'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Wandering about lazily.
 SAU'-RI-Ā, *n. plu.* Animals of the lizard kind.
 SAU'-RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to lizards.
 SAUS'-AGE, *n.* An intestine stuffed with minced meat.
 SAV'-A-BLE, *a.* That can be saved.
 SAV'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of being saved.
 SAV'-AGE, *a.* [Fr. *savage*; Arm. *savaich*; It. *selvaggio*; Sp. *salvaje*; L. *silva*, a wood.] Uncivilized; rude; cruel.
 SAV'-AGE, *n.* A person uncivilized; a human being in his native state of rudeness.
 SAV'-AGE-LY, *ad.* Cruelly; barbarously.
 SAV'-AGE-NESS, *n.* Rudeness; cruelty; barbarity.
 SAV'-AGE-RY, *n.* Wild growth; barbarity.
 SAV'-AG-ISM, *n.* State of men in native rudeness.
 SA-VAN'-NĀ, *n.* An open meadow or plain.
 SĀ'-VĀNT', (sā-vānt',) *n.*; *plu.* SAVANS, [Fr.] Men of letters.
 SAVE, *v. t.* To preserve from danger, loss, or ruin; to rescue; to be frugal; to spare; to except.
 SAVE, *v. i.* To hinder expense.
 SAVE-ALL, *n.* A pan for saving the ends of candles.
 SAV'-ED, *pp.* Preserved; rescued; reserved.
 SAV'-ER, *n.* One who preserves.
 SAV'-IN, *n.* A tree or shrub of the juniper kind.
 SAV'-ING, *ppr.* Preserving; reserving; excepting; *a.* frugal; adapted to save.
 SAV'-ING, *n.* Something kept from being expended or lost; exception; reservation.
 SAV'-ING-LY, *ad.* Frugally; economically.
 SAV'-ING-NESS, *n.* Frugality; economy; parsimony.
 SAV'-INGS-BANK, *n.* A bank or fund in which the earnings of the poor are put to interest.
 SĀ'-I-OR, (sāv'-yur,) *n.* One who preserves; Christ, the Redeemer.
 SĀ'-VOR, *n.* Taste; scent; odor; smell.
 SĀ'-VOR, *v. i.* To have a taste or smell; to have the quality or appearance of.
 SĀ'-VOR, *v. t.* To like; to taste or smell with pleasure.
 SĀ'-VOR-I-LY, *ad.* With an agreeable relish.
 SĀ'-VOR-I-NESS, *n.* Pleasing taste or smell.
 SĀ'-VOR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of savor.
 SĀ'-VOR-Y, *c.* Pleasing to the taste or smell.
 SĀ'-VOR-Y, *n.* A garden plant.
 SA-VOY', *n.* A species of cabbage, much cultivated for winter use.
 SAW, *pret.* of SEE.
 SAW, *n.* [A. S. *saga*; G. *säge*.] An instrument with teeth to cut boards; a saying; a proverb.
 SAW, *v. i.* To use a saw; as, the man saws well.
 SAW, *v. t. pret.* sawed; *pp.* sawed, *sawn*. To cut or divide with a saw.
 SAW'-DUST, *n.* Particles made by sawing.
 SAW'-ED, *pp.* Cut with a saw.
 SAW'-ER, *n.* One who saws.
 SAW'-FISH, *n.* A fish with a beak, with spines on both sides of it.
 SAWN, *pp.* of SAW.
 SAW'-PIT, *n.* A place for sawing timber.
 SAW'-SET, *n.* An instrument used to turn the teeth of saws.
 SAW'-YER, *n.* One whose occupation is to saw wood, &c.; a tree in a stream, rising and sinking by turns in the water.
 SAX-I-FRAGE, *n.* [L. *saxifraga*, from *saxum*,

stone, and *frango*, to break.] A plant; a medicine that breaks the stone in the bladder.
 SAX-IF'-RA-GOUS, *a.* Dissolving the stone.
 SAX'-ON, *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country or language.
 SAX'-ON, *n.* The language of the Saxons.
 SAX'-ON-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the Saxon language.
 SAX'-ON-IST, *n.* One versed in the Saxon language.
 SĀY, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* said. To speak; to utter in words; to declare; to pronounce; to affirm; to testify; to alledge by way of argument; to rehearse; to utter by way of reply.
 SĀY, *n.* In popular use, a speech; something said.
 SĀY'-ING, *ppr.* Uttering; relating.
 SĀY'-ING, *n.* A proverb; maxim; expression.
 SCAB, *n.* An incrustation over a sore.
 SCAB'-BARD, *n.* A sheath for a sword.
 SCAB'-BARD, *v. t.* To put in a sheath.
 SCAB'-BED, *a.* Covered with scabs; paltry.
 SCAB'-BED-NESS, *n.* The state of being scabbed.
 SCAB'-BI-NESS, *n.* State of being scabby.
 SCAB'-BY, *a.* Full of scabs* or mange.
 SCA'-BI-OUS, *a.* Consisting of scabs; itchy; rough.
 SCA'-BROUS, *a.* Rough; rugged; having sharp points; harsh; unmusical.
 SCA'-BROUS-NESS, *n.* Roughness; ruggedness.
 SCA'-FOLD, *n.* [Fr. *échafaud*; It. *scaffale*.] A support for workmen; a temporary stage for exhibitions; an elevated platform for criminal executions.
 SCA'-FOLD, *v. t.* To furnish with a scaffold; to uphold.
 SCA'-FOLD-ING, *n.* Works for support; materials for scaffolds.
 SCA'-LABLE, *a.* That may be scaled.
 SCA-LĀDE', *n.* The storm of a fortress with ladders.
 SCA-LĀ'-DO, *n.* A storm or assault on a fortified place with the help of ladders.
 SCALD, *v. t.* To injure by a hot liquid; to expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire.
 SCALD, *n.* A burning with hot liquor; scurf on the head; an ancient bard or poet.
 SCALD'-HEAD, *n.* A pustular eruption of the hairy scalp.
 SCALD'-IE, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds or poets of antiquity.
 SCALE, *n.* [A. S. *scale*.] Dish of a balance; crusty covering of a fish; gradation; gammut; ladder; scaldade; any instrument, figure, or scheme graduated for the purpose of measuring extent or proportions.
 SĀLE, *v. t.* To scrape off scales; to mount on ladders.
 SĀLE, *v. i.* To separate or come off in thin layers or laminae.
 SĀL'-ED, *pp.* Cleared of scales; ascended by ladders; *a.* having scales; squamous.
 SĀL'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of scales.
 SĀ-LĒNE', *a.* Having sides and angles unequal.
 SĀ'-LI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being scaly; roughness.
 SĀL'-ING, *ppr.* Ascending by ladders; stripping of scales; peeling; paring.
 SĀL'-ING-LAD-DER, *n.* A ladder made for enabling troops to scale a wall.
 SCALL, *n.* See SCALD.
 SĀL'-ION, *n.* An onion with little or no bulb.
 SĀL'-LOP, *n.* A genus of shell-fish; a recess or curving of the edge of any thing.
 SĀL'-LOP, *v. t.* To cut into segments.
 SĀL'-LOP-ED, *pp.* Cut at the edge or border into segments or circles.
 SCALP, *n.* Skin of the top of the head.
 SCALP, *v. t.* To cut and tear off the scalp or integuments of the head.

SCALP'-ED, *pp.* Deprived of the scalp.
 SCALP'-EL, *n.* A knife used by surgeons.
 SCALP'-ER, } *n.* In surgery, an instru-
 SCALP'-ING-I-RON, } ment used in scraping
 + foul bones; a raspator.
 SCALP'-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of the skin of the
 top of the head.
 SCALP'-ING-KNIFE, *n.* A knife used by savages
 in scalping their prisoners.
 SEA'-LY, *a.* Full of scales; rough. In botany,
 composed of scales lying over each other.
 SEAM'-BLE, *v. t.* To stir quick; to scramble.
 SEAM'-BLER, *n.* A bold intruder upon hospitality.
 SEAM'-BLING, *ppr.* Stirring; intruding.
 SEAM'-BLING-LY, *ad.* With turbulence and
 noise; with bold intrusiveness.
 SEAM'-MO'-NI-ATE, *a.* Made with scammony.
 SEAM'-MO-NY, *n.* A plant and a gum resin
 from it.
 SCAMP, *n.* A worthless fellow.
 SCAMP'-ER, *v. i.* To run with speed; to escape.
 SCAMP'-ER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SCAMPER.
 SCAMP'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Hastening in flight.
 SCAN, *v. t.* To examine closely; to recite or mea-
 sure verse by distinguishing the feet in pronuncia-
 tion.
 SCAN'-DAL, *n.* [Fr. *scandale*; L. *scandalum*.] Of-
 fense; disgrace; opprobrium; defamatory speech
 or report; something uttered which is false and
 injurious to reputation.
 SCAN'-DAL, *v. t.* To defame; to asperse.
 SCAN'-DAL-IZE, *v. t.* To offend; to reproach; to
 defame.
 SCAN'-DAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Offended; defamed.
 SCAN'-DAL-OUS, *a.* Disgraceful; shameful; base;
 that brings shame or infamy; defamatory.
 SCAN'-DAL-OUS-LY, *ad.* Disgracefully; basely.
 SCAN'-DAL-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being
 scandalous; the quality of giving offense or of
 being disgraceful.
 SCAN'-DÄ-LUM MAG-NÄ'-TUM, [L.] Slander
 of grandees.
 SCAND'-ENT, *a.* Climbing as a plant.
 SCAND'-NED, *pp.* Critically examined and sifted.
 SCAN'-NING, *ppr.* Sifting; resolving, as verse into
 feet.
 SCANT, *v. t.* To limit; to straighten; to restrain.
 SCANT, *a.* Not full, or plentiful; scarcely suffi-
 cient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose;
 sparing; parsimonious.
 SCANT, *ad.* Scarcely; hardly; not quite.
 SCANT'-I-LY, *ad.* Narrowly; sparingly.
 SCANT'-I-NESS, *n.* Narrowness; want of full-
 ness; want of sufficiency.
 SCAN'-TLE, *v. t.* or *i.* To be deficient; to fail; to
 shiver.
 SCANT'-LING, *n.* A pattern; small quantity;
 narrow pieces of timber.
 SCANT'-LY, *ad.* Scarcely; hardly; not fully;
 penuriously; without amplitude.
 SCANT'-NESS, *n.* Narrowness; limitedness.
 SCANT'-Y, *a.* Narrow; small; sparing; poor; not
 copious or full; hardly sufficient.
 SCAP'-A-ISM, *n.* Among the Persians, a mode of
 punishment by confining a criminal in a hollow
 tree till he dies.
 SCAPE, *n.* A stem bearing the fructification with-
 out leaves.
 SCAPE'-GOAT, *n.* A goat sent away, bearing the
 sins of the people.
 SCAPE'-MENT, *n.* The method of communicating
 the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum of
 a clock.
 SCAP'-U-LÄ, *n.* The shoulder bone.
 SCAP'-U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to the shoulder.
 SCAP'-U-LAR, *n.* An artery; a feather which
 springs from the shoulder of the wing, and lies
 along the side of the back.

SCAP'-U-LAR, } *n.* A part of the habit of a
 SCAP'-U-LÄ-RY, } Romish priest, consisting of
 two narrow slips of cloth.
 SCAR, *n.* [Fr. *escarre*; It. *escara*; Gr. *εσχαρα*;
 Dan. *skar*.] The mark of a burn or wound; any
 mark of injury; a blemish.
 SCÄR, *v. t.* To mark with a scar.
 SCAR'-AB, } *n.* A beetle, whose wings are
 SCAR'-A-BEE, } cased.
 SCAR'-A-MOUCU, *n.* A buffoon in motley dress.
 SCARCE, *a.* Uncommon; rare; not plentiful or
 abundant; being in small quantity in proportion
 to the demand.
 SEARCE, } *ad.* Scantly; hardly; with diffi-
 SEARCE'-LY, } culty.
 SEARCE'-NESS, } *n.* Defect of plenty; smallness
 SEARCE'-ITY, } of quantity in proportion to
 the want or demand; rareness; infrequency.
 SCÄRE, *v. t.* To frighten; to terrify suddenly; to
 alarm; to strike with sudden terror.
 SCÄR'-ED, *pp.* Frightened; terrified.
 SCÄRE'-CROW, *n.* A thing to frighten fowls; a
 gull.
 SCÄRF, *n.*; *plu.* SCÄRFS. A loose covering of
 cloth.
 SCÄRF, *v. t.* To throw on loosely; to join two
 pieces of timber at the ends.
 SCÄRF'-ING, *n.* The formation of a beam out of
 two pieces of timber.
 SCÄRF'-SKIN, *n.* The outer thin skin; the cu-
 ticle.
 SCAR-I-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* A slight incision.
 SCAR-I-FI-CA'-TOR, *n.* An instrument for scari-
 fying.
 SCÄR'-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Cut in various places.
 SCÄR'-I-FI-ER, *n.* The person or instrument that
 scarifies.
 SCÄR'-I-FY, *v. t.* To scratch and cut the skin.
 SCÄR'-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making small incisions in
 the skin with an instrument.
 SCÄR'-LET, *n.* [Fr. *scarlate*; Arm. *scarladd*; It.
scarlatto; It. *scarloid*; W. *ysgarlad*.] A deeply
 red color.
 SCÄR'-LET, *a.* Deeply red.
 SCÄR-LET'-FE'-VER, *n.* A disease attended with
 redness of skin.
 SCÄR-LÄT'-I-NÄ, or SCÄR-LÄ-TY'-NÄ, *n.* Scar
 let fever; rosalia.
 SCÄRP, *n.* The interior slope or talus of a ditch.
 SCÄTE, *n.* An instrument to slide on. See SKATE
 SCÄTE, *v. i.* To slide or move on scates.
 SCÄTH, *n.* Damage; *v. t.* to damage; to waste.
 SCÄTH'-ED, *pp.* Damaged; destroyed.
 SCÄTH'-FUL, *a.* Injurious; destructive.
 SCÄTH'-LESS, *a.* Without waste or damage.
 SCÄT'-TER, *v. t.* To spread; to disperse; to dissi-
 pate.
 SCÄT'-TER, *v. i.* To be dispersed or dissipated.
 SCÄT'-TER-ED, *pp.* Dispersed; dissipated.
 SCÄT'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Dispersing; sprinkling; *a.*
 not united; divided.
 SCÄT'-TER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a dispersed manner.
 SCÄV'-EN-GER, *n.* One who cleans streets.
 SCÈNE, *n.* [Fr. *scene*; L. *scena*; Gr. *σκηνή*.] A
 stage; series of actions; place of exhibition; part
 of a play.
 SCEN'-ERY, *n.* Representation; imagery.
 SCEN'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to scenery; dram-
 SCEN'-IC-AL, } ic; theatrical.
 SCEN-O-GRAPH'-IC, } *a.* Drawn in perspec-
 SCEN-O-GRAPH'-IC-AL, } tive.
 SCEN-O-GRAPH'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In perspective.
 SCE-NOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* The representation of a
 body on a perspective plane.
 SCENT, *n.* Odor; smell; course of pursuit.
 SCENT, *v. t.* To smell; to perfume.
 SCENT'-ED, *pp.* Smelt; perceived by the olfactory
 organs.

SCENT'-FUL, *a.* Odorous; yielding smell.
 SCENT'-ING, *ppr.* Smelling; perceiving by the olfactory organs.
 SCENT'-LESS, *a.* Inodorous; void of smell.
 SCEP'-TER, }
 SCEP'-TRE, } *n.* A royal ensign; royal authority.
 SCEP'-TER, }
 SCEP'-TRE, } *v. t.* To invest with royal authority.
 SCEP'-TER-ED, *pp.* Invested with royal authority; *a.* bearing a scepter.
 SCEP'-TER-LESS, *a.* Having no scepter.
 SCEP'-TIC, *n.* See SKEPTIC.
 SCHED'-ULE, *n.* [*L. schedula.*] A scroll; an inventory.
 SCHEIK, *n.* Among the Arabians, an old man; hence, a chief.
 SCHE'-MA-TISM, *n.* Combination of aspects of planets.
 SCHE'-MA-TIST, *n.* A contriver; a projector.
 SCHEME, *n.* [*L. schemā; Gr. σχῆμα.*] A plan; project; contrivance.
 SCHEME, *v. t.* To plan; to contrive.
 SCHEM'-ED, *pp.* Planned; contrived.
 SCHEM'-ER, *n.* A projector; a contriver.
 SCHEM'-ING, *ppr.* Contriving; projecting; *a.* given to new designs; artful.
 SCHEM'-IST, *n.* A schemer; a projector.
 SEHENE, *n.* An Egyptian measure of length, of about seven and a half miles.
 SCHIR'-ROUS, } *a.* Pertaining to schirrus.
 SCIR'-RHOUS, }
 SCHIR'-RUS, *n.* An indurated gland.
 SCHISM, (*sizm.*) *n.* [*L. schisma; Gr. σχίσμα.*] In a general sense, division or separation; but appropriately, a division or separation in a church.
 SCHIS-MAT'-IE, } *a.* Pertaining to, or par-
 SCHIS-MAT'-IE-AL, } taking of schism.
 SCHIS-MAT'-IE, *n.* One who separates from a church.
 SCHIST, or SCHIS'-TUS, *n.* A slaty stone.
 SCHIS'-TOSE, *a.* Pertaining to schist.
 SCHOL'-AR, *n.* [*Low L. scholaris, from schola, a school; Gr. σχολή, leisure, a school; Fr. ecollier; D. schoolier; G. schuler.*] 1. One who learns of a teacher. 2. A man of letters. 3. *Emphatically used,* a man eminent for erudition. 4. One that learns any thing; a man of books. In the *English Universities*, one who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives of its revenues.
 SCHOL'-AR-LIKE, *a.* Becoming a scholar.
 SCHOL'-AR-SHIP, *n.* Learning; erudition; foundation for the support of a scholar.
 SCHO-LAS'-TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a scholar;
 SCHO-LAS'-TIC-AL, } to a school or schools;
 scholar-like; becoming a scholar; pedantic. *Scholastic divinity*, that species of divinity taught in some schools or colleges which consists in discussing and settling points by reason and argument.
 SCHO-LAS'-TIC, *n.* One who adheres to the subtleties of the schools.
 SCHO-LAS'-TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* According to the schools.
 SCHO-LAS'-TI-CISM, *n.* The method or subtleties of the schools.
 SCHÓ'-LI-AST, *n.* A commentator; a writer of notes.
 SCHO-LI-AST'-IE, *a.* In the manner of a scholiast.
 SCHÓ'-LI-UM, *n.* A note subjoined to a demonstration.
 SCHOOL, *n.* [*L. schola; Gr. σχολή.*] Leisure; vacation from business; a place of education; pupils assembled for instruction; place of improvement; separate denomination or sect, as the Socratic school, the Platonic school.
 SCHOOL, *v. t.* To instruct; to train; to educate.
 SCHOOL'-BOY, *n.* A boy who attends a school.
 SCHOOL'-DAME, *n.* The female who teaches a school.

SCHOOL'-DIS-TRICT, *n.* The division of a city, town, or parish, for keeping a school.
 SCHOOL'-ED, *pp.* Instructed; trained; tutored; reproof.
 SCHOOL'-FEL-LÓW, *n.* A companion in school.
 SCHOOL'-HOUSE, *n.* A house for a subordinate school.
 SCHOOL'-ING, *ppr.* Instructing; reproof.
 SCHOOL'-ING, *n.* Instruction; price for teaching; reproof; reprimand.
 SCHOOL'-MAN, *n.* One versed in school divinity.
 SCHOOL'-MÁS-TER, *n.* One who teaches a school.
 SCHOOL'-MIS-TRESS, *n.* A woman who teaches school.
 SCHOOL'-ER, *n.* A vessel with two masts, whose mainsail and foresail are suspended by gaffs, like a sloop's mainsail, and stretched below by booms.
 SCI-AG'-RA-PHY, *n.* Art of sketching; profile of a building. In *astronomy*, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects, caused by the sun, moon, or stars; art of dialing.
 SCI-A-THER'-IE, } *a.* Belonging to a sundial.
 SCI-A-THER'-IE-AL, }
 SCI-AT'-IE, } *a.* Pertaining to the hip, or affect-
 SCI-AT'-IE-AL, } ing it.
 SCI-AT'-IE-Á, *n.* Rheumatism in the hip.
 SCI'-ENCE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. scientia; Sp. ciencia; It. scienza.*] Knowledge; collection of general principles on any subject; branch of knowledge depending on speculative principles rather than on practice; art derived from precepts or built on principles; any art or species of knowledge; one of the seven liberal branches of knowledge, viz. *grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music.*
 SCI-EN-TIF'-IE, *a.* According to principles of science.
 SCI-EN-TIF'-IE-AL-LY, *ad.* According to rules of science.
 SCIM'-E-TAR, See CIMETER.
 SCIN'-TIL-LÁTE, *v. i.* To emit sparks or fine igneous particles.
 SCIN'-TIL-LANT, *a.* Emitting sparks; sparkling.
 SCIN-TIL-LÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of sparkling.
 SCI'-O-LISM, *n.* Superficial knowledge.
 SCI'-O-LIST, *n.* One who is superficial in knowledge; one who knows little, or who knows many things superficially.
 SCI'-Ó-LOUS, *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing.
 SCI-OP'-TIC, *n.* A sphere with a lens to turn like the eye.
 SCI-OP'-TIES, *n.* Science of exhibiting images of external objects, through a convex glass in a dark room.
 SCI'-RE FA'-CI-AS, [*L.*] A writ to require one to show cause why something should not be done.
 SCI-ROÉ'-CO, *n.* A hot, suffocating wind in Italy. See SIROCCO.
 SCIR-ROS'-I-TY, *n.* Induration of the glands.
 SCIR'-ROUS, *a.* Indurated; hard; knotty. See SCHIRROUS.
 SCIS'-SI-BLE, *a.* That can be cut by an instrument.
 SCIS'-SILE, *a.* That can be cut or divided by a sharp instrument.
 SCIS'-SION, (*sizh'-un,*) *n.* A cutting and dividing with an instrument.
 SCIS'-SORS, *n. plu.* A cutting instrument, smaller than shears, with two blades; hence, we say a pair of scissors.
 SCIS'-SURE, *n.* A longitudinal cut or opening.
 SELA-VÓ'-NI-AN, } *a.* Designating what belongs
 SLA-VON'-IE, } to the *Sclavi*, and to their
 language, now used in Russia, Poland, &c.
 SCLÉ-RÓT'-IE, *a.* Hard; firm; *n.* outer coat of

- the eye; a medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied.
- SCOB'-I-FORM**, *a.* Having the form of raspings.
- SCOBBS**, *n.* Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, &c.
- SCOFF**, *v. t. or i.* To laugh or treat with scorn; to deride; to treat with insolent ridicule, or contumelious language.
- SCOFF**, *n.* Expression of scorn; derision; mockery, expressed in language of contempt.
- SCOFF'-ED**, *pret. and pp. of SCOFF.*
- SCOFF'-ER**, *n.* One who mocks or derides.
- SCOFF'-ING**, *ppr.* Mocking; deriding; treating with reproachful language.
- SCOFF'-ING-LY**, *ad.* In scorn; with contempt.
- SCOLD**, *v. i.* [*D. sceldien; G. scheiten.*] To find fault, or rail with rude clamor; to brawl.
- SCOLD**, *v. t.* To chide with rudeness and boisterous clamor; to rate.
- SCOLD**, *n.* A person who scolds; a brawler; a brawl.
- SCOLD'-ING**, *ppr.* Railing or chiding with clamor; *a. given* to boisterous chiding.
- SCOLD'-ING**, *n.* Act of chiding or railing.
- SCOLD'-ING-LY**, *ad.* With rude clamor.
- SCOL'-LOP**, *n.* A pectinated shell; an indenting or cut like those of a shell.
- SCOL'-LOP**, *v. t.* To form with scollops. *See SCALLOP.*
- SCONCE**, *n.* That which holds a candle; a hanging candlestick; the tube with a brim in a candlestick into which the candle is inserted. *In vulgar use*, sense; judgment; discretion.
- SCOOP**, *n.* A large ladle; a sweep, or sweeping stroke.
- SCOOP**, *v. t.* To cut into a hollow; to lade out.
- SCOOP'-ED**, *pp.* Hollowed; taken out with a ladle.
- SCOOP'-NET**, *n.* A net to sweep the bottom of a river.
- SCÖPE**, *n.* [*L. scopus; Gr. σκοπος.*] Space; room; freedom from restraint; amplitude of intellectual view; ultimate design, aim, or purpose; liberty beyond just limits; extent.
- SCÖ'-PI-FORM**, *a.* Having the form of a broom.
- SCÖR-BÜ'-TIE**, *a.* Diseased with scurvy.
- SCÖR-BÜ'-TIE-AL-LY**, *ad.* With the scurvy.
- SCÖRCH**, *v. t.* To burn on the surface; to parch; to affect painfully with heat.
- SCÖRCH**, *v. i.* To be burnt on the surface; to be parched or dried.
- SCÖRCH'-ED**, *pp.* Parched; burnt on the surface.
- SCÖRCH'-ING**, *ppr.* Burning superficially.
- SCÖRCH'-ING-NESS**, *n.* The quality of scorching.
- SCÖRE**, *n.* A notch; a line drawn; twenty; account; reason. *In music*, the entire draught of any composition or its transcript. *To quit scores*, to pay fully.
- SCÖRE**, *v. t.* To notch; to mark; to engrave; to set down, or take as an account; to charge; to form a score in music.
- SCÖR'-ED**, *pp.* Notched; marked; prepared for hewing.
- SCÖ'-RI-Ä**, *n.* Dross; the recrement of metals in fusion.
- SCÖ-RI-Ä'-CEOUS**, *a.* Like dross; drossy.
- SCÖ-RI-FI-Ä'-TION**, *n.* Act of reducing to dross.
- SCÖ'-RI-FI-ED**, *pp.* Reduced to scoria.
- SCÖ'-RI-FORM**, *a.* Being in the form of dross.
- SCÖ'-RI-FY**, *v. t.* To reduce to scoria or dross.
- SCÖR'-ING**, *ppr.* Notching; marking; setting down, as an account or debt; forming a score.
- SCÖ'-RI-ÖUS**, *a.* Drossy; consisting of dross.
- SCÖRN**, *n.* Extreme contempt, or the subject of it.
- SCÖRN**, *v. t.* To hold in extreme contempt; to slight; to think unworthy; to disregard.
- SCÖRN'-ED**, *pp.* Extremely despised; disdained.
- SCÖRN'-ER**, *n.* One who scorns; a despiser; a scoffer.
- SCÖRN'-FUL**, *a.* Contemptuous; disdainful; acting in defiance or disregard; holding religion in contempt.
- SCÖRN'-FUL-LY**, *ad.* With disdain; insolently.
- SCÖRN'-FUL-NESS**, *n.* Insolence of behavior.
- SCÖRN'-ING**, *ppr.* Despising; disdain.
- SCÖRN'-ING**, *n.* The act of contemning; a treating with slight or disdain.
- SCÖR'-PI-ÖN**, *n.* An animal; a sea-fish; sign in the zodiac; a scourge.
- SCÖRT'-A-TÖ-RY**, *a.* Pertaining to lewdness.
- SCÖT**, *v. t.* To support or stop from rolling back.
- SCÖT**, *n.* A native of Scotland; part; share.
- SCÖTCH**, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland.
- SCÖTCH**, *n.* A slight cut or shallow incision.
- SCÖTCH**, *v. t.* To scot; to cut with shallow incisions.
- SCÖTCH'-COL-LOPS**, } *n.* Veal cut into small
SCÖTCH'-ED-COL-LOPS, } pieces.
- SCÖT'-FREE**, *a.* Excused from payment; untaxed; unhurt; clear; safe.
- SCÖ'-TÖ-GRÄPH**, *n.* An instrument for writing in the dark.
- SCÖT'-TI-CISM**, *n.* An idiom of the Scots.
- SCÖT'-TISH**, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland.
- SCÖUN'-DREL**, *n.* A mean, worthless fellow.
- SCÖUN'-DREL**, *a.* Low; base; villainous.
- SCÖUN'-DREL-ISM**, *n.* Baseness; turpitude; rascality.
- SCÖUR**, *v. t.* To clean by rubbing; to pass over swiftly; to range about for taking all that can be found.
- SCÖUR'-ED**, *pp.* Rubbed hard; brushed along.
- SCÖUR'-ER**, *n.* One who scours.
- SCÖURGE**, (*skurj*) *n.* A whip; a lash; punishment.
- SCÖURGE**, *v. t.* To whip; to lash; to chastise.
- SCÖURGE'-ED**, *pp.* Whipped; chastised; afflicted.
- SCÖURGE'-ER**, *n.* One who scours.
- SCÖURGE'-ING**, *ppr.* Lashing; punishing.
- SCÖUR'-ING**, *ppr.* Rubbing hard; purging.
- SCÖUR'-ING**, *n.* A rubbing hard for cleaning; a cleansing by a drastic purge; looseness.
- SCÖUT**, *n.* [*Fr. ecout.*] One sent to discover the state of an enemy.
- SCÖUT**, *v. t. or i.* To act as a scout; to sneer at; to treat with disdain and contempt.
- SCÖUT'-ED**, *pp.* Sneered at; treated with contempt.
- SCÖW**, *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat.
- SCÖW**, *v. t.* To transport in a scow.
- SCÖWL**, *v. i.* To wrinkle the face in frowning or displeasure; to put on a frowning look; to look gloomy, dark or tempestuous.
- SCÖWL**, *n.* A wrinkling of the brows in frowning; the expression of sullenness, discontent, or displeasure in the countenance.
- SCÖWL'-ED**, *pret. and pp. of SCÖWL.*
- SCÖWL'-ING**, *ppr.* Wrinkling the brows; expressing displeasure or sullenness.
- SCÖWL'-ING-LY**, *ad.* In a sullen manner.
- SCRÄB'-BLE**, *v. t. or i.* To scrape; to make crooked marks; to mark with irregular lines or letters.
- SCRÄB'-BLED**, *pp.* Marked with irregular lines.
- SCRÄB'-BLER**, *n.* One who scrapbles.
- SCRÄB'-BLING**, *ppr.* Marking with irregular lines.
- SCRÄG**, *n.* Something lean and rough.
- SCRÄG'-GED**, } *a.* Rough, with irregular points;
SCRÄG'-GY, } broken; lean and rough.
- SCRÄG'-GED-NESS**, } *n.* Leanness with roughness,
SCRÄG'-GI-NESS, } ruggedness of surface.
- SCRÄG'-GI-LY**, *ad.* With leanness and roughness
- SCRÄM'-BLE**, *v. i.* To catch eagerly; to move or climb by seizing objects with the hand; to contend.
- SCRÄM'-BLE**, *n.* An eager contest; a climbing.

SCRAM-BLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SCRAMBLE.
 SCRAM-BLER, *n.* One who scrambles.
 SCRAM-BLING, *n.* Act of climbing; a seizing eagerly.
 SCRANCH, *v. t.* To grind between the teeth.
 SCRANCH-ED, *pp.* Ground between the teeth.
 SCRAN-NEL, *a.* Slight; poor.
 SCRAP, *n.* A little piece. *Properly*, something scraped off; a part; a fragment.
 SCRAP-BOOK, *n.* A blank book for the preservation of short pieces of poetry and other extracts.
 SCRAPE, *v. t.* To rub with a rough tool; to erase.
 SCRAPE, *n.* Difficulty; perplexity.
 SCRAP-ED, *pp.* Rubbed on the surface.
 SCRAP-ER, *n.* An instrument for scraping and cleaning; a miser; a fiddler.
 SCRAP-ING, *ppr.* Rubbing the surface with something sharp or hard; cleaning by a scraper; playing awkwardly on the violin.
 SCRAP-ING, *n.* That which is separated by scraping or cleaning.
 SCRATCH, *v. t. or i.* To rub and tear the surface with any thing rough or sharp; to use the claws in tearing the surface.
 SCRATCH, *n.* A slight wound or laceration; a sort of wig; a rent.
 SCRATCH-ED, *pp.* Torn on the surface by the rubbing of something sharp.
 SCRATCH-ER, *n.* He or that which scratches, as fowls.
 SCRATCH-ES, *n.* Cracked ulcers on a horse's foot.
 SCRATCH-ING, *ppr.* Tearing the surface.
 SCRAWL, *v. t. or i.* To write badly; to make crooked marks.
 SCRAWL, *n.* Bad writing; a rough bush or branch.
 SCRAWL-ED, *pp.* Marked with bad writing.
 SCRAWL-ER, *n.* A bad writer or penman.
 SCRAWL-ING, *ppr.* Writing hastily or inelegantly.
 SCREAM, *v. i.* To creak; to make a shrill noise.
 SCREAM, *n.* A creaking; a screech.
 SCREAM-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SCREAM.
 SCREAM, *v. i.* To cry with a shrill voice; to utter a shrill, harsh cry, as in pain or fright.
 SCREAM, *n.* A shrill outcry; a shriek uttered suddenly, as in terror or pain.
 SCREAM-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SCREAM.
 SCREAM-ER, *n.* One that screams; a fowl.
 SCREAM-ING, *ppr.* Uttering a shrill cry.
 SCREAM-ING, *n.* The act of crying out with a shriek of terror or agony.
 SCREECH, *v. i.* To shriek; to cry as an owl; to utter a sudden, shrill cry, as in terror or acute pain.
 SCREECH, *n.* A sharp, shrill cry, uttered in acute pain, or in a sudden fright; a harsh, shrill cry, as of a fowl.
 SCREECH-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SCREECH.
 SCREECH-OWL, *n.* An owl that screeches.
 SCREEN, *v. t.* To shelter; to defend; to conceal; to sift or separate the coarse part of any thing from the fine.
 SCREEN, *n.* Something that shelters; a riddle.
 SCREEN-ED, *pp.* Sheltered; protected; sifted.
 SCREW, *n.* [*D. schroef; G. schraube.*] A cylinder grooved spirally, and used as an engine of pressure; one of the six mechanical powers.
 SCREW, *v. t.* To turn or fasten with a screw; to extort; to deform by contortions; to distort.
 SCREW-ED, *pp.* Fastened with screws; pressed with screws; forced.
 SCREW-ING, *ppr.* Fastening with screws; pressing.
 SCRIB-BLE, *v. i.* To write without care or beauty.
 SCRIB-BLE, *v. t.* To write with haste or carelessly; to fill with artless or worthless writing.
 SCRIB-BLE, *n.* Hasty and careless writing.
 SCRIB-BLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SCRIBBLE.

SCRIB-BLER, *n.* A mean writer.
 SCRIBE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. scriba.*] A writer; notary; clerk or secretary. *Among the Jews*, a doctor of law.
 SCRIBE, *v. t.* To mark by a model or rule; to mark so as to fit one piece to another.
 SCRIMP, *v. t.* To contract; to shorten; to make too small.
 SCRIMP, *n.* A pinching miser; a niggard.
 SCRIMP, *a.* Short; scanty.
 SCRINGE, for CRINGE, [*vulgar.*]
 SERIP, *n.* A small bag; a piece of writing, certificate or schedule. A certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, or of a share of other joint property, is called, in the United States, a *scrip*.
 SERIP-TUR-AL, *a.* According to the Scriptures; contained in the Scriptures.
 SERIP-TURE, *n.* [*L. scriptura, from scribo, to write.*] The Old and New Testaments; divine revelations.
 SERIP-TUR-IST, *n.* One versed in the Scriptures.
 SERIV-EN-ER, *n.* One who writes or draws contracts.
 SCROF-U-LA, *n.* A disease, consisting in hard tumors in the neck; king's evil.
 SCROF-U-LOUS, *a.* Diseased with scrofula.
 SCROLL, *n.* Roll of paper or parchment.
 SCRUB, *n.* A worn brush; a mean drudge.
 SCRUB, *v. t.* To rub hard; to scour.
 SCRUB, *v. i.* To be diligent and penurious.
 SCRUB-BED, *pp.* Rubbed hard; scoured.
 SCRUB-BY, *a.* Mean; sorry; worthless.
 SCRÜ-PLE, *n.* A doubt; a weight of twenty grains. *Proverbially*, a very small quantity.
 SCRÜ-PLE, *v. t. or i.* To doubt; to hesitate; to question.
 SCRÜ-PLED, *pp.* Doubted; called in question.
 SCRÜ-PLER, *n.* One who hesitates to believe.
 SCRÜ-PLING, *ppr.* Doubting; hesitating.
 SCRÜ-PU-LOS'-ITY, *n.* Doubt; hesitation; the quality or state of being scrupulous.
 SCRÜ-PU-LOUS, *a.* Doubting; cautious; given to making objections; captious; exact in regarding facts; nice.
 SCRÜ-PU-LOUS-LY, *ad.* With doubt or hesitation.
 SCRÜ-PU-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being scrupulous; exactness, niceness, or caution in determining or acting, from regard to truth, propriety, or expedience.
 SCRÜ-TA-BLE, *a.* Discoverable by scrutiny, or critical examination.
 SCRÜ-TA-TOR, *n.* [*L.*] One that scrutinizes.
 SCRÜ-TI-NEER', *n.* One who scrutinizes; a close examiner.
 SCRÜ-TI-NIZE, *v. t.* To examine closely.
 SCRÜ-TI-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Examined closely.
 SCRÜ-TI-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Examining carefully.
 SCRÜ-TI-NIZ-ER, *n.* One who searches closely.
 SCRÜ-TI-NOUS, *a.* Inquisitive; exact in searching.
 SCRÜ-TI-NY, *n.* [*Fr. scrutin.*] Close search or examination.
 SERU-TOIR', *n.* A case of drawers for papers.
 SEUD, *v. i.* To fly, or be driven with haste.
 SEUD, *n.* A rushing; a low thin cloud.
 SEUD-DING, *ppr.* Driving or being driven before the tempest.
 SCUD-DLE, *v. i.* To run with affected haste.
 SCUF-FLE, *n.* A confused quarrel; a broil.
 SCUF-FLE, *v. i.* To strive with close embraces.
 SCUF-FLE, *pret.* and *pp.* of SCUFFLE.
 SCUF-FLER, *n.* One who scuffles.
 SCUF-FLING, *ppr.* Striving for superiority with close embrace.
 SEULK, *v. i.* To lurk; to retire or lie close.

SCULK'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SCULK.
 SCULK'-ER, *n.* One who lurks or lies hid.
 SCULK'-ING, *ppr.* Lurking; lying hid.
 SEULL, *n.* A short oar; a boat; the bone which covers the brain. See SKULL.
 SEULL, *v. t.* To impel by turning an oar at the stern.
 SEULL'-ER, *n.* One who sculls; a boat rowed by one man.
 SCULL'-ER-Y, *n.* A place for kitchen utensils.
 SCULL'-ING, *ppr.* Impelling a boat by the oar.
 SCULL'-ION, *n.* One that cleans pots and kettles.
 SEULP'-TILE, *a.* Formed by carving.
 SEULP'-TOR, *n.* Carver or engraver.
 SEULP'-TURE, *n.* The act or art of carving wood or stone into images; carved work.
 SEULP'-TURE, *v. t.* To carve; to form images.
 SEULP'-TUR-ED, *pp.* Carved; engraved.
 SEULP'-TUR-ING, *ppr.* Carving; engraving.
 SEUM, *n.* Froth on the surface of liquor; refuse.
 SEUM, *v. t.* To take off the scum.
 SEUM-MED, *pp.* Cleared of scum.
 SEUM-MER, *n.* One who scums; a skimmer.
 SEUM-MINGS, *n.* Matter skimmed from liquor.
 SEUP'-PER, *n.* A hole to discharge water from the deck of a ship.
 SEUP'-PER-HÖSE, *n.* A leathern pipe attached to the mouth of the scuppers of the lower deck of a ship to prevent the water from entering.
 SEUP'-PER-NAIL, *n.* A nail with a broad head for covering a large surface of the hose.
 SEURF, *n.* [A. S. *scurf*; G. *schorf*; Dan. *skuru*; Ice. *skarfa*; L. *scorbutus*.] A dry scab or crust on the skin.
 SEURF, *n.* A name for the bull-trout.
 SEURF'-I-NESS, *n.* State of being scurfy.
 SEURF'-Y, *a.* Covered with or like scurf.
 SEUR'-RILE, *a.* [L. *scurritis*, from *scurra*, a buffoon.] Low; mean; opprobrious.
 SEUR-RIL'-I-TY, *n.* Low, vulgar, abusive language.
 SEUR'-RIL-OUS, *a.* Abusive; opprobrious.
 SEUR'-RIL-OUS-LY, *ad.* With low abuse.
 SEUR'-RIL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Vulgar and abusive language.
 SEUR'-VI-LY, *ad.* Meanly; pitifully; basely.
 SEUR'-VI-NESS, *n.* State of being scurfy.
 SEURV'-Y, *n.* A disease characterized by debility; a pale bloated face, bleeding gums, and livid tumors.
 SEURV'-Y, *n.* Scurfy; scabby; low; mean.
 SEURV'-Y-GRASS, *n.* A plant; good for the scurfy.
 SEUT, *n.* [Ice. *skott*.] The tail of a hare, or other animal, whose tail is short.
 SEUTCH'-EON, (skuch'-un.) *n.* The ornamental bit of brass plate perforated with a key-hole of a piece of furniture.
 SEU'-TEL-LA-TED, *a.* Formed like a pan.
 SEU'-TI-FORM, *a.* Resembling a buckler.
 SEUT'-TLE, *n.* A broad shallow basket; a hatchway; an opening in the roof of a house; a quick pace.
 SEUT'-TLE, *v. t.* To cut large holes in the sides or bottom of a ship for any purpose; to sink by cutting a hole in the bottom.
 SEUT'-TLE, *v. i.* To run with affected precipitation.
 SEUT'-TLED, *pp.* Sunk by means of a hole in the bottom.
 SCYTHE, } *n.* An instrument for mowing grass or }
 SCYTHE, } cutting grain or other vegetables.
 SCYTH'-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Scythia, the northern part of Asia and Europe.
 SEA, *n.* [A. S. *sæ*; G. *see*; D. *zee*.] A wave; a billow or surge. Proverbially, a large quantity of liquor, as a sea of blood. On the high seas, in the open sea; a large basin or cistern; a large body of inland water; the ocean.

SEA'-BEAT, }
 SEA'-BEAT-EN, } *a.* Beaten by the waves.
 SEA'-BOAT, } *n.* A vessel that plays well on the water.
 SEA'-BOARD, *n.* The sea shore.
 SEA'-BOARD, *ad.* Toward the sea.
 SEA'-BORN, *a.* Born on the ocean, or produced by it.
 SEA'-BREACH, *n.* An irruption of the sea.
 SEA'-BREEZE, *n.* A current of air from the sea.
 SEA'-BUILT, *a.* Built for the sea.
 SEA'-CAB'-BAGE, } *n.* A species of colewort or }
 SEA'-CALE, } cabbage.
 SEA'-CALF, *n.* The common seal.
 SEA'-CARD, *n.* The mariner's card or compass.
 SEA'-CHANGE, *n.* A change wrought by the sea.
 SEA'-CHART, *n.* A chart of the sea coast.
 SEA'-COM'-PASS, *n.* The mariner's card and needle.
 SEA'-COAL, *n.* Fossil coal; coal brought by sea.
 SEA'-COAST, *n.* The shore of the sea and land adjacent.
 SEA'-COW, *n.* The *Trichechus manatus*, or manati.
 SEA'-CROW, *n.* A fowl of the gull kind.
 SEA'-FAR-ER, *n.* A mariner; a seaman.
 SEA'-FAR-ING, *a.* Usually employed on the sea.
 SEA'-FEN'-NEL, *n.* The same as samphire.
 SEA'-FIGHT, *n.* A naval engagement.
 SEA'-FOWL, *n.* A fowl that lives near the sea.
 SEA'-GAGE, *n.* The depth that a vessel sinks in the water.
 SEA'-GIRT, *a.* Surrounded by the ocean.
 SEA'-GOD, *n.* A marine deity; a fabulous being, supposed to preside over the sea, as Neptune.
 SEA'-GRASS, *n.* An aquatic plant.
 SEA'-GREEN, *a.* Having the color of sea water.
 SEA'-HARE, *n.* A marine animal of an oval form, very fetid and poisonous.
 SEA-HED&E'-HOG, *n.* A sea shell; a species of *Echinus*.
 SEA'-HOG, *n.* The porpoise.
 SEA'-HORSE, *n.* The morse or walrus.
 SEA'-LEGS, *n.* The ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching and rolling.
 SEA'-LI-ON, *n.* An animal of the seal kind, which has a mane.
 SEA'-MAID, *n.* The mermaid; a sea nymph.
 SEA'-MAN, *n.* A mariner; a skillful navigator.
 SEA'-MAN-SHIP, *n.* Skill in navigating ships.
 SEA'-MÄRK, *n.* A beacon; light house, &c.
 SEA'-MEW, *n.* A species of gull.
 SEA'-MON-STER, *n.* A huge marine animal.
 SEA'-NET-TLE, *n.* The animal flower.
 SEA'-NURS-ED, *a.* Nursed by the sea.
 SEA'-NYMPH, *n.* A nymph or goddess of the sea.
 SEA'-PIE, *n.* A dish of paste and meat boiled.
 SEA'-PIECE, *n.* A representation of a scene at sea.
 SEA'-PÖRT, *n.* A harbor on the sea coast.
 SEA'-RISK, *n.* Hazard at sea; danger of injury or destruction by the sea.
 SEA'-ROB-BER, *n.* A pirate; one that robs on the high seas.
 SEA'-ROOM, *n.* Ample distance from land.
 SEA'-SERV-ICE, *n.* Naval service; service in the navy or ships of war.
 SEA'-SHELL, *n.* A marine shell.
 SEA'-SHORE, *n.* The coast at the sea.
 SEA'-SICK, *a.* Affected with nausea at sea.
 SEA'-SICK-NESS, *n.* Sickness caused by the sea.
 SEA'-SIDE, *n.* The land near the sea.
 SEA'-TERM, *n.* A word appropriate to navigation.
 SEA'-UR-CHIN, *n.* A genus of marine animals, the *Echinus* of many species.
 SEA'-TOST, *a.* Tost by the sea.
 SEA'-WALL-ED, *a.* Defended by the sea.

SEA'-WARD, *a.* Directed toward the sea.
 SEA'-WA'-TER, *n.* Water of the sea.
 SEA'-WEED, *n.* A marine plant, used as a manure and in the manufacture of glass.
 SEA'-WOLF, *n.* A voracious fish.
 SEA'-WORN, *a.* Worn by service at sea.
 SEA'-WOR-THI-NESS, *n.* Fitness for a voyage.
 SEA'-WOR-THY, *a.* Able to encounter the violence of the sea.
 SEAL, *n.* A marine animal; a common name for the species of the genus *phoca*.
 SEAL, *n.* [A. S. *sigel*; G. *siegel*; Fr. *sceau*; L. *sigillum*.] 1. A piece of metal or stone with a device on it, or inscription. This is used by individuals, corporate bodies, and states, for making impressions on wax upon instruments of writing, as an evidence of their authenticity. 2. The wax or other substance set to an instrument, and impressed or stamped with a seal. 3. The wax or wafer on a letter. 4. That which confirms.
 SEAL, *v. t.* To fix a seal; to fasten; to keep close; to ratify.
 SEAL'-ED, *pp.* Made fast; confirmed; closed.
 SEAL'-ER, *n.* One who seals; an officer who tries weights and measures.
 SEAL'-ING, *ppr.* Making fast with a seal; confirming.
 SEAL'-ING, *n.* The business of taking seals.
 SEAL'-ING-WAX, *n.* A substance for sealing letters.
 SEAM, *n.* The suture or uniting of two edges of cloth or other thing. *In mines*, a vein or stratum of metal, ore, coal, or the like; a scar.
 SEAM, *v. t.* To mark; to make a seam.
 SEAM'-ED, *pp.* Marked with seams.
 SEAM'-LESS, *a.* Having no seam.
 SEAM'-STER, *n.* One who sews well.
 SEAM'-STRESS, *n.* A female whose occupation is sewing.
 SEAM'-Y, *a.* Full of seams.
 SEAR, *v. t.* [A. S. *searan*; Gr. *ξηρος*, dry.] To burn to dryness the surface of any thing; to cauterize; to make callous.
 SEAR, *a.* Dry; withered.
 SEARCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *chercher*.] To seek; to look; to inquire.
 SEARCH, *v. i.* To seek; to look for; to make search.
 SEARCH, *n.* A seeking; quest; inquiry.
 SEARCH'-ABLE, *a.* That may be searched.
 SEARCH'-ABLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being searchable.
 SEARCH'-ED, *pp.* Explored; examined.
 SEARCH'-ER, *n.* One who searches or explores.
 SEARCH'-ING, *ppr.* Looking into; seeking; *a.* penetrating; close.
 SEARCH'-WAR-RANT, *n.* *In law*, a warrant issued by the justice of peace, authorizing persons to search houses and other places, for stolen goods.
 SEAR'-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to cover a sore.
 SEAR'-ED, *pp.* Burnt on the surface.
 SEAR'-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being hardened.
 SEA'-SON, *n.* [Fr. *saison*.] A fit time; a division of the year; any time distinguished from others.
 SEA'-SON, *v. t.* To render palatable; to temper; to imbue; to tinge; to prepare; to dry.
 SEA'-SON, *v. i.* To become mature; to grow fit for use; as, timber *seasons* well under cover.
 SEA'-SON-A-BLE, *a.* Being in good time.
 SEA'-SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness of time.
 SEA'-SON-A-BLY, *ad.* In good time.
 SEA'-SON-ED, *pp.* Tempered; dried and hardened.
 SEA'-SON-ING, *ppr.* Giving a relish; drying.
 SEA'-SON-ING, *n.* That which is added to any food to give it a relish; a drying.
 SEA'-SON-LESS, *a.* Having no proper season.

SEAT, *n.* [It. *sedia*; Sp. *sede*; L. *sedes*.] A chair; bench; place; mansion.
 SEAT, *v. t.* To place on a seat; to settle; to place in a church; to appropriate pews to particular families.
 SEAT'-ED, *pp.* Placed; settled; established; furnished with a seat.
 SEAT'-ING, *ppr.* Placing on a seat; settling; furnishing with a seat; having its seats assigned to individuals, as a church.
 SE-BA'-CEOUS, *a.* Fat; like or partaking of fat.
 SE-BAC'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to fat, or obtained from it.
 SE-BES'-TEN, *n.* The Assyrian plum.
 SE'-CANT, *a.* Cutting; dividing in two parts.
 SE'-CANT, *n.* A line that cuts another.
 SE-CEDE', *v. i.* To withdraw from communion, fellowship or association; to separate one's self.
 SE-CED'-ER, *n.* One who withdraws from fellowship.
 SE-CERN', *v. t.* To secrete; to separate.
 SE-CERN'-ED, *pp.* Secreted; separated.
 SE-CERN'-ENT, *n.* That which promotes secretion, or which increases the motions which constitute secretion.
 SE-CERN'-ING, *ppr.* Separating; secreting.
 SE-CES'-SION, *n.* Act of withdrawing, particularly from fellowship and communion; departure.
 SE-CLUDE', *v. t.* To separate; to shut in retirement.
 SE-CLU'-SION, *n.* The act of withdrawing; retirement.
 SE-CLU'-SIVE, *a.* That keeps separate or in retirement.
 SEC'-OND, *a.* Next to the first; inferior.
 SEC'-OND, *n.* The next to the first; an assistant; one who attends another in a duel; next in value, power, excellence, or rank; the sixtieth part of a minute. *In music*, an interval of a conjoint degree, being the difference between any sound and the next sound above or below it.
 SEC'-OND, *v. t.* To support; to aid; to forward. *In legislation*, to support, as a motion or the mover.
 SEC'-OND-A-RILY, *ad.* In the second place.
 SEC'-OND-A-RY, *a.* Second; inferior; less; revolving about a primary planet. *Secondary rocks*, in geology, are those which were formed after the primary.
 SEC'-OND-A-RY, *n.* A delegate or deputy; a feather growing on the second bone of a fowl's wing.
 SEC'-OND-HAND, *a.* Not new; received from another.
 SEC'-OND-LY, *ad.* In the second or next place.
 SEC'-OND-RATE, *n.* The second order in size, &c.
 SEC'-OND-RATE, *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, or value.
 SEC'-OND-SIGHT, *n.* Power of seeing things future; a power claimed by some of the Highlanders of Scotland.
 SE'-CRE-CY, *n.* close privacy; concealment; forbearance of disclosure or discovery; fidelity to a secret.
 SE'-CRET, *a.* [Fr. *secret*; It., Port., and Sp. *secreto*; L. *secretus*.] Concealed; unseen; private; affording privacy; not proper to be seen; known only to God.
 SE'-CRET, *n.* Something not known; something studiously concealed.
 SE'-RE-TA-RI-SHIP, *n.* The office of a secretary.
 SE'-RE-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *secrétaire*.] One who writes for the public or for an individual; the chief officer of a department.
 SE-CRETE', *v. t.* To hide; to conceal; to separate; to produce from the blood substances differ-

ent from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents.

SE-CRET'-ED, *pp.* Concealed; secreted.

SE-CRE'-TION, *n.* A separation of animal juices.

SE-CRE-TI'-TIOUS, *a.* Parted by animal secretion.

SE'-CRET-LY, *ad.* In a secret manner.

SE'-CRET-NESS, *n.* Privacy; concealment; the quality of keeping a secret.

SE'-CRE-TO-RY, *a.* Performing secretion.

SECT, *n.* A body of men united in tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion.

SECT-A'-RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a sect.

SECT-A'-RI-AN, *n.* One of a sect; one of a party in religion which has separated itself from the established church.

SECT-A'-RI-AN-ISM, *n.* Disposition to form sects.

SECT'-A-RY, *n.* One that belongs to a dissenting sect.

SECT'-TION, *n.* A cutting off; part; division; a distinct part or portion; the division of a chapter; a distinct part of a city, country, or people.

SECT'-TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a section.

SECT'-OR, *n.* A mathematical instrument, useful in finding the proportion between quantities of the same kind.

SEC'-U-LAR, *n.* A church officer, whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

SEC'-U-LAR, *a.* Worldly; not spiritual.

SEC-U-LAR'-I-TY, *n.* Worldliness; supreme attention to the things of the present life.

SEC-U-LAR-I-ZA'-TION, *n.* The act of converting from an ecclesiastical to a temporal use.

SEC'-U-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To convert to a secular use.

SEC'-U-LAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made secular.

SEC'-U-LAR-LY, *ad.* In a worldly manner.

SEC'-U-LAR-NESS, *n.* Worldliness; a secular disposition; worldly-mindedness.

SEC'-UN-DINES, *n.* The afterbirth.

SE-CUN'-DUM AR'-TEM, [L.] According to art.

SE-CÛRE', *a.* Free from fear or danger; safe; confident; not distrustful; careless; wanting caution.

SE-CÛRE', *v. t.* To make fast; to save or protect; to make certain of payment by giving bond or surety; to insure; to guard effectually from escape.

SE-CÛR'-ED, *pp.* Made fast or safe; guarded; put beyond hazard; made certain.

SE-CÛRE'-LY, *ad.* So as to be safe; carelessly.

SE-CÛRE'-NESS, *n.* Confidence of safety; exemption from fear; hence, want of caution.

SE-CÛ'-RI-TY, *n.* Freedom from danger or apprehension of danger; safety.

SE-DAN', *n.* A portable chair or covered vehicle.

SE-DATE', *a.* Calm; quiet; undisturbed.

SE-DATE'-LY, *ad.* Calmly; with composure.

SE-DATE'-NESS, *n.* Calmness; serenity; composure; tranquillity.

SED'-A-TIVE, *a.* Composing; calming; diminishing irritative activity; assuaging pain.

SED'-A-TIVE, *n.* That which composes or allays irritability and assuages pain.

SED'-EN-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being sedentary.

SED'-EN-TA-RY, *a.* Sitting much; inactive; motionless; sluggish.

SEDGE, *n.* A narrow flag; a coarse grass.

SEDG'-Y, *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

SED'-I-MENT, *n.* That which falls to the bottom of liquors.

SED-I-MENT'-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or formed by sediment.

SE-DI'-TION, *n.* Tumult; insurrection.

SE-DI'-TION-A-RY, *n.* An inciter or promoter of sedition.

SE-DI'-TIOUS, *a.* Engaged in sedition; factious.

SE-DI'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* With factious turbulence; in a manner to violate the public peace.

SE-DI'-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being seditious; the disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law.

SE-DÛCE', *v. t.* To lead astray by arts.

SE-DÛC'-ED, *pp.* Enticed into crime or vice.

SE-DÛCE'-MENT, *n.* Act of seducing.

SE-DÛC'-ER, *n.* One who entices to evil.

SE-DÛ'-CI-BLE, *a.* That may be seduced.

SE-DUÇ'-TION, *n.* Act of enticing from virtue.

SE-DUÇ'-TIVE, *a.* Enticing to evil.

SE-DÛ'-LI-TY, *n.* Great diligence; industry.

SED'-U-LOUS, *a.* Very diligent in application.

SED'-U-LOUS-LY, *ad.* With diligent application.

SED'-U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Steady diligence.

SEE, *n.* The seat or jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop; a diocese; a province.

SEE, *v. i. pret. saw; pp. seen.* To perceive by the eye; to observe; to discern; to understand.

SEED, *n.* That which produces animals or plants, original; first cause; offspring.

SEED, *v. i. or t.* To produce seed; to sow with seed.

SEED'-BUD', } *n.* The germ or rudiment of fruit.

SEED'-CAKE, } *n.* The germ or rudiment of fruit.

SEED'-COAT, *n.* The aril or outer coat of a seed.

SEED'-LEAF, *n.* The lobe of a seed expanded.

SEED'-LING, *n.* A plant springing from a seed.

SEED'-PLAT, } *n.* A nursery; a place for raising

SEED'-PLOT, } seeds.

SEEDS'-MAN, *n.* A man who deals in seeds.

SEED'-TIME, *n.* The fit time for sowing.

SEED'-VES-SEL, *n.* The pericarp of a plant.

SEED'-Y, *a.* Abounding with seeds.

SEE'-ING, *ppr.* Perceiving by the eye; knowing.

SEEK, *v. t. pret. and pp. sought; (sawt.)* To look for; to go after; to endeavor to find.

SEEK, *v. i.* To make search or inquiry; to endeavor.

SEEK'-ER, *n.* One who seeks; an inquirer.

SEEK'-ING, *ppr.* Trying to find; looking for.

SEEK'-ING, *n.* The act of looking for.

SEEL, *v. t.* To close the eyes. *A term of falconry,* from the practice of closing the eyes of a wild hawk.

SEEM, *v. i. [G. ziemen.]* To appear; to have resemblance.

SEEM'-ED, *pret. and pp. of SEEM.*

SEEM'-ER, *n.* One who has an appearance or semblance.

SEEM'-ING, *ppr.* Appearing; specious.

SEEM'-ING, *n.* An appearance or show.

SEEM'-ING-LY, *ad.* In appearance or pretense.

SEEM'-ING-NESS, *n.* Fair appearance.

SEEM'-LI-NESS, *n.* Comeliness; grace; beauty.

SEEM'-LY, *a.* Becoming; decent.

SEEN, *pp. of SEE.* Perceived; beheld.

SEER, *n.* A person who sees; a prophet.

SEE'-SAW, *n.* A reciprocating motion.

SEE'-SAW, *v. i.* To move one way and the other.

SEETHE, *v. t. pret. seethed, sod; pp. seethed, sodden; [A. S. seathan.]* To boil; to decoct or prepare for food in hot liquor.

SEETHE, *v. i.* To be in a state of ebullition.

SEETH'-ED, *pp.* Boiled.

SEETH'-ER, *n.* One who boils; a boiler.

SEETH'-ING, *ppr.* Boiling; decocting.

SEG'-MENT, *n.* [L. *segmentum,* from *seco,* to cut off.] A part cut off; part of a circle contained between a chord and an arch.

SEG'-RE-GATE, *v. t.* To separate from others.

SEG'-RE-GA-TED, *pp.* Separated.

SEG-RE-GA'-TION, *n.* The act of separating.

SEIGN-ËU'-RI-AL, (se-nü'-ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.

SEIGN-IÓ-RI-AL. The same as *Seigneurial*.
 SEIGN'-'IOR, (seen'-yur,) *n.* A lord; the Turkish emperor.
 SEIGN'-'IOR-AGE, *n.* A royal right or prerogative.
 SEIGN'-'IOR-Y, *n.* A lordship; a manor; dominion.
 SEINE, *n.* A large fishing net.
 SEIZ'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be seized.
 SEIZE, *v. t.* To take suddenly, or by force; to catch; to invade suddenly; to fasten; to fix.
 SEIZ'-ED, *pp.* Taken by force; caught; fastened; having possession of.
 SEIZ'-ZIN, *n.* Possession in deed or in law.
 SEIZ'-ING, *ppr.* Falling on or grasping.
 SEIZ'-ING, *n.* The act of taking or grasping suddenly. *In seamen's language*, the operation of fastening together ropes with a cord.
 SEIZ'-OR, *n.* One who seizes.
 SEIZ'-URE, *n.* Act of seizing or taking possession; the thing taken.
 SE-JU'-GOUS, *a.* Having six pairs of leaflets.
 SE'-LAH, *n.* *In the Psalms*, supposed to signify silence, or a pause in the musical performance of the song.
 SEL-DOM, *ad.* [A. S. *selden, seldom.*] Rarely; unfrequently.
 SEL-DOM-NESS, *n.* Rareness; uncommonness.
 SE-LECT', *v. t.* [L. *selectus, from seligo.*] To choose in preference; to pick out.
 SE-LECT', *a.* Well chosen; picked; choice.
 SE-LECT'-ED, *pp.* Chosen and taken by preference.
 SE-LECT'-ING, *ppr.* Choosing and taking from a number.
 SE-LEC'-TION, *n.* Act of choosing; that which is chosen.
 SE-LECT'-MAN, *n.* A town officer in New England, to manage the concerns of the town.
 SE-LECT'-NESS, *n.* State of being well chosen.
 SE-LECT'-OR, *n.* One who selects.
 SEL-EN-ITE, *n.* Crystallized sulphate of lime.
 SE-LE'-NI-UM, *n.* An elementary acidifying and basifying substance.
 SEL-EN-Ó-GRAPH-IC, *a.* Belonging to selenography.
 SEL-EN-OG'-RA-PHY, *n.* A description of the moon.
 SELF, *pron. or a.; plu. SELVES.* [A. S. *self*; Goth. *silba.*] *Self* is united to certain pronouns to express emphasis or distinction; as, thou, *thyself*. *Self* is sometimes used as a noun; as, a man's *self*; same; of one's own person.
 SELF-A-BAS'-ED, *a.* Humbled by conscious guilt.
 SELF-A-BASE-MENT, *n.* Humiliation from shame or guilt.
 SELF-A-ÇÚS'-ING, *a.* Accusing one's self.
 SELF-AP-PRÓV'-ING, *a.* Approving one's own conduct.
 SELF-CON-CEIT', *n.* A high opinion of one's self.
 SELF-CON-FIDENCE, *n.* Reliance on one's own powers.
 SELF-CON-TRA-DIC'-TION, *n.* The act of contradicting itself.
 SELF-DE-NI'-AL, *n.* The denial of personal gratification.
 SELF-DE-NY'-ING, *a.* Forbearing of gratification.
 SELF-DE-TERM'-IN-ING, *a.* Determining without extraneous influence.
 SELF-DE-VÓTE-MENT', *n.* The devoting of one's self voluntarily to any difficult or hazardous employment.
 SELF-ED'-Ú-CA-TED, *a.* Educated by one's self.
 SELF-ES-TÉEM', } *n.* Good opinion of
 SELF-ES-TÍ-MÁ'-TION, } one's self.
 SELF-EV'-I-DENCE, *n.* Evidence or certainty resulting from a proposition without proof; evidence offered to the mind upon bare statement.

SELF-EV'-I-DENT, *a.* Evident without proof.
 SELF-EX-AM-IN-Á'-TION, *n.* Examination into one's own state or conduct.
 SELF-EX-IST'-ENCE, *n.* Inherent existence.
 SELF-EX-IST'-ENT, *a.* Existing by its own essence.
 SELF-FLAT'-TER-Y, *n.* Flattery of one's self.
 SELF-HEAL'-ING, *a.* Having the property of healing itself.
 SELF-IN'-TER-EST, *n.* Private interest; selfishness.
 SELF-IN'-TER-EST-ED, *a.* Particularly concerned for one's self.
 SELF'-ISH, *a.* Regarding one's own interest solely.
 SELF'-ISH-LY, *ad.* With undue self-love.
 SELF'-ISH-NESS, *n.* The exclusive regard of a person to his own interest or happiness.
 SELF-LÓVE', *n.* The love of one's self or happiness.
 SELF-MÓ'-TION, *n.* Motion given by inherent powers without external impulse.
 SELF-MÓV'-ED, *a.* Moved by inherent power.
 SELF-MÓV'-ING, *a.* Moving by inherent power.
 SELF-MUR'-DER, *n.* Suicide; the killing of one's self.
 SELF-PRES-ERV-Á'-TION, *n.* The preserving of one's self.
 SELF-RE-PRÓACH'-ED, *a.* Reproached by one's own conscience.
 SELF-RE-PRÓV'-ED, *a.* Reproved by consciousness.
 SELF-SAME, *a.* The very same; identical.
 SELF-SUF-FY'-CIEN-CY, *n.* Full confidence in one's self.
 SELF-SUF-FY'-CIENT, *a.* Having full confidence in one's own powers or endowments; whence, haughty; overbearing.
 SELF-TOR-MENT'-ING, *a.* Tormenting one's self.
 SELF-WILL', *n.* One's own will; obstinacy.
 SELF-YIELD'-ED, *a.* Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the wishes or will of others; obstinate.
 SELL, *v. t. pret. and pp. sold.* To transfer property for a consideration in money; to betray.
 SELL'-ER, *n.* One who sells.
 SELL'-ING, *ppr.* Transferring for money.
 SELV'-EDGE, } *n.* The edge of cloth, where it is
 SELV'-AGE, } closed by complicating the threads; a woven border of close work.
 SELVES, *plu. of SELF.*
 SEM'-A-PHÓRE, *n.* A telegraph.
 SEM-BLANCE, *n.* Likeness; appearance.
 SE-MES'-TER, *n.* A period or term of six months.
 SEM'-I, used in compound words, signifies *half*.
 SEM-I-AN'-NU-AL, *a.* Half yearly.
 SEM-I-AN'-NU-AL-LY, *ad.* Every half year.
 SEM-I-AN'-NU-LAR, *a.* Containing half a circle; that is, half-round.
 SEM'-I-BREVE, *n.* A note in music of two minims.
 SEM'-I-CIR-CLE, *n.* The half of a circle.
 SEM'-I-CIR'-CU-LAR, *a.* Being half of a circle.
 SEM'-I-CÓ-LON, *n.* A point marked thus (;).
 SEM'-I-CY-LIN'-DRIC-AL, *a.* Half cylindrical.
 SEM'-I-DI-AM'-E-TER, *n.* The half of a diameter.
 SEM'-I-DI-APP'-A-NOUS, *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent.
 SEM'-I-MET-AL, *n.* A metal not malleable, as bismuth, arsenic, cobalt, manganese, and others.
 SEM-I-ME-TAL'-LIC, *a.* Pertaining to a semi-metal.
 SEM'-IN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to seed; radical; rudimental; original.
 SEM-IN-AL'-I-TY, *n.* The nature of seed.
 SEM'-IN-A-RY, *n.* A place of education; a college; academy; school.
 SEM'-IN-A-RÝ, *a.* Seminal; belonging to seed.
 SEM'-IN-ÁTE, *v. t.* To sow; to propagate; to spread.

SEM-IN-A-TION, *n.* Act of sowing; dispersion of seed.
 SEM-IN-IF-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing seed.
 SEM-IN-IF-IC, *a.* Forming or producing seed.
 SEM-I-OS'-SE-OUS, *a.* Of a bony nature, but only half as hard as bone.
 SEM-I-PEL-LŪ'-CID, *a.* Imperfectly transparent.
 SEM-I-QUA-VER, *n.* Note of half a quaver.
 SEM-I-SAV'-AGE, *a.* Half barbarian.
 SEM'-I-TONE, *n.* Half a tone in music; the smallest interval admitted in modern music.
 SEM-TO-N'-IC, *a.* Consisting of half a tone.
 SEM-I-TRANS-PAR'-ENT, *a.* Imperfectly transparent.
 SEM-I-VIT'-RE-OUS, *a.* Partially vitreous.
 SEM-I-VIT'-RI-FI-ED, *a.* Partly vitrified.
 SEM'-I-VŌ-ĒAL, *a.* Having an imperfect sound; pertaining to a semi-vowel.
 SEM'-I-VOW-EL, *n.* A consonant imperfectly sounded.
 SEM-PER-VY'-RENT, *a.* Always fresh and green.
 SEM-PI-TERN'-AL, *a.* Everlasting; endless.
 SEM-PI-TERN'-I-TY, *n.* Future duration without end.
 SEM'-PRE, [It.] *In music*, throughout.
 SEN'-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to or containing six.
 SEN'-ATE, *n.* [Fr. *senat*; It. *senato*; Sp. *senado*; L. *senatus*.] An assembly or council of senators.
In the United States, a branch of the legislature.
 SEN'-ATE-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which the senate meets; a place of public council.
 SEN'-A-TOR, *n.* The member of a senate.
 SEN-A-TŌ'-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a senate; grave; dignified; entitled to elect a senator.
 SEN-A-TŌ'-RI-AL-LY, *ad.* With dignity; in the manner of a senate.
 SEN'-A-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a senator.
 SEND, *v. t. pret. and pp. sent.* To throw; to dispatch.
 SĒND'-ER, *n.* One who sends.
 SEND-ING, *ppr.* Throwing; dispatching; driving.
 SEN'-E-KA, *n.* A plant; snake root.
 SE-NES'-ENCE, *n.* A growing old; decay by age.
 SEN'-ES-ĈHAL, *n.* A steward; a head bailiff.
 SEN'-NILE, *a.* Belonging to old age.
 SE-NIL'-I-TY, *n.* Old age.
 SEN'-IOR, (sen'-yor.) *a.* Older in age; older in office.
 SEN'-IOR, *n.* One older in years or in office.
 SEN-ior'-I-TY, *n.* Priority of birth or office.
 SEN'-NA, *n.* The leaves of the Cassia, used as a cathartic.
 SEN'-NIGHT, (sen'-nit.) *n.* The space of seven nights and days; a week.
 SE-NŌC'-U-LAR, *a.* Having six eyes.
 SENS-A'-TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sensazione*; Sp. *sensacion*.] The perception of external objects by means of the senses.
 SENSE, *n.* [Fr. *sens*; It. *senso*; L. *sensus*.] 1. The faculty by which animals perceive external objects by means of impressions made on certain organs of the body. 2. Sensation. 3. Sensibility. 4. Understanding. 5. Reason. 6. Opinion; judgment. 7. Consciousness. 8. Moral perception. 9. Meaning; import.
 SENSE-LESS, *a.* Wanting perception; silly; stupid; contrary to reason or sound judgment; unconscious; wanting knowledge; wanting sensibility or quick perception.
 SENSE-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without sense; foolishly.
 SENSE-LESS-NESS, *n.* Unreasonableness; folly; stupidity; absurdity.
 SENS-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of impressions; acuteness of perception; nice perception of a balance, or that quality which renders it movable with the smallest weight.
 SENS'-I-BLE, *a.* Capable of perceptions; perceptible by the senses; movable by a very small weight

or cause; intelligent; discerning; movable by a very small impulse.
 SENS'-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of perception; sensibility; susceptibility; intelligence; good sense.
 SENS'-I-BLY, *ad.* Perceptibly; with good sense.
 SENS'-I-TIVE, *a.* Having sense or feeling; affecting the senses; depending on the senses; having feelings easily excited.
 SENS'-I-TIVE-LY, *ad.* With nice sensibility.
 SENS'-I-TIVE-PLANT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Mimosa*, whose leaves shrink at the touch.
 SENS-Ō'-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the sensorium.
 SENS-Ō'-RI-UM, } *n.* The seat of sense; the brain
 SENS'-O-RY, } and nerves.
 SENS'-U-AL, *a.* [It. *sensuale*; Sp. *sensual*; Fr. *sensuel*.] Pertaining to the senses; carnal; devoted to the gratification of sense; lewd; luxurious.
 SENS'-U-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that all our ideas not only originate in *sensation*, but are *transformed sensations*, copies, or *relics* of sensation; a state of subjection to sensual feelings or appetites.
 SENS'-U-AL-IST, *n.* One devoted to sensual gratifications.
 SENS-U-AL'-I-TY, } *n.* Devotedness to the grati-
 SENS'-U-AL-NESS, } fication of the bodily ap-
 SENS'-U-AL-IZ-ING, } petites; free indulgence in carnal pleasures.
 SENS-U-AL'-I-ZA'-TION, *n.* The act of sensualizing; the state of being sensualized.
 SENS'-U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make sensual; to debase by carnal gratifications.
 SENS'-U-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Subjecting to the love of sensual pleasure.
 SENS'-U-AL-LY, *ad.* With sensual indulgences.
 SENT, *pret. and pp. of SEND.*
 SEN'-TENCE, *n.* A judgment pronounced; a maxim or short saying; a period in writing.
 SEN'-TENCE, *v. t.* To doom; to pass judgment on.
 SEN'-TENC-ED, *pp.* Condemned; doomed.
 SEN'-TENC-ING, *ppr.* Dooming; pronouncing the judgment of a court on.
 SEN-TEN'-TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a period or sen-
 tence.
 SEN-TEN'-TIOUS, *a.* Short and pithy; energetic; abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims.
 SEN-TEN'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* With energetic brevity.
 SEN-TEN'-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Pithiness; conciseness.
 SEN'-TIENT, (sen'-shent.) *a.* Having the faculty of perception.
 SEN'-TIENT, *n.* A being or person that has the faculty of perception.
 SEN'-TI-MENT, *n.* A thought prompted by feeling; opinion; notion.
 SEN-TI-MENT'-AL, *a.* Abounding with sentiment; expressing quick intellectual feeling.
 SEN-TI-MENT'-AL-ISM, *n.* State of feeling or refined sensibility.
 SEN-TI-MENT'-AL-IST, *n.* One who affects fine feelings.
 SEN-TI-MENT'-AL'-I-TY, *n.* Affectation of nice feeling.
 SEN'-TI-NEL, *n.* A soldier on guard.
 SEN'-TI-NEL-ED, *a.* Furnished with a sentinel.
 SEN'-TRY, *n.* A sentinel, [a corruption of the word.]
 SEN'-TRY-BOX, *n.* A shelter for a sentinel.
 SEP-A-RA-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* The quality of ad-
 SEP-A-RA-BLE-NESS, } mitting separation or
 division.
 SEP-A-RA-BLE, *a.* That may be disjoined or rent.
 SEP'-A-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *separo*; Fr. *separer*.] To disunite; to divide; to sever; to part; to set apart for a particular service; to disconnect; to make a space between.
 SEP'-A-RATE, *v. i.* To part; to be disunited; to

be disconnected; to withdraw from each other; to cleave; to open.

SEP'-A-RATE, *a.* Divided; disjoined; distinct; disconnected; disunited from the body.

SEP'-A-RATE-D, *pp.* Divided; parted; disunited.

SEP'-A-RATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being separate.

SEP'-A-RATE-LY, *ad.* Singly; distinctly; apart.

SEP'-A-RAT'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to separation in religion.

SEP'-A-RAT'-TION, *n.* A disjunction; a parting; the operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis; divorce.

SEP'-A-RAT'-IST, *n.* A dissenter; a schismatic.

SEP'-A-RAT'-TOR, *n.* One who disjoins.

SEP'-A-RAT'-TO-RY, *n.* A chemical vessel; a surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium.

SE-PAWN', *n.* Maize boiled in water for food.

SEP'-I-MENT, *n.* A fence; that which defends.

SEP'-POY, *n.* A native of India, in the military service of Europeans.

SEPS, *n.* A genus of lizards; the efts.

SEPT, *n.* A clan, race, or family, proceeding from a common progenitor.

SEPT-AN'-GU-LAR, *a.* Having seven angles.

SEPT-EM'-BER, *n.* [L. from *septem*, seven.] The ninth month of the year, or the seventh month from March, which was formerly the first month of the year.

SEPT-EM'-PART-ITE, *a.* Divided into seven parts.

SEP'-TEN-NA-RY, *n.* The number seven.

SEP'-TEN-NA-RY, *a.* Consisting of seven.

SEP-TEN'-NI-AL, *a.* Lasting or being every seventh year.

SEP-TEN'-TRI-ON, *n.* The north; northern region.

SEP-TEN'-TRI-ON-AL, *a.* Northern; pertaining to the north.

SEPT'-FOIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *Tormentilla*.

SEP'-TIC, } *a.* Having power to promote pu-

SEP'-TIC-AL, } trefaction.

SEP'-TIC, *n.* A substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies.

SEP-TIC'-I-TY, *n.* Tendency to putrefaction.

SEP-TI-FA'-RI-OUS, *a.* Having seven different ways.

SEP-TIF'-LU-OUS, *a.* Flowing in seven streams.

SEP-TI-FÓ'-L-IOUS, *a.* Having seven leaves.

SEP-TI-LAT'-ER-AL, *a.* Having seven sides.

SEP-TIN'-SU-LAR, *a.* Consisting of seven isles.

SEP-TU-AG'-EN-ARY, *n.* A person seventy years old.

SEP-TU-AG'-EN-ARY, *a.* Consisting of seventy.

SEP-TU-A-GES'-I-MÁ, *n.* The third Sunday before Lent; seventy days before Easter.

SEP-TU-A-GES'-I-MAL, *a.* Consisting of seventy.

SEP'-TU-A-GINT, *n.* The Greek version of the Old Testament, so called because it was the work of seventy, or rather seventy-two interpreters.

SEP'-TU-PLE, *a.* Seven-fold.

SEP'-UL-CHER, } *n.* [Fr. *sepulchre*.] A grave; a

SEP'-UL-CHRE, } tomb.

SEP'-UL-CHER, } *v. t.* To bury; to inter; to en-

SEP'-UL-CHRE, } tomb.

SEP'-UL-CHER-ED, *pp.* Interred.

SE-PUL'-CHRAL, *a.* Relating to burial, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead.

SEP'-UL-TURE, *n.* The act of burying, or of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave.

SE-QUA'-CI-OUS, *a.* Following; attendant.

SE-QUA'-CI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to follow.

SE-QUEL, *n.* A succeeding part; that which follows; consequence; event.

SE'-QUENCE, *n.* Series; order of succession; consequence. *In music*, a regular alternate succession of similar chords.

SE'-QUENT, *a.* Following; succeeding

SE-QUES'-TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *sequester*; low L. *sequestro*.] To separate from the owner for a time; to take possession of some property of another; to put aside; to remove.

SE-QUES'-TER, *v. i.* To decline, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband.

SE-QUES'-TER-ED, *pp.* Set apart; secluded.

SE-QUES'-TRA-BLE, *a.* That may be sequestered.

SE-QUES'-TRATE, *v. t.* To sequester.

SE-QUES'-TRA'-TION, *n.* A separation or setting apart; deprivation of profits; seclusion; the act of seizing the estate of a delinquent for the use of the state.

SE-QUES'-TRA'-TOR, *n.* One who sequesters.

SE'-QUIN, *n.* A gold coin of Venice and Turkey, about two dollars in value.

SE-RAGL'-IO, (*se-ra'-yo*), *n.* The palace of the Turkish sultan, in which are kept the females of the harem.

SER'-APH, *n.* An angel of the highest order.

SE-RAPH'-IC, *a.* Angelic; sublime; pure.

SER'-A-PHIM, *n.* [Heb.] *plu.* of SERAPH.

SER-A-PH'-NÁ, *n.* A keyed wind instrument of music.

SER-RAS'-KIER, *n.* A Turkish general.

SERE, *a.* Dry; withered. Usually written *sear*.

SER-E-NÁDE, *n.* [Fr. from It. and Sp. *serenata*.] a musical entertainment at night.

SER-E-NÁDE', *v. t.* To entertain with nocturnal music.

SE-RENE', *a.* Clear; calm; undisturbed; a title given to several princes and magistrates in Europe.

SE-RENE', *v. t.* To calm; to make clear or quiet.

SE-RENE'-LY, *ad.* Calmly; quietly; coolly; with untroubled temper.

SE-RENE'-NESS, } *n.* Clearness; calmness; un-

SER-EN'-I-TY, } disturbed state.

SERF, *n.* [Fr. *serf*; L. *servus*.] A servant or slave in husbandry.

SERF'-DÓM, *n.* The state or condition of serfs.

SERGE, *n.* A thin woolen stuff.

SER'-GEAN-CY, *n.* The office of a sergeant at law.

SER'-GEANT, (*sär'-gent*), *n.* A petty military officer; a lawyer.

SER'-GEANT-SHIP, *n.* The office of a sergeant.

SE-RI'-A'-TIM, [L.] In regular order.

SE-RI'-CEOUS, *a.* Consisting of silk; silky.

SE'-RIES, *n.* A connected order or succession of things.

SE'-RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *severeux*; L. *serius*.] Sober; grave; earnest; weighty.

SE'-RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Gravely; solemnly; in earnest.

SE'-RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Gravity; serenity; earnest attention.

SER'-MON, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sermo*.] A discourse on a religious subject, delivered in public by a licensed clergyman for the purpose of religious instruction, and usually founded on some text of Scripture.

SER'-MON-IZE, *v. i.* To preach; to make sermons.

SER'-MON-IZ-ER, *n.* One who writes sermons.

SER'-MON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Preaching; inculcating religious precepts; making sermons.

SE-ROON', *n.* A bale or package in skins.

SE-ROS'-I-TY, *n.* The thinness or thin part of the blood.

SE'-ROUS, *a.* Consisting of or like serum.

SER'-PENT, *n.* [L. *serpens*, creeping, and *serpo*, to creep.] An animal that creeps; a constellation; a subtle or malicious person.

SER'-PENT-INE, *a.* Winding, as a serpent; spiral; twisted; resembling a serpent.

- SER'-PEN-TINE, *n.* A species of talck or magnesian stone.
- SER'-PEN-TINE-LY, *ad.* In a serpentine manner.
- SER'-PENT-IZE, *v. i.* To wind; to bend or turn.
- SER'-RATE, } *a.* Like a saw; jagged; notched.
- SER'-RA-TED, }
- SER'-RA-TÛRE, *n.* An indenting in the edge.
- SER'-RA-TION, *n.* A formation in the shape of a saw.
- SER'-RU-LATE, *a.* Having very fine teeth.
- SE'-RUM, *n.* The thin part of the blood or of milk.
- SERV'-AL, *n.* An animal like the lynx.
- SERV'-ANT, *n.* One who is employed to wait on another, or to labor for him; one in subjection to another. *In Scripture*, a slave; a bondman; the subject of a king; a person who voluntarily serves another; a word of civility; as, I am your humble servant.
- SERVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *servir*; L. *servio*.] To work for; to act as the minister of; to attend at command; to supply with food; to be subservient to; to obey; to help by good offices; to worship; to use; to manage; to apply; as, the guns were well served.
- SERVE, *v. i.* To be a servant; to be employed in labor for another; to perform duties, as in the army, navy, or in any office; to answer; to suit.
- SERV'-ED, *pp.* Attended; waited on; worshiped.
- SERV'-ICE, *n.* Labor for another; menial duties; obedience; worship; military duty.
- SERV'-ICE-A-BLE, *a.* Useful; affording benefit.
- SERV'-ICE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Aid; benefit; usefulness.
- SERV'-ILE, *a.* Slavish; dependent; cringing.
- SERV'-ILE-LY, *ad.* Slavishly; meanly; abjectly.
- SERV'-ILE-NESS, } *n.* Slavishness; mean submis-
- SERV'-IL-I-TY, } siveness; obsequiousness.
- SERV'-ING, *ppr.* Working for; worshipping.
- SERV'-I-TOR, *n.* A servant; an adherent. *In the University of Oxford*, a student who attends on another for his maintenance and learning, such as is called in Cambridge a sizer.
- SERV'-I-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of servitor.
- SERV'-I-TÛDE, *n.* Slavery; bondage; a state of involuntary subjection to a master.
- SES'-AME, } *n.* An oily grain; a plant from
- SES'-A-MUM, } which oil is expressed.
- SES'-E-LI, *n.* Meadow saxifrage; hartwort.
- SES'-QUI, *n.* A prefix, denoting one and a half.
- SES'-QUIP'-E-DAL, } *a.* Containing a foot
- SES'-QUIP'-E-DÁ'-LI-AN, } and a half.
- SES'-QUI-TONE, *n.* A minor third; three semitones.
- SES'-SILE, *a.* Sitting on the stem, as a leaf.
- SES'-SION, *n.* The actual setting of a court, council, or legislature; the time, space, or term during which a court, council, and legislature, and the like, meet for business.
- SESS'-POOL, *n.* A hollow to receive sediment.
- SES'-TERCE, *n.* A Roman coin, about four cents.
- SET, *v. t. pret. and pp. set.* To place; to put; to fix; to plant; to fit to music; to pitch; to put in order.
- SET, *v. i.* To decline; to go down; to flow.
- SET, *n.* A number of things suited to each other.
- SET'-DOWN, *n.* A powerful rebuke or reprehension.
- SE-TÁ'-CEOUS, *a.* Bristly; set with strong hairs.
- SE'-TI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a bristle.
- SET'-OFF, *n.* An account set against another. *In New England*, *off-set* is sometimes used for *set off*, but *off-set* has a different sense.
- SE'-TON, *n.* A twist of hair or silk drawn through a portion of skin, for an issue.
- SE'-TOUS, *a.* Bristly; set with bristles.
- SET'-TEE', *n.* A long seat with a back.
- SET'-TER, *n.* One that sets; a dog for game.
- SET'-TING, *ppr.* Placing; appointing; falling.
- SET'-TING, *n.* A placing; a falling below the horizon.
- SET'-TING-DOG, *n.* A setter; a dog trained to find and start birds for sportsmen.
- SET'-TLE, *n.* A long seat or bench with a back.
- SET'-TLE, *v. t.* To fix; to establish; to calm; to adjust; to determine what is uncertain; to marry; as, to settle a daughter; to establish in the pastoral office; to colonize.
- SET'-TLE, *v. i.* To fall to the bottom of liquor; to fix one's habitation; to marry; to become fixed after fluctuation.
- SET'-TLED, *pp.* Placed; established.
- SET'-TLE-MENT, *n.* Act of adjusting differences; place settled; a colony; jointure; abode.
- SET'-TLING, *ppr.* Placing; planting; adjusting.
- SET'-TLING, *n.* Act of adjusting or planting.
- SET'-TLINGS, *n.* Sediment; lees; dregs.
- SEV'-EN, *a.* [A. S. *seofan*; Goth. *sibun*; D. *zeven*; Dan. *syv*; L. *septem*; Sans. *sapta*.] Noting the sum of six and one.
- SEV'-EN-FOLD, *a.* Taken seven times.
- SEV'-EN-NIGHT, } *n.* A week, the period of seven
- SEV'-NIGHT, } days and nights. Our ancestors numbered the diurnal revolutions of the earth by nights, as they reckoned the annual revolutions by winters.
- SEV'-EN-SCÖRE, *n.* One hundred and forty.
- SEV'-EN-TEEN, *a.* Noting the sum of ten and seven.
- SEV'-EN-TEENTH, *a.* The seventh after the tenth.
- SEV'-ENTH, *a.* The ordinal of seven.
- SEV'-ENTH, *n.* One part in seven; an interval in music.
- SEV'-ENTH-LY, *ad.* In the seventh place.
- SEV'-EN-TI-ETH, *a.* The ordinal of seventy.
- SEV'-EN-TY, *a.* Noting seven times ten.
- SEV'-ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *severer*.] To part or divide by violence; to separate by cutting or rending; to disjoin. *In law*, to disunite.
- SEV'-ER, *v. i.* To make a separation or distinction.
- SEV'-ER-AL, *a.* Separate; many; diverse; distinct. A joint and several note or bond, is one executed by one or more persons, each of whom is bound to pay the whole in case the others prove to be insolvent.
- SEV'-ER-AL, *n.* Each; a separate place.
- SEV'-ER-AL-LY, *ad.* Separately; distinctly.
- SEV'-ER-AL-TY, *n.* A state of separation.
- SEV'-ER-ANCE, *n.* Act of separating.
- SE-VERE', *a.* Sharp; cruel; rigid; distressing.
- SEV'-ER-ED, *pp.* Parted; disjoined.
- SE-VERE'-LY, *ad.* With severity; distressingly.
- SE-VERE'-NESS, } *n.* Harshness; rigor; austeri-
- SE-VER'-I-TY, } ty; strictness.
- SEW, (sö,) *v. t.* To unite with needle and thread.
- SEW, (sö,) *v. i.* To practice sewing.
- SEW'-ED, (sö'd,) *pp.* United with needle and thread.
- SEW'-ER, (su'-er,) *n.* A passage under ground for conveying off water.
- SEW'-ING, (sö'-ing,) *ppr.* Joining with needle and thread.
- SEX, *n.* The distinction of male and female; by way of emphasis, womankind; females.
- SEX-A-GEN-Á'-RI-AN, *n.* A person of sixty years of age.
- SEX-ÁG'-EN-A-RY, *a.* Designating sixty.
- SEX-A-GEN-S-I-MÁ, *n.* The second Sunday before Lent.
- SEX-A-GES'-I-MAL, *a.* Sixtieth.
- SEX-AN'-GLED, } *a.* Having six angles; hex-
- SEX-AN'-GU-LAR, } angular.
- SEX-EN'-NI-AL, *a.* Lasting six years.
- SEX-EN'-NI-ÁL-LY, *ad.* Once in six years.
- SEX'-FID, *a.* Six-cleft; divided into six parts.

SEX'-LESS, *a.* Having no sex.
 SEX'-LOC'-U-LAR, *a.* Having six cells.
 SEX'-TAIN, *n.* A stanza of six lines.
 SEX'-TANT, *n.* The sixth of a circle; an instrument.
 SEX'-TA-RY, *n.* A measure of a pint and a half.
 SEX'-TILE, *n.* Aspect of planets sixty degrees distant.
 SEX'-TON, *n.* (contracted from *sacristan*.) An under officer of a church, who has the care of the utensils of the church, and attends on the officiating clergyman, performs various duties, digs graves, &c.
 SEX'-TON-SHIP, *n.* The office of sexton.
 SEX'-TU-PLE, *a.* Six-fold.
 SEX'-U-AL, *a.* Pertaining to sex, and to the system of botany which makes plants male and female.
 SEX'-U-AL-IST, *n.* One who maintains the sexual system of plants.
 SEX'-U-AL-I-TY, *n.* The state of being distinguished by sex.
 SHAB, *v. i.* To play mean tricks; to reject.
 SHAB'-BI-LY, *ad.* In a mean or ragged manner.
 SHAB'-BI-NESS, *n.* Raggedness; meanness.
 SHAB'-BY, *a.* [*D. schabbig.*] Ragged; mean; paltry.
 SHACK, *n.* Mast of trees; a shiftless fellow.
 SHACK'-LE, *n.* Stubble.
 SHACK'-LE, *v. t.* To fetter; to hamper; to entangle.
 SHACK'-LED, *pp.* Fettered; confined.
 SHACK'-LES, *n. plu.* Fetters; handcuffs, &c.
 SHACK'-LING, *ppr.* Fettering; confining.
 SHAD, *n. sing. or plu.* A fish well known.
 SHAD'-DOCK, *n.* A variety of the orange.
 SHADE, *n.* [*A. S. scad*; *G. schotten*; *Gr. σκτα.*] Interception of light; obscurity; a screen; degree of light; the soul after death.
 SHADE, *v. t.* To cover from light; to shelter; to hide; to obscure.
 SHADES, *n. plu.* The lower region, or place of the dead.
 SHAD'-I-NESS, *n.* State of being shady.
 SHAD'-OW, *n.* [*A. S. scadu.*] Shade with defined limits, representing the form of a thing; obscurity; shelter; faint representation; type.
 SHAD'-OW, *v. t.* To shade; to represent faintly; to conceal; to protect.
 SHAD'-OW-ED, *pp.* Represented typically.
 SHAD'-OW-Y, *a.* Full of shade; typical; unreal.
 SHAD'-Y, *a.* Overspread with shade; sheltered.
 SHAFT, *n.* An arrow; straight part of a column; passage into a mine; the thills of a chaise; the handle of a weapon.
 SHAG, *n.* Rough hair-cloth; coarse hair or nap.
 SHAG, *a.* Hairy; shaggy.
 SHAG, *v. t.* To make hairy or rough.
 SHAG'-GED, } *a.* Hairy; rough with long hair or
 SHAG'-GY, } wool.
 SHAG'-GI-NESS, }
 SHAG'-GED-NESS, } *n.* State of being shaggy.
 SHA-GREEN, *n.* A kind of leather, prepared from the skin of a fish.
 SHAH, *n.* A Persian word, signifying king; a chieftain.
 SHAIK, } *n.* Among the Arabians and Moors, an
 SHEIK, } old man; and hence, a lord; a man of eminence.
 SHAKE, *v. t. or i. pret.* shook; *pp.* shaken. To cause to move or totter; to agitate; to move from firmness; to cause to waver.
 SHAKE, *v. i.* To be agitated; to tremble; to quake; to shiver.
 SHAKE, *n.* Concussion; agitation; a shivering; a trill.
 SHAK'-EN, *pp.* Agitated; moved; *a.* cracked; having fissures.

SHAK'-ER, *n.* A person or thing that shakes. In the United States, *Shakers* is the name given to a singular sect of Christians, so called from the agitations or movements in dancing which characterize their worship.
 SHAK'-ING, *ppr.* Causing to move; trembling.
 SHAK'-KY, *a.* Cracked; split.
 SHALL, an auxiliary verb, used in forming the future tense; as, *I shall go*. It expresses also determination or command. *Pret.* should.
 SHALE, *n.* A shell; a species of clay or shist.
 SHAL-LÄ'-LÄH, *n.* A stick or rod.
 SHAL'-LOON, *n.* A large woolen stuff.
 SHAL'-LOP, *n.* A large boat with two masts; a vessel.
 SHAL'-LÖW, *a.* Not deep; silly; weak in intellect.
 SHAL'-LÖW, *n.* A shoal; a sand bank.
 SHAL'-LÖW, *v. t.* To make shallow.
 SHAL'-LÖW-NESS, *n.* Want of depth or of understanding.
 SHA-LÖTE', *n.* A species of small onion; an *eschalot*.
 SHALT, *second person singular of SHALL*.
 SHAM, *n.* Pretense; imposture; trick.
 SHAM, *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended.
 SHAM, *v. t.* To counterfeit; to deceive; to cheat.
 SHAM'-AN, *n.* In *Russia*, a wizard or conjuror, who by enchantment pretends to cure diseases.
 SHAM'-BLES, *n.* A place where butcher's meat is sold; a flesh market.
 SHAM'-BLING, *a.* Moving awkwardly.
 SHAM'-BLING, *n.* A shuffling, awkward gait.
 SHAME, *n.* [*A. S. scama.*] Apprehension or sense of disgrace; reproach; the cause or the reason of shame.
 SHAME, *v. t.* To make ashamed; to confound; to disgrace; to mock.
 SHAM'-ED, *pp.* Ashamed; confused.
 SHAME'-FA-CED, *a.* Bashful; sheepish.
 SHAME'-FA-CED-LY, *ad.* With bashfulness.
 SHAME'-FA-CED-NESS, *n.* Bashfulness.
 SHAME'-FUL, *a.* Disgraceful; reproachful.
 SHAME'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Disgracefully; infamously; with indignity, or indecency.
 SHAME'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Disgracefulness.
 SHAME'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of shame; impudent.
 SHAME'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without shame; impudently; done without shame.
 SHAME'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Impudence; want of shame.
 SHAM'-ING, *ppr.* Making ashamed; confounding.
 SHAM'-OIS, (*sham'-my.*) *n.* A wild goat, or a species of antelope; also, its skin dressed.
 SHAM'-POO'-ED, *pp.* Rubbed and percussed in connection with a hot bath.
 SHAM'-POO'-ING, *n.* The act or practice of kneading and rubbing the whole body in connection with a hot bath.
 SHAM'-POO', } *v. t.* To rub and percuss the head or
 CHAM'-POO', } the whole surface of the body in connection with a hot bath.
 SHAM'-ROCK, *n.* The Irish name for three-leaved clover.
 SHAN'-TY, *n.* A hut or mean dwelling.
 SHANK, *n.* The bone of the leg; long part of a tool.
 SHAPE, *v. t. pret.* shaped; *pp.* shaped, or shapen. To form; to mold; to create.
 SHAPE, *n.* External form or figure.
 SHAP'-ED, *pp.* Formed; molded.
 SHAPE'-LESS, *a.* Wanting regular form; amorphous.
 SHAPE'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of regular form.
 SHAPE'-LY, *a.* Having a regular shape.
 SHAP'-EN, *pp.* of SHAPE.
 SHAP'-ING, *ppr.* Forming; casting; conceiving.

SHARD, *n.* A piece; a shell; a strait; a fish.
SHARD'-BORN, *a.* Born or produced among fragments or crevices; as, the *shardborn* beetle.
SHARD'-ED, *a.* Having wings sheathed with a hard case.
SHARE, *n.* A part; portion; a plow-iron.
SHARE, *v. t. or i.* To portion; to partake; to have a part.
SHAR'-ED, *pp.* Held with another; divided.
SHARE'-HOLD-ER, *n.* One who owns a share.
SHAR'-ER, *n.* One who shares; a partaker.
SHAR'-ING, *ppr.* Participating; partaking.
SHARK, *n.* A voracious fish; an artful fellow.
SHARK, *v. i.* To cheat; to trick; to live by shifts.
SHARK'-ED, *pret. of SHARK.*
SHARK'-ER, *n.* One that lives by sharking.
SHARK'-ING, *ppr.* Living by petty rapine or shifts.
SHARP, *n.* *In music*, an acute sound; a note artificially raised a semitone, or the character which directs the note to be thus elevated.
SHARP, *a.* [*A. S. scearp.*] Eager; severely rigid; having a thin edge; keen; acute; acid.
SHARP, *v. t.* To sharpen; to make keen; to play tricks.
SHARP, *v. i.* To grow sharp; to play tricks in bargaining.
SHARP'-EN, *v. t.* To edge; to point; to make acute.
SHARP'-EN-ED, *pp.* Edged; made keen or acute.
SHARP'-ER, *n.* A trickish fellow; a shrewd man in making bargains.
SHARP'-ING, *ppr.* Making keen; marking with a sharp in music.
SHARP'-LY, *ad.* Keenly; severely; painfully.
SHARP'-NESS, *n.* Keeness; acuteness; severity.
SHARP'-POINT-ED, *a.* Having a sharp point.
SHARP'-SET, *a.* Very hungry; eager in desire.
SHARP'-SHOOT-ER, *n.* One who shoots to the exact point.
SHARP'-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Having acute sight.
SHARP'-WIT-ED, *a.* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind.
SHAS'-TER, *n.* A sacred book among the Hindoos, containing the dogmas of the religion of the Brahmans.
SHAT'-TER, *v. t.* To break in pieces; to rend; to disorder.
SHAT'-TER, *v. i.* To be broken in fragments.
SHAT'-TER-ED, *pp.* Broken; dashed to pieces.
SHAT'-TER-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Heedless; wild; inconsistent.
SHAT'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Dashing in pieces; disordering.
SHAT'-TERS, *n. plu.* Broken pieces; fragments.
SHAT'-TER-Y, *a.* Easily broken or dashed to pieces.
SHAVE, *v. t. pret.* shaved; *pp.* shaved, shaven. To cut or pare off. *To shave a note*, to purchase it at a great discount; a *low phrase*.
SHAV'-ED, *pp.* Pared; made smooth.
SHAV'-ER, *n.* One who shaves; one that fleeces; a boy or young man.
SHAV'-ING, *ppr.* Paring; fleecing; *n.* a thin slice.
SHAWL, *n.* A cloth used by females to cover the neck and shoulders.
SHAWM, *n.* A hautboy or cornet, [*obs.*]
SHE, *pronoun personal of the feminine gender.* [*A. S. seo; Goth. si; D. zy; G. sie.*] A substitute for the name of a female, and of the feminine gender.
SHEAD'-ING, *n.* A riding or division in the Isle of Man.
SHEAF, *n.; plu.* SHEAVES. A small bundle of grain.
SHEAF, *v. t.* To gather and bind into a sheaf.

SHEAR, *v. t. pret.* sheared; *pp.* sheared or shorn. To cut with shears; to clip.
SHEAR'-ED, *pp.* Cut with shears; clipped.
SHEAR'-ER, *n.* One that shears.
SHEARS, *n. plu.* A cutting instrument with two blades.
SHEATH, *n.* A case for covering; a scabbard.
SHEATHE, *v. t.* To put in a case; to cover; to line; to obtund.
SHEATH'-ED, *pp.* Covered with a sheath.
SHEATH'-ER, *n.* One that sheathes.
SHEATH'-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a case.
SHEATH'-ING, *n.* The covering of a ship's bottom, or the materials for such covering.
SHEATH'-LESS, *a.* Unsheathed; without sheath.
SHEATH'-Y, *a.* Forming a sheath or case.
SHEAVE, *n.* A wheel in the block of a pulley.
SHED, *n.* [*A. S. sced, a shade; Sw. skydd.*] A small building for shelter.
SHED, *v. t. pret. and pp.* shed. To spill; to cast off; to scatter.
SHED, *v. i.* To let fall its parts.
SHED'-DER, *n.* One who sheds or casts off.
SHED'-DING, *ppr.* Effusing; casting.
SHEEN,
SHEEN'-Y, *a.* Bright; shining; glittering.
SHEEN, *n.* Brightness; splendor.
SHEEP, *n. sing. and plu.* An animal that furnishes wool. *In contempt*, a silly fellow.
SHEEP'-COT, *n.* A pen or inclosure for sheep.
SHEEP'-FOLD, *n.* A fold or pen for sheep.
SHEEP'-HOOK, *n.* A hook fastened by a pole, by which shepherds lay hold of the legs of their sheep.
SHEEP'-ISH, *a.* Bashful; shamefaced.
SHEEP'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Bashfulness; shamefacedness.
SHEEP'S-EYE, *n.* A sly, loving look.
SHEEP'S'-HEAD, *n.* A table fish, much esteemed.
SHEEP-SHEAR'-ER, *n.* One that shears or cuts off the wool from sheep.
SHEER, *a.* Clear; pure; real; *ad.* clean.
SHEER, *v. i.* To deviate from a course; to slip or move aside.
SHEER, *n.* The curve or bend of a ship's deck.
SHEER'-HULK, *n.* An old hulk, fitted up with sheers to take out the masts from ships.
SHEERS, *n. plu.* An engine to raise great weights.
SHEET, *n.* A cloth for a bed; a piece of paper.
SHEETS, *n. plu.* A book or pamphlet.
SHEET'-AN'-CHOR, *n.* The chief anchor; chief support.
SHEET'-COP-PEr, *n.* Copper in thin plates.
SHEET'-ING, *n.* Cloth for sheets.
SHEET'-I-RON, *n.* Iron in thin plates.
SHEET'-LEAD, *n.* Lead in sheets.
SHEIK, *n.* One that has the care of a mosque; the chief of a tribe of Arabs.
SHEK'-EL, *n.* A Jewish coin, value fifty or fifty-five cents.
SHE-KY'-NAH, *n.* *In the Jewish theology*, the Divine presence resting like a cloud over the mercy-seat.
SHEL'-DRAKE, *n.* An aquatic animal of the duck kind.
SHELF, *n.; plu.* SHELVES. A board to lay things on; a sand bank or rock under water.
SHELF'-Y, *a.* Full of rocks and shoals.
SHELL, *n.* A hard covering; superficial part; outer coat; an instrument of music; the outer part of a house unfinished; a bomb.
SHELL, *v. t.* To strip or break off the shell; to separate from the ear.
SHELL, *v. i.* To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat; to be disengaged from the husk.
SHELL'-ED, *pp.* Stripped of its shell; separated from the cob.
SHELL'-FISH, *n.* Any fish covered with a shell.

SHELL-ING, *ppr.* Taking off the shell; separating from the cob.
SHELL-WORK, *n.* Work composed of shells or adorned with them.
SHELL-MARL, *n.* A deposit of shells which have been disintegrated into a gray or white pulverulent mass.
SHELL-Y, *a.* Abounding with shells; consisting of shells.
SHEL-TER, *n.* That which covers and protects; the state of being covered and protected.
SHEL-TER, *v. t.* To cover; to protect; to defend.
SHEL-TER, *v. i.* To take shelter.
SHEL-TER-ED, *pp.* Covered; defended.
SHEL-TER-LESS, *a.* Exposed without cover.
SHEL-TIE, *n.* A small but strong horse, so called in Scotland.
SHELVE, *v. i.* To incline; to be sloping.
SHELV-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inclining; sloping.
SHELV-Y, *a.* Abounding with sand banks.
SHE-MIT-IE, *a.* Pertaining to Shem, son of Noah.
SHEP-HERD, *n.* [A. S. *scap-heard.*] A swain; the pastor of a church; one that tends and guards sheep.
SHEP-HERD-ESS, *n.* A female that has the care of sheep.
SHEP-HERD-ISM, *n.* Pastoral life or occupation.
SHER-BET, *n.* A liquor of water, lemon juice, and sugar.
SHER-IFF, *n.* An officer in each county, who most commonly executes writs and keeps the peace.
SHER-IFF-AL-TY, } *n.* The office or jurisdiction
SHER-IFF-DOM, } of a sheriff.
SHER-RY, *n.* A Spanish wine, from Xeres, in Spain.
SHEW, *pret.* shewed, shewn. See **SHOW**.
SHIB-BO-LETH, *n.* A word used as the test of a party.
SHIELD, *n.* Armor for defense of the body.
SHIELD, *v. t.* [A. S. *scylð.*] To protect; to defend from danger.
SHIELD-ING, *ppr.* Covering from danger.
SHIELD-LESS, *a.* Destitute of shield.
SHIELD-LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of a shield or protection.
SHIFT, *v. t.* To change; to alter; to transfer from one place to another.
SHIFT, *v. i.* To move; to change place or position.
SHIFT, *n.* An evasion; an under garment. *In a bad sense*, mean refuge; last resource.
SHIFT-ER, *n.* One that shifts or plays tricks.
SHIFT-ING, *n.* Act of shifting.
SHIFT-ING, *ppr.* Changing; altering.
SHIFT-LESS, *a.* Not employing proper expedients to get a living.
SHIL-LING, *n.* [A. S. *scill*, *scilling*; G. *schilling*; D. *schelling*.] A silver coin, and the nominal sum of twelve pence.
SHI-LOH, *n.* The name given to the Messiah by Jacob.
SHIM-MER, *v. i.* To gleam; to glisten.
SHIN, *n.* [A. S. *scina*.] The bone or fore part of the leg.
SHINE, *v. i. pret.* and *pp.* shined, or shone. To emit rays of light; to be bright or glossy; to be conspicuous.
SHINE, *n.* Brightness; clearness of the sun.
SHIN-GLE, *n.* A thin board, sawed or rived, for covering buildings; round, water-worn, and loose gravel and pebbles on shores and coasts.
SHIN-GLE, *v. t.* To cover with shingles.
SHIN-GLED, *pp.* Covered with shingles.
SHIN-GLES, *n. plu.* A kind of tetter or herpes, which spreads round the body like a girdle.

SHIN-ING, *ppr.* Beaming; glittering; *a.* bright; splendid; illustrious.
SHIN-ING, *n.* Effusion or clearness of light.
SHIN-ING-NESS, *n.* Brightness; splendor.
SHIN-Y, *a.* Bright; lúminous; glittering.
SHIP, *n.* [A. S. *scip*; D. *schip*; Sv. *skepp*; Dan. *skib*; L. *scapha*.] A square-rigged vessel with three masts.
SHIP, *v. t.* To put on board a ship or vessel.
SHIP-BOARD, *ad.* On board of a ship.
SHIP-BOY, *n.* A boy that serves on board of a ship.
SHIP-CHAND-LER, *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of a ship.
SHIP-MAS-TER, *n.* The commander of a ship.
SHIP-MATE, *n.* One that serves in the same ship with another.
SHIP-MENT, *n.* Act of shipping; articles shipped.
SHIP-MON-EY, *n.* *In English history*, an imposition formerly charged for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service.
SHIP-PED, *pp.* Put on board of a ship.
SHIP-PING, *ppr.* Putting on board.
SHIP-PING, *n.* Ships in general.
SHIP-WRECK, *n.* The destruction of a ship.
SHIP-WRECK, *v. t.* To ruin a ship by running ashore.
SHIP-WRECK-ED, *pp.* Destroyed; cast ashore.
SHIP WRIGHT, *n.* One whose occupation is to construct ships.
SHIRE, *n.* *In England*, a county; retained with us in the word *half-shire*.
SHIRK. See **SHARK**.
SHIRT, *n.* A man's garment, worn next the body.
SHIRT, *v. t.* To cover with a shirt, or to change it.
SHIRT-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a shirt.
SHIST,
SHIST-US, } See **SCHIST**.
SHIST-IE,
SHIST-OSE, } See **SCHISTOSE**.
SHIT-TAH, } *n.* *In Scripture*, a sort of precious
SHIT-TIM, } wood.
SHIVE, *n.* A slice; a piece; a fragment of flax.
SHIV-ER, *n.* A little piece; a wheel; blue slate.
SHIV-ER, *v. t.* To break into small pieces.
SHIV-ER, *v. i.* To fall into small pieces; to quake.
SHIV-ER-ED, *pp.* Broken into small pieces.
SHIV-ER-ING, *ppr.* Breaking or dashing into small pieces; trembling.
SHIV-ER-ING, *n.* Act of dashing to pieces; a trembling.
SHIV-ER-ING-LY, *ad.* With shivering or slight trembling.
SHIV-ER-Y, *a.* Easily broken; not compact.
SHOAL, *n.* A crowd or multitude, as of fishes; a shallow.
SHOAL, *a.* Shallow; not deep.
SHOAL, *v. i.* To crowd; to become more shallow.
SHOAL-I-NESS, *n.* Shallowness; little depth.
SHOAL-Y, *a.* Abounding with shallows.
SHOCK, *n.* A violent collision; a violent onset; offense. *In electricity*, the effect on the animal system, by the discharge of the fluid; a dog; sixteen sheaves of wheat.
SHOCK, *v. t.* To strike with sudden surprise or terror; to shake by the sudden collision of a body.
SHOCK-ED, *pp.* Struck with horror; piled.
SHOCK-ING, *ppr.* Shaking with violence; *a.* striking, or adapted to strike, with horror.
SHOCK-ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to strike with horror or disgust.
SHOD, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SHOE**.
SHOE, *n.*; *plu.* **SHOES**. A covering for the foot of man or beast, or for the runner of a sled.
SHOE, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* shod. To put on shoes.
SHOE-BLACK, *n.* One that cleans shoes.
SHOE-BOY, *n.* A boy who cleans shoes.

SHOE-BUCK-LE, *n.* A buckle to fasten shoes.
 SHOE-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with shoes.
 SHOE-ING-HORN, *n.* A horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a narrow shoe; any thing by which a transaction is facilitated.
 SHOE-LESS, *a.* Having no shoes.
 SHOE-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes shoes.
 SHOE-STRING, *n.* A string to fasten a shoe.
 SHOE-TYE, *n.* A string or riband used for fastening a shoe to the foot.
 SHONE, *pret.* and *pp.* of SHINE.
 SHOOK, *pret.* and *pp.* of SHAKE. Also, a bundle of staves.
 SHOOT, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* shot. To let fly and drive with force; to dart; to strike with any thing shot; to push out; to emit.
 SHOOT, *v. i.* To perform the act of discharging or sending with force; to germinate; to bud; to form by shooting; to be emitted; to move with velocity.
 SHOOT, *n.* A sprout or branch; the act of striking, or endeavoring to strike, with a missile weapon.
 SHOOT-ER, *n.* One who fires arms.
 SHOOT-ING, *ppr.* Germinating; darting; discharging or killing with fire arms.
 SHOP, *n.* A building for works or for goods.
 SHOP, *v. i.* To visit shops for buying goods.
 SHOP-BOARD, *n.* A bench on which work is performed.
 SHOP-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who retails goods.
 SHOP-LIFT-ER, *n.* One who steals from a shop.
 SHOP-LIFT-ING, *n.* Theft from a shop; larceny.
 SHOP-MAN, *n.* One who serves in a shop.
 SHOP-PING, *ppr.* Visiting shops for buying goods.
 SHORE, *n.* A prop; a buttress; a support; coast.
 SHORE, *v. t.* To prop, or support by props.
 SHORE-ED, *pp.* Propped; supported.
 SHORE-LESS, *a.* Having no shore; unlimited.
 SHORE-LING, *n.* The skin of a living sheep, shorn.
 SHORN, *n.* A mineral of several species.
 SHORL-A'-CEOUS, *a.* Partaking of the nature of shorn.
 SHORN, *pp.* of SHEAR.
 SHORN, *a.* [A. S. *scort*; Fr. *court*; L. *curtus*.] Not long; not extended in time; repeated at small intervals; not reaching the point demanded or desired; deficient; imperfect; future; narrow; brittle; abrupt; pointed; petulant; severe.
 SHORT, *n.* A summary account.
 SHORT-BREATH-ED, *a.* Having short breath or quick respiration.
 SHORT-COM-ING, *n.* A failing of the usual produce, quantity, or amount; a failure of full performance.
 SHORT-EN, *v. t.* To make shorter; to curtail.
 SHORT-EN-ED, *pp.* Made shorter; contracted.
 SHORT-EN-ING, *n.* Act of contracting; something to make paste brittle.
 SHORT-HAND, *n.* A writing in characters.
 SHORT-JOINT-ED, *a.* Having the pastern too short, as a horse.
 SHORT-LIV-ED, *a.* Not living long; being of short continuance.
 SHORT-LY, *ad.* Quickly; briefly; soon.
 SHORT-NER, *n.* He or that which shortens.
 SHORT-NESS, *n.* Brevity; conciseness; want of reach, or the power of retention; imperfection.
 SHORTS, *n. plu.* Bran and coarse part of meal.
 SHORT-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Unable to see far; not able to understand things deep or remote.
 SHORT-SIGHT-ED-NESS, *n.* Defect of sight.
 SHORT-WAIST-ED, *a.* Having a short waist.
 SHORT-WIND-ED, *a.* Affected with short breath.
 SHOT, *pret.* and *pp.* of SHOOT.
 SHOT, *n.* Act of shooting; a bullet; a reckoning.
 SHOTE, *n.* A small hog.
 SHOT-FREE, *a.* Free from charge; exempted from any share of expense; scot free.

SHOT-HÖLE, *n.* A hole made by a bullet discharged.
 SHOT-TEN, *a.* Having cast the spawn; shooting into angles; shot out of its socket; dislocated.
 SHOUGH, (shok,) *n.* A shaggy dog.
 SHOULD, (shoöd,) *pret.* of SHALL. Denoting intention or duty.
 SHOULD-ER, *n.* The joint that connects the human arm, or the fore leg of a beast, with the body.
 Shoulders, in the plural, the upper part of the back. *Figuratively*, support; sustaining power.
 SHOULD-ER, *v. t.* To take on the shoulder; to push or thrust with the shoulder.
 SHOULD-ER-BLADE, *n.* The broad bone of the shoulder.
 SHOULD-ER-KNOT, *n.* An ornamental knot of riband or lace, worn on the shoulder.
 SHOUT, *v. i.* To cry out in joy or triumph.
 SHOUT, *n.* An exclamation of joy and triumph.
 SHOUT-ING, *n.* An outcry in triumph.
 SHOVE, (shuv,) *v. t. or i.* To push; to urge or drive forward; to push off; to move in a boat or with a pole.
 SHOVE, *n.* The act of pushing; a push.
 SHOV-ED, (shuv'ed,) *pp.* Pushed; urged forward.
 SHOV-EL, (shuv'l,) *n.* A utensil for throwing earth, &c.
 SHOV-EL, *v. t.* To throw with a shovel.
 SHOV-EL-ED, *pp.* Thrown with a shovel.
 SHOV-EL-ER, *n.* A fowl of the duck kind.
 SHOW, *v. t. or i. pret.* and *pp.* showed, shown. To exhibit to view; to appear; to prove.
 SHOW, *n.* Exhibition; sight; appearance; ostentatious display or parade; hypocritical pretense.
 SHOW-BRE-AD, } *n.* Twelve loaves of bread, representing the twelve tribes of Israel.
 SHOW-ER, *pret.* and *pp.* of SNEW.
 SHOW-ER, *n.* One who shows or exhibits.
 SHOW-ER, *n.* A temporary fall of rain; a fall of things from the air in thick succession; a copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution.
 SHOW-ER, *v. t. or i.* To rain; to wet, as with rain.
 SHOW-ER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SHOWER.
 SHOW-ER-LESS, *a.* Without showers.
 SHOW-ER-Y, *a.* Subject to frequent showers.
 SHOW-I-LY, *ad.* In a showy manner.
 SHOW-I-NESS, *n.* Quality of being showy; gaudiness.
 SHOW-ING, *ppr.* Presenting to view; exhibiting; proving.
 SHOW-ING, *n.* A presentation to view; exhibition.
 SHOW-ISH, *a.* Gaudy; ostentatious.
 SHOWN, *pp.* of Show.
 SHOW-Y, *a.* Gaudy; fine; ostentatious.
 SHRANK, *pret.* and *pp.* of SHRINK.
 SHRED, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* shred. To cut into small pieces.
 SHRED, *n.* A small piece cut off; a bit.
 SHRED-LESS, *a.* Having no shreds.
 SHREW, *n.* A peevish, vexatious woman.
 SHREWD, *a.* Cunning; artful; sly; proceeding from cunning or sagacity, or containing it.
 SHREWD-LY, *ad.* Cunningly; artfully.
 SHREWD-NESS, *n.* Sly cunning; the quality of nice discernment; sagacity.
 SHREW-ISH, *a.* Like a shrew; peevish; cross.
 SHREW-ISH-LY, *ad.* Peevishly; clamorously.
 SHREW-ISH-NESS, *n.* Frowardness; petulance; turbulent clamorosity.
 SHREW-MOUSE, *n.* A small animal like a mouse, that burrows in the ground.
 SHRIEK, *v. i.* [Dan. *skriger*; Sw. *skrika*.] To utter a sharp, shrill cry; to scream, as in sudden fright or anguish.
 SHRIEK, *n.* A sharp, shrill cry; a scream.

SHRIEK'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SHRIEK.
 SHRIEK'-ING, *ppr.* Uttering a sharp cry.
 SHRIEV'-AL-TY, *n.* The office of sheriff.
 SHRIFT, *n.* Confession made to a priest.
 SHRIKE, *n.* The butcher bird.
 SHRILL, *a.* Sharp; piercing, as sound.
 SHRILL, *v. i.* To utter an acute, piercing sound.
 SHRILL'-Y, *ad.* Acutely; with a sharp sound or voice.
 SHRILL'-NESS, *n.* Acuteness of sound.
 SHRIMP, *n.* A small crustaceous shell-fish.
 SHRINE, *n.* A case or box, as for relics.
 SHRINK, *v. i. pret.* shrunk, shrank; *pp.* shrunk. To contract and become less; to contract spontaneously; to become wrinkled by contraction; to recoil, as in horror.
 SHRINK, *v. t.* To cause to contract.
 SHRINK, *n.* Contraction; a drawing together.
 SHRINK'-AGE, *n.* A contraction, or shrinking into a less compass.
 SHRINK'-ING, *ppr.* Contracting; becoming less.
 SHRIV'-EL, *v. i.* To contract; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles.
 SHRIV'-EL, *v. t.* To contract into wrinkles.
 SHRIV'-EL-ED, *pp.* Contracted into wrinkles.
 SHRIV'-EL-ING, *ppr.* Drawing into wrinkles.
 SHRIV'-ING, *n.* Shrift; confession taken.
 SHROUD, *n.* A cover; a winding sheet; that which covers, conceals, or protects.
 SHROUD, *v. t.* To cover; to shelter; to hide.
 SHROUDS, *n. plu.* A range of large ropes supporting the masts of a ship.
 SHROUD'-ING, *ppr.* Dressing; covering; concealing; sheltering.
 SHROVE'-TIDE, *n.* Confession-time; the Tuesday before Lent.
 SHRUB, *v. t.* To clear of shrubs.
 SHRUB, *n.* A bush; a small woody plant; a drink consisting of acid sweetened and spirit.
 SHRUB'-BER-Y, *n.* A collection of shrubs; shrubs in general.
 SHRUB'-BY, *a.* Full of shrubs; consisting of or resembling shrubs.
 SHRUB'-LESS, *a.* Having no shrubs.
 SHRUG, *v. t.* To contract, as the shoulders.
 SHRUG, *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders.
 SHRUG'-GED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SHRUG.
 SHRUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of SHRINK.
 SHRUNK'-EN, *pp.* of SHRINK, but nearly obsolete.
 SHUCK, *n.* The husk or shells of grain.
 SHUD'-DER, *v. i.* To quake; to quiver; to shiver.
 SHUD'-DER, } *n.* A tremor or shaking, as
 SHUD'-DER-ING, } with horror.
 SHUF'-FLE, *v. t. or i.* To change the position of cards; to prevaricate; to evade; to shift off.
 SHUF'-FLE, *n.* A change of place in cards; evasion.
 SHUF'-FLED, *pp.* Changed; pushed; mixed.
 SHUF'-FLER, *n.* One who shuffles or evades.
 SHUF'-FLING, *ppr.* Moving and mixing; evading; moving by little shoves one way and the other; playing tricks.
 SHUF'-FLING, *n.* A throwing into confusion; evasion; artifice; an irregular gait.
 SHUF'-FLING-LY, *ad.* With evasion; with an irregular gait.
 SHUN, *v. t.* To avoid; to escape, or try to escape.
 SHUN'-NED, *pp.* Avoided; kept clear from.
 SHUN'-NING, *ppr.* Avoiding; declining.
 SHUT, *v. t. or i. pret.* and *pp.* shut. To close; to bar; to forbid entrance into; to preclude; to contract.
 SHUT'-TER, *n.* One that shuts; that which closes a passage; a cover.
 SHUT'-TING, *ppr.* Closing; confining.
 SHUT'-TLE, *n.* A weaver's instrument to carry thread.

SHUT'-TLE-CORK, *n.* A cork stuck with feathers, used to be struck by a battledoor in play. Improperly pronounced *Shuttlecock*.
 SHY, *a.* Coy; reserved; keeping at a distance.
 SHY'-LY, *ad.* In a timid manner; with coyness.
 SHY'-NESS, *n.* Reserve; coyness; fear of near approach or familiarity.
 SI-BE'-RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Siberia, the north of Asia.
 SIB'-IL-ANT, *a.* Hissing; sissing; making a hissing sound. S and Z are called *sibilant* letters.
 SIB'-IL-ANT, *n.* A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice.
 SIB-IL-A'-TION, *n.* A hissing, or hissing sound.
 SIB'-YL, *n.* A prophesess among the Pagans.
 SIB'-YL-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to the sibyls; uttered, written, or composed by sibyls.
 SIB'-Y-LINE-BOOKS, *n.* Books or documents of prophecy in verse, supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire.
 SIC'-CA-TIVE, *n.* That which promotes the process of drying.
 SIC'-CA-TIVE, *a.* Drying; tending to dry.
 SIC'-CI-TY, *n.* [*L. siccitas.*] Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture.
 SICE, *n.* The number six at dice.
 SIC-IL-I-A'-NO, *In music,* a composition in measures of 6-4 or 6-8, performed in a slow, graceful manner.
 SICK, *a.* Afflicted with disease; disgusted.
 SICK'-EN, *v. t. or i.* To make or become sick.
 SICK'-EN-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SICKEN.
 SICK'-ISH, *a.* Somewhat sick; exciting disgust.
 SICK'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of exciting disgust.
 SICK'-LE, *n.* [*A. S. sicel; D. zikkel; L. sicula.*] An instrument for reaping.
 SICK'-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being sickly; tendency to produce disease; unhealthiness.
 SICK'-LIST, *n.* A list containing the names of the sick.
 SICK'-LY, *a.* Affected with disease; unhealthy; producing sickness extensively.
 SICK'-NESS, *n.* A disease; disorder of the body; state of being diseased.
 SIC-PAS-SIM, [*L.*] So every where.
 SIC TRAN'-SIT GLO'-RI-A MUN'-DI, [*L.*] So passes away the glory of the world.
 SIDE, *n.* The broad or long part of a thing.
 SIDE, *a.* Lateral; indirect.
 SIDE, *v. i.* To lean to one part; to adhere to.
 SIDE'-BOARD, *n.* A side table to hold dining utensils, &c.
 SIDE'-BOX, *n.* A box on one side of a room.
 SIDE'-LING, *a.* Sidewise; with one side foremost.
 SIDE'-LONG, *a.* Lateral; oblique; *ad.* laterally.
 SID'-ER-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to stars; astral;
 SI-DE'-RI-AL, } starry.
 SID-ER-A'-TION, *n.* A blasting; a slight erysipelas.
 SID'-ER-ITE, *n.* The load stone; a phosphate of iron.
 SID-ER-O-GRAPH'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to sid-
 SID-ER-O-GRAPH'-IC-AL, } erography, or per-
 formed by engraved plates of steel.
 SID-ER-OG'-RA-PHY, *n.* Art or practice of engraving on steel plates.
 SID'-ER-O-SCOPE, *n.* An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance.
 SIDE'-SAD-DLE, *n.* A saddle for females on horseback.
 SIDES'-MAN, *n.* An assistant to a church warden.
 SIDE'-WISE, *ad.* On or toward one side.
 SID'-ING, *n.* The attaching of one's self to a party.
 SID'-ING, *ppr.* Joining one party.
 SI'-DLE, *v. i.* To go with one side first; to lie on the side.
 SI'-DLING, *ppr.* Moving with the side foremost.

SIÈGE, *n.* [Fr. *siege*; Norm. *sage*; It. *seggia*.] The besetting of a place with troops; any continued endeavor to gain possession.

SIEVE, *n.* A small utensil for sifting.

SI-ES'-T.A., *n.* [It.] A short sleep, taken in the afternoon.

SIFT, *v. t.* To separate by a sieve; to scrutinize.

SIFT'-ER, *n.* He or that which sifts.

SIGH, *v. i.* To express grief with deep breathing.

SIGH, *n.* A deep breathing; a long breath.

SIGH'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SIGH**.

SIGH'-ING, *ppr.* Taking a long breath.

SIGH'-ING, *n.* The act of suffering a deep respiration, or taking a long breath.

SIGHT, *n.* [A. S. *gesiht*; D. *gezigt*; G. *sicht*; Dan. *sigt*.] Perception by the eye; open to view; a show; knowledge; the eye or instrument of seeing; an aperture through which objects are to be seen, or something to direct the vision. To take *sight*, to take aim.

SIGHT'-LESS, *a.* Wanting sight; offensive to the eye.

SIGHT'-LESS-LY, *ad.* In a sightless manner.

SIGHT'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of sight.

SIGHT'-LI-NESS, *n.* Comeliness; pleasant appearance.

SIGHT'-LY, *a.* Pleasing to the eye; comely.

SIG'-MA, *n.* The name of the Greek letter Σ *s.*

SIG-MOID'-AL, *a.* Curved like the Greek σ, sigma.

SIGN, *n.* [Fr. *signe*; It. *segno*; L. *signum*.] A token; a motion, nod, or gesture, indicating a wish or command; a wonder or miracle; some visible transaction; a memorial or monument; twelfth part of the ecliptic.

SIGN, *v. t.* To subscribe the name, as to a note; to signify by the hand, &c.

SIGN'-ED, *pp.* Subscribed.

SIGN'-ING, *ppr.* Setting one's name to.

SIG'-NAL, *n.* A sign, or motion to give notice.

SIG'-NAL, *a.* Remarkable; memorable; distinguished from what is ordinary.

SIG'-NAL-FIRE, *n.* Fire intended for a signal.

SIG'-NAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make distinguished; to make remarkable.

SIG'-NAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made memorable.

SIG'-NAL-LY, *ad.* Eminently; remarkably; in a distinguished manner.

SIG'-NA-TÛRE, *n.* A sign; mark; name written. *Among printers*, a letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of a sheet, by which the sheets are distinguished and their order designated, each sheet having a different letter.

SIGN'-BOARD, *n.* A board on which a man sets a notice of his occupation or of articles for sale.

SIGN'-ER, *n.* One who subscribes his name.

SIG'-NET, *n.* A seal, or private seal.

SIG-NIF'-I-CANCE, } *n.* Importance; force.

SIG-NIF'-I-CAN-CY, }

SIG-NIF'-I-CANT, *a.* Important; expressive; expressive of something beyond the external mark.

SIG-NIF'-I-CANT-LY, *ad.* With force or meaning.

SIG-NI-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* Meaning by words or signs; act of making known.

SIG-NIF'-I-CA-TIVE, *a.* Showing by a sign.

SIG'-NI-FY-ED, *pp.* Made known.

SIG'-NI-FY, *v. t.* To make known; to mean; to import.

SIGN'-POST, *n.* A post for papers to give notice.

SI'-LENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *silentium*.] Silence; stillness; muteness; secrecy.

SI'-LENCE, *v. t.* To still; to appease; to prevent from preaching. *It is used elliptically, for let there be silence.*

SI'-LENC-ED, *pp.* Killed; made quiet; restrained.

SI'-LENT, *a.* Still; mute; dumb; quiet; not acting; as, a *silent* partner in a commercial house.

SI'-LENT-LY, *ad.* Quietly; without noise.

SI-LE'-SIÀ, *n.* A species of coarse linen.

SI'-LEX, } *n.* A species of earth; quartz.

SIL'-I-CA, }

SIL'-I-ELE, *n.* A little pod, with seeds attached to both sutures.

SI-LI'-CIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to silix.

SIL'-I-CUM, } *n.* An elementary substance; the

SIL'-I-CON, } base of silica.

SIL'-IQUE, (sil'-ik.) *n.* A pod, with seeds fixed to both sutures.

SIL'-I-QUOUS, *a.* Having the pod called silique.

SILK, *n.* [A. S. *seolc*; Dan. and Sw. *silke*; Ar. *salaka*.] The thread produced by the silkworm, and cloth made of it; the filiform style of the flowers of maize.

SILK, *a.* Consisting of silk; pertaining to silk.

SILK'-EN, *a.* Made of silk; soft; delicate; smooth; dressed in silk.

SILK'-I-NESS, *n.* The qualities of silk; softness and smoothness to the feel; effeminacy.

SILK'-MER-CER, *n.* A dealer in silks.

SILK'-WEAV-ER, *n.* One who weaves silk.

SILK'-WORM, *n.* The worm that produces silk.

SILK'-Y, *a.* Consisting of silk; like silk; soft.

SILL, *n.* [A. S. *syl*; Fr. *seuil*; G. *schwelle*.] *Properly*, the foundation of a thing; the timber or stone at the foot of a door, or on which a window frame stands.

SIL'-LA-BUB, *n.* A mixture of wine or cider and milk.

SIL'-LI-LY, *ad.* In a silly manner; foolishly; without the exercise of good sense.

SIL'-LI-NESS, *n.* Simpleness; foolishness.

SIL'-LY, *a.* Simple; weak; witless; foolish.

SILT, *n.* Salt mud or salt marsh.

SIL'-VÀ, } *n.* [L.] A collection of poems.

SYL'-VÀ, }

SIL'-VAN, *a.* Woody; pertaining to woods.

SIL'-VER, *n.* [A. S. *seolfer*; G. *silber*; Dan. *silv*.] A metal of a white color; money.

SIL'-VER, *a.* Made of silver; white or pale; soft, as, a *silver* voice.

SIL'-VER, *v. t.* To cover with a coat of silver.

SIL'-VER-BEAT-ER, *n.* One that foliates silver, or forms it into leaf.

SIL'-VER-ED, *pp.* Coated with silver.

SIL'-VER-ING, *ppr.* Coating with silver.

SIL'-VER-ING, *n.* The art, operation, or practice of covering the surface of any thing with silver.

SIL'-VER-LING, *n.* A small silver coin.

SIL'-VER-SMITH, *n.* One who works in silver.

SIL'-VER-Y, *a.* Like silver; coated with silver.

SIM'-I-À, *n.* A general name for the various tribes of monkeys.

SIM'-I-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *similaire*; L. *similis*.] Like; resembling; equal.

SIM-I-LAR'-I-TY, *n.* Likeness; resemblance.

SIM'-I-LAR-LY, *ad.* In a like manner.

SIM'-I-LE, *n.* Similitude; comparison.

SI-MIL'-I-TÛDE, *n.* Resemblance; comparison.

SI-MIL-I-TÛ'-DIN-A-RY, *a.* Denoting resemblance.

SIM'-MER, *v. i.* To boil gently with hissing.

SIM'-MER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SIMMER**.

SIM'-NEL, *n.* A sweet cake; a bun.

SI-MÔ'-NI-AC, *n.* One who buys or sells preferment in the church.

SI-MO-NY'-A-CIAL, *a.* Consisting in simony.

SI-MÔ'-NI-OUS, *a.* Partaking of simony.

SIM'-O-NY, *n.* The buying or selling of church preferment.

SI-MOOM', *n.* A hot, suffocating wind in Arabia.

SI'-MOUS, *a.* Having a flat snub nose.

SIM'-PER, *v. i.* To smile in a silly manner.

SIM'-PER, *n.* A smile with an air of silliness.

SIM'-PER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SIMPER**.

SIM'-PER-ING, *ppr.* Smiling like a simpleton.

SIM'-PER-ING-LY, *ad.* With a silly smile.

SIM'-PLE, *n.* A plant or herb, in medicine.

SIM'PLE, *a.* [*L. simplex.*] Single; plain; artless; unadorned; weak in intellect.

SIM'PLE-NESS, *n.* Artlessness; weakness of mind.

SIM'PLER, *n.* One that collects simples; an herbalist.

SIM'PLE-TON, *n.* A person of weak understanding.

SIM'PLIC'I-TY, *n.* The state of being unmixed; the state of being not complex; singleness; plainness; artlessness; weakness of intellect.

SIM'PLI-FI-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act of making simple.

SIM'PLI-ED, *pp.* Made simple or less complex.

SIM'PLI-FY, *v. t.* To free from complexity.

SIM'PLIST, *n.* One skilled in simples.

SIM'PLY, *ad.* Without art; only; merely.

SIM'U-LÁTE, *v. t.* To counterfeit; to dissemble.

SIM'U-LÁTE, *v. t.* Feigned; pretended.

SIM'U-LÁ-TED, *v. t.* Feigned; pretended.

SIM'U-LÁ-TING, *ppr.* Feigning; counterfeiting.

SIM'U-LÁ-TION, *n.* Hypocrisy; mere pretense; the act of feigning to be that which is not.

SI-MUL-TÁ-NE-ÓUS, *a.* Being at the same time.

SI-MUL-TÁ-NE-ÓUS-LY, *ad.* At the same time.

SI-MUL-TÁ-NE-ÓUS-NESS, *n.* A happening at the same time.

SIN, *n.* [*A. S. sin; G. sünde.*] The voluntary departure of a moral agent from a known rule of rectitude or duty prescribed by God; the voluntary transgression of the divine law; neglect of a known rule of duty.

SIN, *v. i.* To depart knowingly from a rule of duty.

SIN'-A-PÍSM, *n.* A cataplasm of mustard seed.

SINCE, *ad. or prep.* After; from the time that; ago.

SIN-CERE', *a.* True; undissembling; pure; honest.

SIN-CERE'-LY, *ad.* Truly; honestly; purely.

SIN-CER'I-TY, *n.* Honesty; frankness; freedom from disguise.

SIN-CERE'-NESS, *n.* Honesty; frankness; freedom from disguise.

SIN'-CL-PUT, *n.* The fore part of the head.

SINE, *n.* A line from one end of an arc, perpendicular to the radius, passing through the other end of the arc.

SI'-NE-CÛRE, *n.* An office without employment.

SI-NE-CÛR'-IST', *n.* One who has a sinecure.

SI'-NE DÍ'-E, [*L.*] Without a day assigned.

SI'-NE QUA NÓN, [*L.*] An indispensable condition.

SIN'-EW, *n.* A tendon; strength; muscle.

SIN'-EW, *v. i.* To unite, as with a sinew.

SIN'-EW-ED, *a.* Furnished with sinews; strong.

SIN'-EW-LESS, *a.* Having no strength.

SIN'-EW-Y, *a.* Consisting of sinews; strong; muscular.

SIN'-FUL, *a.* Guilty of sin; wicked; unholy.

SIN'-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a sinful manner.

SIN'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Wickedness; criminality.

SING, *v. t. or i. pret.* sang, sung; *pp.* sung. [*A. S. singan; Goth. siggan.*] To utter sweet, melodious sounds; to make a small, shrill sound; to relate in verse; to utter with musical modulations of sound.

SINGE, *v. t.* To burn the external part or surface; to burn slightly or superficially.

SING'-ED, *pp.* Burnt superficially.

SING'-ER, *n.* One skilled in music, or one whose occupation is to sing.

SING'-ING-BOOK, *n.* A music book; a book containing tunes.

SING'-ING, *ppr.* Uttering melodious notes.

SING'-ING, *n.* Act of uttering musical notes.

SING'-ING-MÁSTER, *n.* A music master; a teacher of vocal music.

SIN'-GLE, *a.* Alone; one by itself; unmarried; particular.

SIN'-GLE, *v. t.* To separate; to take from a number.

SIN'-GLED, *pp.* Selected from a number.

SIN'-GLE-HEÁRT-ED, *a.* Having no duplicity.

SIN'-GLE-NESS, *n.* Simplicity; sincerity; purity of mind.

SIN'-GLY, *ad.* Individually; only.

SING'-SONG, *n.* A term for bad singing or cant.

SIN'-GU-LAR, *a.* [*L. singularis.*] Single; not complex; particular; remarkable; eminent; rare; odd.

SIN'-GU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Particularity; oddness; uncommon character or form; something curious or remarkable.

SIN'-GU-LAR-LY, *ad.* Particularly; strangely.

SIN'-IS-TER, *a.* Left; unjust; unfair; unlucky.

SIN-IS-TROUS'-SAL, *a.* Rising from left to right, as a spiral line.

SIN'-IS-TROUS, *a.* Being on the left; wrong; perverse.

SINK, *v. i. pret.* sunk, sank; *pp.* sunk. To settle; to fall; to subside; to decline; to be overwhelmed; to be lower.

SINK, *v. t.* To put under water; to depress; to cause to fall; to reduce.

SINK, *n.* A basin or drain to carry off filth.

SINK'-ING, *ppr.* Falling; declining; subsiding.

SINK'-ING-FUND, *n.* A fund to reduce a public debt.

SIN'-LESS, *a.* Free from sin; innocent.

SIN'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from sin; innocence.

SIN'-NED, *pret. and pp.* of SIN.

SIN'-NER, *n.* One guilty of sin; a transgressor of the divine law.

SIN'-NER, *v. i.* To act as a sinner.

SIN'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* A sacrifice for sin.

SIN'-O-PLE, *n.* A mineral of a reddish color.

SIN'-OP-IS, *n.* In painting, a sort of red earth.

SIN'-TER, *n.* A species of lime stone or of siliceous limestone.

SIN'-U-ÁTE, *a.* Having the edge scalloped.

SIN'-U-ÁTE, *v. i.* To wind and turn.

SIN'-U-Á-TION, *n.* A winding and turning.

SIN'-U-ÓUS, *a.* Bending or winding in and out.

SIN'-U-ÓS'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of winding and turning.

SI'-NUS, *n.* [*L.*] A bay of the sea; a recess in the shore.

SIP, *n.* A taste as of liquor; a small draught.

SIP, *v. t.* [*A. S. sipan; D. sippen.*] To take a little with the lips; to drink or imbibe in small quantities.

SIP, *v. i.* To drink a small quantity.

SI'-PHON, [*L. siphon; G. σιφων.*] A bent tube, whose legs are of unequal length, for drawing liquor from a vessel.

SIP'-PED, *pret. and pp.* of SIP.

SIR, *n.* [*Fr. sire, sicur.*] A word of respect used in addresses to men; the title of a Master of Arts; a title of a knight.

SIRE, *n.* Father; a title of kings; male parent of a beast.

SIRE, *v. t.* To generate.

SI'-REN, [*Fr. sirene; It. sirena.*] A mermaid; a goddess noted for singing.

SI'-REN, *a.* Pertaining to a siren; enticing.

SIR'-Y-A-SIS, *n.* A disease in children, occasioned by the heat of the sun.

SIR'-I-US, *n.* The great dog star.

SIR'-LOIN, *n.* A piece of beef from the loin.

SI-RO-É'-EO, *n.* A noxious southeast wind in Italy.

SIR'-RÁH, *n.* A term of reproach or contempt.

SIR'-UP, *n.* The sweetened juice of fruits.

SIR'-UP-ED, *a.* Moistened with sirup.

SIS'-KIN, *n.* A small bird; the green finch.

SIS'-TER, [*A. S. sweoster; D. zuster; Sw. syster; G. schwester; Dan. søster; Russ. sestra; Sans. swasre.*] A female born of the same parents; a woman of the same faith; one of the same kind; a female of the same society, as nuns.

SIS'-TER-HÓOD, *n.* A society of sisters or a society of females united in one faith.

SIS'-TER-IN-LAW, *n.* A husband's or wife's sister.
SIS'-TER-LY, *a.* Becoming a sister; affectionate.
SIT, *v. i. pret. sat; pp. sat; [sitten, obs.]* [Goth. *sitan; A. S. sitan; L. sedeo.*] To be placed; to perch; to rest; to incubate or brood.
SITE, *n.* A situation; seat; place.
SIT'-TER, *n.* One that sits.
SIT'-TING, *ppr.* Resting on a seat; sessile.
SIT'-TING, *n.* A resting on a seat; session.
SIT'-U-ATE, } *a.* Placed; standing; being in
SIT'-U-A-TED, } any condition.
SIT-U-A'-TION, *n.* Position; place; condition; circumstances.
SIT'-VA, *n.* In *Indian mythology*, the title of the Supreme Being.
SIV'-AN, *n.* The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year.
SIX, *a.* [Fr. *six; L. sex; It. sei; Sp. seis; D. zes; G. sechs; Dan. and Sw. sex; A. S. six; Gr. ἕξ; Heb. shish.*] Noting the sum of five and one.
SIX'-FOLD, *a.* Taken or doubled six times.
SIX'-PENCE, *n.* A small coin; half a shilling.
SIX'-PET-AL-ED, *a.* Having six flower leaves.
SIX'-SCORE, *a.* Six times twenty, or a hundred and twenty.
SIX'-TEEN, *a.* Noting the sum of ten and six.
SIX'-TEENTH, *a.* The ordinal of sixteen.
SIXTH, *a.* The ordinal of six.
SIXTH'-LY, *ad.* In the sixth place.
SIX'-TI-ETH, *a.* The ordinal of sixty.
SIX'-TY, *a.* Noting the sum of six times ten.
SIZ'-A-BLE, *a.* Of a reasonable or suitable bulk.
SIZE, *n.* Bulk; dimensions; a glutinous substance.
SIZE, *v. t.* To arrange by bulk; to prepare with size.
SIT'-ZER, *n.* In the *University of Cambridge*, a student of the rank next below a pensioner.
SIZ'-I-NESS, *n.* Glutinousness; ropiness.
SIZ'-Y, *a.* Glutinous; ropy; viscous; tough.
SKAIN. See **SKAIN**, now the common spelling, though *skain* from Fr. *assaigne*, would be more regular.
SKALD, *n.* An ancient Scandinavian poet or bard.
SKÅTE, *n.* A flat fish of the ray kind.
SKÅTE, *n.* A sort of shoe, furnished with an iron, for sliding on the ice.
SKATE, *v. i.* To slide on the ice with skates.
SKAT'-ER, *n.* One who skates on ice.
SKAIN, *n.* A knot of thread, &c.
SKEL'-E-TON, *n.* The bones of an animal in their natural position, without the flesh; the general structure or frame of any thing.
SKEP'-TIC, *n.* [Gr. *σκεπτικός*, from *σκεπτομαι*, to look about.] One who doubts the truth and reality of any principle, or system of principles, or doctrines. In *theology*, a person who doubts the existence or perfections of God, or the truths of revelation.
SKEP'-TIC, } *a.* Doubting; hesitating to ad-
SKEP'-TIC-AL, } mit the certainty of doctrines and principles.
SKEP'-TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With doubt; in a doubtful manner.
SKEP'-TI-CISM, *n.* 1. The doctrines and opinions of the Pyrrhonists or skeptical philosophers. 2. In *theology*, a doubting of the truth of revelation.
SKETCH, *n.* An outline; rough draft.
SKETCH, *v. t.* To draw the outline; to plan.
SKETCH-ED, *pp.* Having the outline drawn.
SKETCH-ING, *ppr.* Drawing the outline.
SKEW'-ER, *n.* A pin to fasten meat for roasting.
SKEW'-ER, *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.
SKEW'-ER-ED, *pp.* Fastened with skewers.
SKID, *n.* A piece of timber; a slider.
SKIFF, *n.* A small light boat; a yawl.
SKILL, *n.* [A. S. *scylan*, to separate; Ice. and Sw. *skilja*.] Familiar knowledge with dexterity.
SKILL, *v. i.* To know or be knowing.

SKILL'-ED, *a.* Having familiar knowledge.
SKIL'-LESS, *a.* Wanting skill; artless.
SKIL'-LET, *n.* A small kitchen vessel.
SKILL'-FUL, *a.* Knowing; experienced; well versed in any art or practice.
SKILL'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With knowledge and dexterity.
SKILL'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Skill; dexterity; ability.
SKIM, *v. t.* To take off the skim; to take off by skimming; as, to skim cream.
SKIM, *v. i.* To pass lightly; to glide along near the surface.
SKIM'-MED, *pp.* Taken from the surface.
SKIM'-MER, *n.* A utensil to take off scum.
SKIM'-MILK, *n.* Milk freed from its cream.
SKIM'-MINGS, *n.* Matter skimmed off.
SKIN, *n.* [A. S. *scin; Sw. skinn.*] The covering of flesh; a hide; a rind.
SKIN, *v. t. or i.* To flay; to take the skin off; to form a skin over.
SKIN'-FLINT, *n.* A very niggardly person.
SKIN'-LESS, *a.* Having no skin.
SKIN'-NED, *pp.* Flayed; deprived of the skin, covered with skin.
SKIN'-NER, *n.* One that skins; one that deals in skins.
SKIN'-NY, *a.* Consisting of skin only.
SKIP, *n.* A nimble leap; a bound.
SKIP, *v. t.* To pass over; to omit; to miss.
SKIP, *v. i.* To leap lightly; to bound; to spring.
SKIP'-JACK, *n.* An upstart; a fish.
SKIP'-KEN-NEL, *n.* A lackey; a foot boy.
SKIP'-PED, *pret. and pp. of SKIP.*
SKIP'-PER, *n.* The master of a small vessel.
SKIP'-PING, *ppr.* Leaping; passing over; omitting.
SKIRM'-ISH, *n.* A slight battle or combat.
SKIRM'-ISH, *v. i.* To fight in small parties.
SKIRM'-ISH-ER, *n.* One that skirmishes.
SKIRM'-ISH-ING, *n.* The act of fighting in a loose or slight encounter.
SKIRM'-ISH-ING, *ppr.* Fighting in slight combat.
SKIR'-RET, *n.* A valuable culinary vegetable, resembling in flavor the parsnep.
SKIR'-ROUS, *a.* See **SCHIRROUS**.
SKIR'-RUS, *n.* See **SCHIRRUS**.
SKIRT, *n.* A border; lower part; *v. t. or i.* to border; to run along the edge.
SKIT'-TISH, *a.* Shy; shunning familiarity.
SKIT'-TISH-LY, *ad.* Shyly; timidly.
SKIT'-TISH-NESS, *n.* Shyness; timidity; fear of approach.
SKIT'-TLES, *n.* Nine pins.
SKY'-VER, *n.* A split skin; sheep-skin used in binding books.
SKULK, *v. i.* To lurk; to hide; to withdraw into a close place.
SKULK'-ED, *pret. and pp. of SKULK.*
SKULL, *n.* The bone that incloses the brain.
SKULL'-CAP, *n.* A head piece; a plant.
SKUNK, *n.* A fetid animal of the weasel kind.
SKUNK'-CAB-BAGE, } *n.* A fetid plant, producing
SKUNK'-WEED, } large leaves.
SKY, *n.* The aerial region over our heads.
SKY'-COL-OR, *n.* Azure; the color of the sky.
SKY'-COL-OR-ED, *a.* Azure; of a light blue color.
SKY'-EY, (*sky'-e*), *a.* Like the sky.
SKY'-LARK, *n.* A lark that mounts and sings.
SKY'-LIGHT, *n.* A window in a roof or deck.
SKY'-ROCK-ET, *n.* A species of fireworks, which ascends high, and burns as it flies.
SKY'-SAIL, *n.* A small sail, sometimes set above the royal.
SLAB, *n.* A table of stone; outside piece of sawed timber.
SLAB'-BER, *v. i.* To slaver; to drivel; to smear.
SLAB'-BER-ED, *pp. of SLABBER.*

SLAB'-BER-ING, *ppr.* Driveling at the mouth.
 SLACK, *a.* Lax; relaxed; loose; remiss.
 SLACK, *ad.* Partially; insufficiently.
 SLACK, *n.* The part of a line that hangs loose.
 SLACK, *n.* Small coal; coal broken in pieces.
 SLACK, *v. t.* To loosen or relax.
 SLACK, *v. i.* To become less tense; to decrease in tension.
 SLACK'-EN, *v. t. or i.* To relax; to become less rigid.
 SLACK'-EN-ED, *pp.* Loosened; relaxed.
 SLACK'-LY, *ad.* Loosely; negligently; remissly.
 SLACK'-NESS, *n.* A relaxed state; remissness.
 SLAG, *n.* The dross or recrement of metal.
 SLAIN, *pret.* and *pp.* of SLAY.
 SLAKE, *v. t.* To quench; to extinguish, as thirst.
 SLAKE, (slak.) *v. t.* To mix with water, and reduce to a paste, as lime.
 SLAK'-ED, *pp.* Mixed with water.
 SLAM, *v. t.* To drive or shut with force; to beat; to win all the tricks.
 SLAM, *n.* A violent striking or shutting; a winning of all the tricks.
 SLAM'-MED, *pp.* Driven or dashed together.
 SLAN'-DER, *v. t.* To injure by false reports; to defame.
 SLAN'-DER, *n.* [Norm. *esclauder.*] False report, maliciously uttered, tending to injure the reputation of another; disgrace; reproach.
 SLAN'-DER-ED, *pp.* Defamed; vilified; injured in good name by false and malicious reports.
 SLAN'-DER-ER, *n.* One who defames or injures another by malicious reports.
 SLAN'-DER-OUS, *a.* Defamatory; injurious to reputation.
 SLAN'-DER-OUS-LY, *ad.* With false reports.
 SLAN'-DER-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being defamatory.
 SLANG, *n.* Low, unmeaning language.
 SLANT, *n.* An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark, [in vulgar use.]
 SLANT, *v. t.* To slope; to form obliquely.
 SLANT, } *a.* Sloping; inclined from a direct
 SLANT'-ING, } line; oblique.
 SLANT'-ING-LY, *ad.* With a slope.
 SLANT'-WISE, *ad.* Slopingly; with an oblique hint or remark.
 SLAP, *v. t.* To strike with the open hand.
 SLAP, *a.* A blow with something flat.
 SLAP, *ad.* With a sudden and violent blow.
 SLAP'-JACK, *n.* A sort of pancake.
 SLAP'-DASH, *ad.* All at once, [low.]
 SLASH, *v. t.* To cut in long cuts; to lash.
 SLASH, *n.* A long cut, or striking at random; a large slit in the thighs and arms of the old costumes, made to show a brilliant color through the openings.
 SLASH'-ED, *pp.* Cut at random.
 SLAT, *n.* A narrow piece of board or timber.
 SLATE, *n.* An argillaceous stone, or a flat piece of it, for covering buildings; a piece of smooth stone, of the same species, for writing on.
 SLATE, *v. t.* To cover with slate.
 SLATE'-AX, *n.* A mattock with an ax-end.
 SLAT'-ER, *n.* One who slates buildings.
 SLAT'-ING, *ppr.* Covering with slate.
 SLAT'-TER, *v. i.* To be careless of dress, and dirty; to spill carelessly.
 SLAT'-TERN, *n.* A woman negligent of dress and neatness.
 SLAT'-TERN-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being slatternly.
 SLAT'-TERN-LY, *a.* Negligent of dress and neatness.
 SLAT'-Y, *a.* Consisting of or like slate.
 SLAUGH'-TER, (slaw'-ter,) *n.* A killing; great destruction of life. Applied to beasts, butchery; a killing of oxen or other beasts for the market.

SLAUGH'-TER, *v. t.* To kill; to slay.
 SLAUGH'-TER-ED, *pp.* Slain; butchered.
 SLAUGH'-TER-HOUSE, *n.* A house for butchering cattle.
 SLAUGH'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Killing; butchering.
 SLAUGH'-TER-MAN, *n.* One employed in killing.
 SLAUGH'-TER-OUS, *a.* Murderous; destructive.
 SLAVE, *n.* [D. *slaaf*; G. *slave*; Dan. *slave*; Sw. *slaf*; Fr. *esclave*; Ar. *scalf*; It. *schiaivo*; Sp. *esclavo*; Ir. *sclabhadh.*] A person subject to the will of another; a drudge.
 SLAVE, *v. i.* To labor as a slave; to drudge.
 SLAVE'-BORN, *a.* Born in slavery.
 SLAV'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SLAVE.
 SLAVE'-HOLD-ER, *n.* One who holds slaves.
 SLAV'-ER, *n.* A slave ship.
 SLAV'-ER, *n.* Spittle driveling from the mouth.
 SLAV'-ER, *v. t. or i.* To drivel; to besmear with saliva.
 SLAV'-ER-ED, *pp.* Besmeared with saliva.
 SLAV'-ER-ED, *n.* A driver; an idiot.
 SLAV'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Driveling; letting fall saliva.
 SLAV'-ER-Y, *n.* Bondage; the state of a person wholly subject to the will of another.
 SLAVE'-TRADE, *n.* The business of buying and selling men.
 SLAV'-ISH, *a.* Servile; mean; base; dependent.
 SLAV'-ISH-LY, *ad.* Servilely; meanly; basely.
 SLAV'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Servility; meanness; drudgery.
 SLAY, *v. t. pret.* slew; *pp.* slain. [A. S. *slagan*; Goth. *slahan*; D. *slaaen.*] To kill; to put to death by weapon or violence.
 SLAY'-ER, *n.* One who kills an animal; a murderer; an assassin.
 SLAY'-ING, *ppr.* Killing; murdering.
 SLEAVE, *n.* Silk or thread untwisted.
 SLEAVE, *v. t.* See SLEW.
 SLEA'-ZY, *a.* Thin; flimsy; wanting firmness.
 SLED, *n.* [D. *sleede*; G. *schlitten.*] A carriage on runners, used for conveying heavy weights in the winter.
 SLED, *v. t.* To convey on a sled, as to sled wood.
 SLED'-DED, *pp.* Conveyed on a sled.
 SLED'-DING, *ppr.* Conveying on a sled.
 SLED'-DING, *n.* The act of conveying on a sled; snow sufficient for a sled.
 SLEDGE, *n.* A large hammer; [a sled, Eng.] a vehicle moved on runners, or on low wheels.
 SLEEK, *a.* Smooth; glossy; having an even surface.
 SLEEK, *v. t.* To make smooth and glossy.
 SLEEK'-ED, *pp.* Made smooth.
 SLEEK'-LY, *ad.* Smoothly; softly; easily.
 SLEEK'-NESS, *n.* Quality of being smooth.
 SLEEP, *n.* Repose; slumber; rest; death. *Sleep of plants*, a state of plants at night, when their leaves droop, or are folded.
 SLEEP, *v. i. pret.* and *pp.* slept. [A. S. *sleepan*; Goth. *sleepan.*] To rest with the voluntary exercise of the powers of the mind suspended; to be unemployed; to live thoughtlessly; to be dead; to rest in the grave.
 SLEEP'-ER, *n.* One who sleeps; a floor timber; an animal that lies dormant in winter, as the bear.
 SLEEP'-I-LY, *ad.* Drowsily; heavily.
 SLEEP'-I-NESS, *n.* Drowsiness; propensity to sleep.
 SLEEP'-ING, *n.* The state of resting in sleep.
 SLEEP'-ING, *ppr.* Resting; reposing.
 SLEEP'-ING, *a.* Occupied with sleep.
 SLEEP'-LESS, *a.* Having or giving no sleep; having no rest; perpetually agitated.
 SLEEP'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of sleep.
 SLEEP'-Y, *a.* Disposed to sleep; drowsy; tending to induce sleep; somniferous.
 SLEET, *n.* Rain and snow falling together.

SLEET, *v. i.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.
SLEET'-Y, *a.* Bringing sleet; consisting of sleet.
SLEEVE, *n.* The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm, as the sleeve of a coat. *To laugh in the sleeve*, to laugh privately.
SLEEVE, *v. t.* To furnish with sleeves.
SLEEVE'-BUT-TON, *n.* A button to fasten the sleeve.
SLEEVE'-LESS, *a.* Wanting sleeves.
SLEID, *v. t.* To sley or prepare for use in the weaver's sley.
SLEIGH, (*sláy*), *n.* A vehicle on runners, to convey persons or goods on snow.
SLEIGH'-ING, *n.* The state of the snow which admits of running sleighs.
SLEIGHT, (*slite*), *n.* An artful trick; dextrous practice.
SLEN'-DER, *a.* Thin and long; slight; weak.
SLEN'-DER-LY, *ad.* With little bulk; slightly.
SLEN'-DER-NESS, *n.* Smallness of diameter; slightness.
SLEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SLEEP**.
SLEW, *pret.* of **SLAY**.
SLEY, *v. t.* To part threads, and arrange them in a reed.
SLEY, *n.* A weaver's reed.
SLICE, *n.* A broad thin piece cut off; a peel.
SLICE, *v. t.* To cut off a thin piece.
SLIC'-ED, *pp.* Cut into thin pieces.
SLIC'-ING, *ppr.* Cutting into thin pieces.
SLID, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SLIDE**.
SLID,
SLID'-DEN, } *pp.* of **SLIDE**.
SLIDE, *v. i.* or *t. pret.* slid; *pp.* slid, slidden. To move along the surface; to slip; to pass inadvertently; to practice sliding or moving on the ice.
SLIDE, *n.* A smooth, easy passage on something.
SLID'-ER, *n.* One who slides; that which slides.
SLID'-ING, *ppr.* Moving on a surface; slipping.
SLID'-ING-KEEL, *n.* A narrow frame or platform let down through the bottom of a small vessel, like a deepening of the keel.
SLID'-ING-RULE, *n.* A mathematical instrument, to determine measure or quantity without compasses, by sliding the parts one by another.
SLID'-ING-SCALE, *n.* In the *English corn laws*, a scale for raising or lowering the duties, in proportion to the fall or rise of prices.
SLIGHT, *a.* [*L. slight*; *D. slegten*.] Thin; weak; trifling; superficial.
SLIGHT, *n.* Neglect; artifice; dextrous trick.
SLIGHT, *v. t.* To treat with neglect; to despise.
SLIGHT'-ED, *pp.* Neglected; disregarded.
SLIGHT'-ING-LY, *ad.* With neglect or contempt.
SLIGHT'-LY, *ad.* Superficially; in a small degree; negligently.
SLIGHT'-NESS, *n.* Weakness; negligence.
SLIGHT'-Y, *a.* Superficial; slight; trifling.
SLY'-LY, *ad.* With artful or dextrous secrecy. *See* **SLYLY**.
SLIM, *a.* Slender and long; weak.
SLIME, *n.* [*A. S. slim*; *Sw. stem*.] A glutinous substance; soft mud.
SLIME'-PIT, *n.* A pit of slimy earth.
SLIM'-I-NESS, *n.* Viscousness; glutinousness.
SLIM'-NESS, *n.* State of being slim.
SLIM'-Y, *a.* Viscous; glutinous; clammy.
SLY'-NESS, *n.* Dextrous artifice to conceal any thing; artful secrecy.
SLING, *n.* A drink composed of equal parts of rum or spirit and water sweetened.
SLING, *n.* A weapon for sending stones.
SLING, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* slung. To hurl with a sling.
SLING'-ER, *n.* One who uses a sling.
SLING'-ING, *ppr.* Hurling with a sling; hanging; moving by a sling.

SLINK, *v. t. or i. pret.* and *pp.* slunk. To miscarry; to sneak away.
SLINK'-ING, *ppr.* Casting young; sneaking.
SLIP, *v. i.* [*A. S. slepan*; *D. sleppen*; *Sw. slippa*; *Dan. slípper*.] To slide; to err; to steal away; to escape.
SLIP, *n.* A slipping of the foot; a mistake; a twig; a narrow piece; an opening between wharves.
SLIP, *v. t.* To convey secretly; to omit; to escape from; to let loose.
SLIP'-KNOT, *n.* A knot that slips, or which is easily untied.
SLIP'-PED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SLIP**.
SLIP'-PER, *n.* A loose shoe; an apron.
SLIP'-PER-I-LY, *ad.* In a slippery manner.
SLIP'-PER-I-NESS, *n.* Smoothness; glibness.
SLIP'-PER-Y, *a.* Smooth; glib; apt to slip; mutable; uncertain.
SLIP'-SHOD, *a.* Wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the quarters.
SLIT, *n.* A long cut or rent.
SLIT, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* slit; *pp.* slit, slitted. To divide lengthwise, or into long pieces; to cut or make a long fissure; as, to *slit* the ear or tongue.
SLIT'-TER, *n.* One that slits.
SLIT'-TING-MILL, *n.* A mill where iron bars are slit into nail rods, &c.
SLIV'-ER, *v. t.* To divide into long thin pieces.
SLIV'-ER, *n.* A slice cut off, or a piece rent off.
SLOAT, *n.* An under timber of a cart, [*Eng.*]
SLOB'-BER, *v. i.* To slobber; to slaver; to wet with spittle.
SLOE, *n.* The fruit of the black thorn.
SLOOP, *n.* [*D. sloop, sloepschip*.] A vessel having one main mast, and the mainsail extended by a boom.
SLOP, *v. t.* To make a puddle; to wet.
SLOP, *n.* Wetness by negligence; mean liquor.
SLOP, *n.* Trowsers; a loose lower garment; drawers; ready-made clothes.
SLOPE, *a.* Inclining; slanting; declivous.
SLOPE, *n.* Any thing inclining downward; declivity.
SLOPE, *v. t. or i.* To run in an inclining direction.
SLOP'-ED, *pp.* Made with a slope.
SLOPE'-NESS, *n.* Declivity.
SLOPE'-WISE, *ad.* Obliquely.
SLOP'-ING, *ppr.* Taking an inclined direction; *a.* oblique; declivous; inclined.
SLOP'-ING-LY, *ad.* Obliquely; with declivity.
SLOP'-PI-NESS, *n.* Wetness of the earth; mud-diness.
SLOP'-PY, *a.* Wet and dirty; flashy.
SLOP'-SHOP, *n.* A shop where ready-made clothes are sold.
SLOT, *n.* The track of a deer.
SLOTH, or **SLÓTH**, *n.* Slowness; sluggishness; a slow-moving animal in South America.
SLOTH'-FUL, or **SLÓTH'-FUL**, *a.* Idle; lazy; sluggish.
SLOTH'-FUL-LY, or **SLÓTH'-FUL-LY**, *ad.* In an idle, sluggish manner.
SLOTH'-FUL-NESS, or **SLÓTH'-FUL-NESS**, *n.* Laziness; sluggishness.
SLOUCH, *n.* A hanging down; a clumsy fellow.
SLOUCH, *v. t.* To cause to hang down.
SLOUCH, *v. i.* To hang down; to have a down-cast, clownish look or manner.
SLOUCH'-ING, *ppr.* Causing to hang down; *a.* hanging down negligently.
SLOUGH, (*slou*), *n.* [*A. S. slog*.] A deep miry place.
SLOUGH, (*sluff*), *n.* The cast skin of a serpent, &c.
SLOUGH, (*sluff*), *v. i.* To separate and come off.
SLOUGH'-Y, (*slou'-y*), *a.* Full of slough; miry.
SLÓV'-EN, (*sluv'n*), *n.* [*D. slov, sloffen*, to neglect.] A man careless of dress and neatness.
SLÓV'-EN-LI-NESS, *n.* Habitual neglect of dress and order; neglect of order and neatness.

- SLÖV'-EN-LY, a.** Negligent of dress and order; loose; not neat; *ad.* in a careless, inelegant manner.
- SLOW, a.** [A. S. *slaw*; Dan. *sløv*.] Not fast or quick; not prompt; dull.
- SLOW'-LY, ad.** Not quick; tardily; not rashly; not promptly; with slow progress.
- SLOW'-NESS, n.** Moderate motion; want of speed; deliberation; coolness; caution in deciding.
- SLOW'-SIGHT-ED, a.** Slow to discern.
- SLOW'-WORM, n.** The blind worm.
- SLUB'-BER, v. t.** To do lazily or coarsely.
- SLUDGE, n.** Slush; soft mud.
- SLÜE, v. t.** To turn about its axis; to turn.
- SLUG, n.** A drone; a kind of snail; a piece of metal.
- SLUG'-GARD, n.** A person habitually lazy.
- SLUG'-GISH, a.** Very heavy and slow; lazy; having little motion; inactive; having no power to move of itself.
- SLUG'-GISH-LY, ad.** Lazily; slothfully; heavily.
- SLUG'-GISH-NESS, n.** Laziness; heaviness.
- SLUCE, n.** [D. *sluis*; Sw. *sluss*; Dan. *sluse*; Fr. *eluse*.] A stream of water issuing through a mill dam, or the channel.
- SLUM'-BER, v. i.** To sleep slightly; to doze; to be in a state of negligence, sloth, or inactivity.
- SLUM'-BER, n.** A light or unsound sleep; repose.
- SLUM'-BER-ED, pret. and pp.** of slumber.
- SLUM'-BER-ING, ppr.** Sleeping unsoundly.
- SLUM'-BER-ING-LY, ad.** In a slumbering manner.
- SLUM'-BER-OUS, } a.** Causing sleep; inviting
- SLUM'-BER-Y, } sleep; sleepy; not waking.**
- SLUMP, v. i.** To sink through ice or snow into mud, &c.
- SLUNG, pret. and pp.** of SLING.
- SLUNK, pret. and pp.** of SLINK.
- SLUR, v. t.** To soil; to sully. *In music*, to perform in a smooth, gliding style.
- SLUR, n.** Slight disgrace; a mark connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath.
- SLUSH, n.** Soft mud.
- SLUT, n.** A woman who neglects dress and neatness.
- SLUT'-TER-Y, n.** Neglect of dress; dirtiness.
- SLUT'-TISH, a.** Negligent of dress and neatness; dirty.
- SLUT'-TISH-LY, ad.** In a sluttish manner.
- SLUT'-TISH-NESS, n.** Neglect of dress; dirtiness.
- SLY, a.** Artful; cunning; crafty; dextrous; marked with artful secrecy; secret; concealed.
- SLY'-BOOTS, n.** A sly, cunning, or waggish person.
- SLY'-LY, ad.** With art, and secret dexterity.
- SLY'-NESS, n.** Craft; cunning; dexterity.
- SMACK, v. i. and t.** To kiss; to crack as a whip; to have a particular taste.
- SMACK, n.** A kiss; a crack; taste; a vessel.
- SMALL, a.** [A. S. *smæl*; G. *schmal*; D. *smal*; Sw. *smal*; W. *mal*.] Little; slender; weak; trifling; of little genius or ability; containing little of the principal quality; as, *small beer*.
- SMALL, n.** The narrow or slender part of a thing.
- SMALL'-AGE, n.** A plant; water-parsley.
- SMALL'-BEER, n.** Beer of little strength.
- SMALL'-CRAFT, n.** Small vessels.
- SMALL'-ISH, a.** Somewhat small.
- SMALL'-NESS, n.** Littleness; insignificance.
- SMALL'-POX, n.** An eruptive contagious disease.
- SMALT, n.** Blue glass of cobalt; flint and potash.
- SMÁ-RÁG'-DINE, a.** Pertaining to emerald.
- SMART, a.** [D. *smert*; Dan. *smerte*.] Quick; active; brisk; keen; acute and pertinent; witty; dressed in a showy manner.
- SMART, v. i.** To have a keen pain; to feel a pungent pain of mind; to bear penalties or the evil consequences of any thing.
- SMART, n.** Quick, pungent, lively pain; pungent grief.
- SMART'-LY, ad.** Briskly; wittily; sharply.
- SMART'-NESS, n.** Briskness; vigor; witiness.
- SMASH, v. t.** To dash to pieces; to crush.
- SMASH'-ED, pp.** Dashed to pieces.
- SMAT'-TER, n.** Slight superficial knowledge.
- SMAT'-TER, v. i.** To talk superficially.
- SMAT'-TER-ER, n.** A person of superficial knowledge.
- SMAT'-TER-ING, n.** A very slight knowledge.
- SMEAR, v. t.** [A. S. *smerian*; D. *smeeren*, *smeer*.] To daub; to soil; to pay over.
- SMEAR'-ED, pp.** Daubed; soiled.
- SMEAR'-ING, ppr.** Daubing; spreading over.
- SMEG'-MAT'-LE, a.** Soapy; partaking of soap.
- SMELL, v. t. or i. pret. and pp.** smelled or smelt.
- To perceive by the nose; to affect the olfactory nerves; to have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; to exercise sagacity.
- SMELL, n.** Sense of perceiving by the nose; odor.
- SMELT, v. t.** To melt, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances.
- SMELT, n.** A small fish, very delicate for food.
- SMELT'-ED, pp.** Melted for the extraction of the metal.
- SMELT'-ER, n.** One that smelts.
- SMELT'-ING, n.** The operation of melting ores.
- SMELT'-ER-Y, n.** A place for smelting ores.
- SMERK, v. i.** To smile affectedly or wantonly; to look affectedly soft or kind.
- SMERK, n.** An affected smile.
- SMERK, a.** Nice; smart.
- SMICK'-ER, v. i.** To smirk; to look amorously or wantonly.
- SMICK'-ER-ING, ppr.** Smiling affectedly.
- SMILE, v. i.** To contract the features of the face so as to express pleasure or kindness.
- SMILE, v. t.** To awe with a contemptuous smile.
- SMILE, n.** A look of pleasure; a peculiar contraction of the features, so as to express pleasure, approbation, or kindness; gay or joyous appearance; favor; propitiousness.
- SMIL'-ED, pret. and pp.** of SMILE.
- SMIL'-ING, ppr.** Having a look of pleasure; a appearing gay, joyous, or propitious.
- SMIL'-ING-LY, ad.** With a look of pleasure.
- SMIRCH, v. t.** To soil; to daub; to smear.
- SMIRK. See SMERK.**
- SMITE, v. t. pret. smote; pp. smit, smitten.** [A. S. *smitan*; D. *smeyten*.] To strike; to kill; to blast.
- SMIT'-ER, n.** One who smites or afflicts.
- SMITH, n.** [A. S. *smith*; D. *smít*.] One who works in iron or other metals; he that makes or effects any thing; hence, probably, the commonness of the name.
- SMITH'-ER-Y, n.** The work or shop of a smith.
- SMITH-SÓ'-NI-AN, a.** Pertaining to Smithson, an Englishman, from whom a large legacy was received by the United States for the support of an institution of learning.
- SMITH'-Y, n.** The shop of a smith.
- SMIT'-TEN, pp.** Struck; killed.
- SMIT'-TLE, v. t.** [from *smite*.] To infect.
- SMOCK, n.** A shift; a chemise; a woman's under garment.
- SMOKE, n.** Exhalation from burning bodies.
- SMOKE, v. t. or i.** To emit smoke; to hang in smoke; to use a pipe and tobacco, or cigar.
- SMOKE'-DRI-ED, a.** Dried in smoke.
- SMOKE'-DRY, v. t.** To dry by smoke.
- SMOK'-ED, pret. and pp.** of SMOKE.
- SMOK'-ER, n.** One who smokes tobacco by burning it in a pipe, or in the form of a cigar.
- SMOKE'-JACK, n.** An engine to turn a spit.
- SMOKE'-LESS, a.** Free from smoke.
- SMOK'-I-LY, ad.** So as to be full of smoke.
- SMOK'-ING, n.** The act of emitting smoke or of

applying smoke to; the practice of using tobacco by burning it in a pipe or cigar.

SMÖK'-ING, *ppr.* Emitting smoke; using a pipe or cigar.

SMÖK'-Y, *a.* Emitting smoke; apt to smoke; filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it; thick.

SMÖL'-DER-ING, *a.* Burning and smoking without vent.

SMOOTH, *a.* Even on the surface; soft; not rough.

SMOOTH, *v. t.* To make even or easy; to calm; to allay; to ease; to flatter or soften with blandishments.

SMOOTH, *n.* The smooth part of any thing; as, the smooth of the neck.

SMOOTH'-CHIN-NED, *a.* Without a beard.

SMOOTH'-ED, *pp.* Made smooth or even.

SMOOTH'-LY, *ad.* Evenly; calmly; gently.

SMOOTH'-NESS, *n.* Evenness; mildness; gentleness of speech; blandness of address.

SMÖTE, *pret.* and *pp.* of SMITE.

SMÖTH'-ER, *v. t.* To stifle or suffocate.

SMÖTH'-ER, *v. i.* To be suffocated; to be suppressed or concealed; to smoke without vent.

SMÖTH'-ER, *n.* A smoke; thick dust.

SMÖTH'-ER-ED, *pp.* Stified; choked.

SMÖTH'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Stifling; suffocating.

SMÖUL'-DER-ING, } *a.* Burning and smoking with-
SMÖUL'-DRY, } out vent.

SMUG'-GLE, *v. t.* To convey privately; to run, as goods.

SMUG'-GLED, *pp.* Imported or exported clandestinely.

SMUG'-GLER, *n.* One who smuggles goods privately and contrary to law, either contraband goods or dutiable goods, without paying customs.

SMUG'-GLING, *ppr.* Importing or exporting goods contrary to law.

SMUG'-GLING, *n.* Act of running goods.

SMUT, *n.* Soot; a dirty spot; foul matter; a fungus on corn; obscene language.

SMUT, *v. t.* or *i.* To mark with smut; to contract smut.

SMUTCH, *v. t.* To black; to daub; to smut.

SMUT'-TI-LY, *ad.* Dirtily; filthily.

SMUT'-TI-NESS, *n.* Soil from smoke; foul language.

SMUT'-TY, *a.* Soiled with soot; dirty; foul.

SNACK, *n.* A share; a part.

SNAF'-FLE, *n.* A bridle with a bit-mouth without branches.

SNAF'-FLE, *v. t.* To bridle; to hold or manage with the bridle.

SNAG, *n.* A tooth standing out; a knot; a jag.

SNAG, *v. t.* To run against the branches of a sunken tree, as in American rivers.

SNAG'-GED, } *a.* Full of knots or sharp points, as
SNAG'-GY, } a tree or branch.

SNAIL, *n.* A slimy, slow creeping animal.

SNAIL'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a snail.

SNAKE, *n.* [A. S. *snacc*; Dan. *snog*; G. *schnake*; Sans. *naga*.] A serpent; a creeping animal.

SNAKE, *v. t.* *In seamen's language*, to wind a small rope round a large one spirally.

SNAKE'-ROOT, *n.* A plant; a species of birthwort.

SNAK'-Y, *a.* Resembling a snake; sly, cunning.

SNAP, *v. t.* or *i.* To break short; to bite at; to catch.

SNAP, *n.* The act of breaking suddenly; a bite.

SNAP'-DRAG-ON, *n.* A play; a plant.

SNAP'-PED, *pp.* Broken suddenly.

SNAP'-PISH, *a.* Apt to snap; sharp in reply; peevish.

SNAP'-PISH-LY, *ad.* Tartly; peevishly.

SNAP'-PISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being snappish.

SNARE, *n.* An instrument for catching birds; any thing by which one is entangled.

SNARE, *v. t.* To ensnare; to entangle.

SNAR'-ED, *pp.* Entangled; involved.

SNAR'-ING, *ppr.* Entangling; catching.

SNARL, *v. t.* To entangle; to complicate.

SNARL, *n.* Entanglement; a knot or complication of hair or thread.

SNARL, *v. i.* To growl; to entangle.

SNARL'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SNARL.

SNARL'-ER, *n.* One who snarls; a surlly fellow.

SNAR'-Y, *a.* Entangling; insidious.

SNATCH, *v. t.* To seize hastily; to catch eagerly.

SNATCH, *v. i.* To catch at; to attempt to seize suddenly.

SNATCH, *n.* A hasty catch; a short fit or turn.

SNATCH'-ED, *pp.* Seized eagerly.

SNATCH'-ER, *n.* One that seizes eagerly.

SNATCH'-ING-LY, *ad.* By snatches; hastily.

SNATH, *n.* The handle of a sythe.

SNEAK, *v. i.* [A. S. *snican*.] To creep slyly or meanly; to behave with meanness.

SNEAK'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SNEAK.

SNEAK'-ER, *n.* One that sneaks.

SNEAK'-ING, *ppr.* Creeping away slyly.

SNEAK'-ING, *a.* Mean; servile; crouching; meanly parsimonious; niggardly.

SNEAK'-ING-LY, *ad.* Slyly; meanly; servilely.

SNEER, *v. i.* [From the root of *L. naris*, to turn up the nose.] To show contempt by laughing; to show contempt by turning up the nose.

SNEER, *n.* Contempt; a scornful look; a look of disdain, derision, and ridicule.

SNEER'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SNEER.

SNEER'-ER, *n.* One who sneers; a scorner.

SNEER'-ING, *ppr.* Showing contempt or scorn.

SNEER'-ING-LY, *ad.* With a look of contempt.

SNEEZE, *v. i.* [A. S. *niesan*, from the root of *nose*; G. *nase*; L. *nasus*.] To emit air forcibly through the nose.

SNEEZE, *n.* A forcible emission of air through the nose.

SNEEZ'-ING, *n.* The act of ejecting air through the nose audibly and violently.

SNEEZ'-ING, *ppr.* Ejecting air through the nose violently.

SNICK'-ER, *v. i.* To laugh with catches, or to laugh slyly.

SNIP, *v. t.* To cut off the end or nib; to clip.

SNIP, *n.* A clip; a single cut with scissors.

SNIFE, *n.* A bird that frequents the banks of rivers

SNIP'-PED, *pp.* Cut off short; nipped.

SNIP'-SNAP, *n.* A cant word, signifying a tart dialogue.

SNIV'-EL, *n.* The running of the nose.

SNIV'-EL, *v. i.* To run at the nose; to cry, as a child.

SNIV'-EL-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SNIVEL.

SNIV'-EL-ER, *n.* One who cries with sniveling; one that weeps for slight causes.

SNÖRE, *v. i.* To breathe with a rough sound.

SNÖRE, *n.* A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep.

SNÖR'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SNÖRE.

SNÖR'-ER, *n.* One that snores.

SNÖR'-ING, *ppr.* Breathing in sleep with a harsh noise.

SNORT, *v. i.* To force air through the nose with noise.

SNORT'-ING, *ppr.* Forcing air through the nose.

SNOT, *n.* Mucus discharged from the nose.

SNOT'-TY, *a.* Like snot; dirty; foul; mean.

SNOUT, *n.* The long nose of a beast; the nose of a man, [*in contempt*.]

SNÖW, *n.* [A. S. *snaw*; Goth. *snains*; G. *schnee*; Dan. *snee*; Slav. *sneg*; Fr. *neige*; L. *nix*, *nivis*.] Frozen vapor; particles of water congealed in crystals and flakes.

SNÖW, *v. i.* To fall in flakes.

SNÖW'-BALL, *n.* A round mass of snow, pressed and rolled together.

- SNOW-BALL-TREE, *n.* A flowering shrub; geld-er rose.
- SNOW-BIRD, *n.* A small bird, which appears in winter.
- SNOW-BROTH, *n.* Snow and water mixed.
- SNOW-CROWN-ED, *a.* Having the tops covered with snow.
- SNOW-DRIFT, *n.* A bank of snow, driven together by the wind.
- SNOW-DROP, *n.* A plant bearing a white flower.
- SNOW-LESS, *a.* Destitute of snow.
- SNOW-PLOW, *n.* An instrument or machine driven before a locomotive, for throwing snow from a railway, and clearing the rails.
- SNOW-SHOE, *n.* A frame or racket to enable a person to walk on snow.
- SNOW-SLIP, *n.* A mass of snow sliding from a mountain.
- SNOW-WHITE, *a.* White as pure snow.
- SNOW-Y, *a.* Full of snow; white.
- SNUB, *v. t. or i.* To check; to reprimand; to rebuke.
- SNUB, *n.* A check; reprimand; rebuke.
- SNUB-NOSE, *n.* A short or flat nose.
- SNUB-NOS-ED, *a.* Having a short, flat nose.
- SNUFF, *n.* Burning or burnt wick; pulverized tobacco.
- SNUFF, *v. t.* To crop a snuff; to draw into the nose; to scent; to perceive by the nose.
- SNUFF, *v. i.* To inhale air with violence or with noise.
- SNUFF-BOX, *n.* A box to carry snuff in.
- SNUFF-ED, *pp.* Cropped as a snuff.
- SNUFF-ER, *n.* One who snuffs candles.
- SNUFF-ERS, *n. plu.* An instrument to snuff candles.
- SNUF-FLE, *v. i.* To speak or breathe hard through the nose.
- SNUF-FLED, *pret. and pp.* of SNUFFLE.
- SNUF-FLER, *n.* One that snuffles or speaks through the nose.
- SNUF-FLES, *n.* Obstructions in the nose.
- SNUF-FLING, *ppr.* Speaking through the nose.
- SNUG, *a.* Lying close; private; concealed; convenient.
- SNUG, *v. i.* To lie close; as, a child *snugs* to its mother or nurse.
- SNUG-GLE, *v. i.* To move one way and the other to get to a close place.
- SNUG-LY, *ad.* Closely; safely.
- SNUG-NESS, *n.* Closeness; neatness and good order.
- SO, *ad.* Thus; in like manner; therefore; provided that.
- SÖAK, *v. t. or i.* To steep or be steeped in a liquid.
- SÖAK-ED, *pp.* Steeped; drenched.
- SÖAK-ER, *n.* One that soaks in a liquid; a hard drinker, [*vulgar.*]
- SÖAK-ING, *ppr.* Macerating; sleeping; *a.* that wets thoroughly.
- SÖAL, *n.* Of a shoe. See SOLE.
- SÖAP, *n.* [A. S. *sape*; D. *zeep*; G. *seife*; Fr. *savon*; It. *sapone*; Sp. *xabon*; L. *sapo*; Gr. *σαπων*; Arm. *savann*; Per. *sabun*; Ar. *sabunon*; W. *sebon*; Hindoo, *saboon*; Gipsy, *sapuna*.] A compound of oil and alkali.
- SÖAP, *v. t.* To rub over with soap.
- SÖAP-BOIL-ER, *n.* A maker of soap.
- SÖAP-STONE, *n.* Steatite; a mineral having a smooth feel.
- SÖAP-SUDS, *n.* Water impregnated with soap.
- SÖAP-Y, *a.* Covered with, or like soap; soft and smooth; smeared with soap.
- SÖAR, *v. i.* To mount on the wing; to fly aloft.
- SÖAR, *n.* A towering flight.
- SÖAR-ED, *pret. and pp.* of SÖAR.
- SÖAR-ING, *ppr.* Rising high in flight; mounting on the wing; towering in thought or mind.
- SÖAR-ING, *n.* The act of mounting on the wing; or of towering in thought or mind.
- SÖB, *v. i.* To sigh with a heaving of the breast and tears.
- SÖB, *n.* A convulsive cry with tears.
- SÖB-BED, *pret. and pp.* of SÖB.
- SÖ-BER-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a disposition or temper habitually sober, calm, and temperate.
- SÖB-BING, *ppr.* Sighing with a heaving breast.
- SÖB-BING, *n.* Lamentation.
- SÖ-BER, *a.* [Fr. *sobre*; D. *sober*; L. *sobrius*.] Serious; grave; not intoxicated; not wild, visionary, or heated with passion; temperate in the use of spirituous liquors.
- SÖ-BER, *v. t.* To make sober or grave.
- SÖ-BER-ED, *pp.* Made sober or calm.
- SÖ-BER-LY, *ad.* Gravely; temperately.
- SÖ-BER-NESS, *n.* Freedom from intoxication, or from heat and passion; seriousness.
- SÖ-BRI-E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sobriete*; L. *sobrietas*.] Habitual temperance; gravity.
- SÖC-AGE, *n.* In English law, a tenure of lands and tenements by a certain service.
- SÖ-CIA-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Disposition for society.
- SÖ-CI-A-BLE, *n.* A kind of phaeton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver.
- SÖ-CIA-BLE, *a.* Conversable; familiar.
- SÖ-CIA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Disposition to converse.
- SÖ-CIA-BLY, *ad.* Conversably; familiarly.
- SÖ-CIAL, *a.* Pertaining to society; disposed to society; familiar in conversation.
- SÖ-CIAL-ISM, *n.* A social state, in which there is a community of property among all the citizens.
- SÖ-CIAL-LY, *ad.* In a social manner.
- SÖ-CIAL-I-TY, }
SÖ-CIAL-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being social.
- SÖ-CY-E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *societe*; It. *societa*; L. *societas*.] The union of a number of rational beings; company; a temporary association of persons for profit or pleasure; partnership; union on equal terms; a number of persons incorporated for the purpose of supporting public worship.
- SÖ-CIN-I-AN, *n.* One who holds Christ to have been a mere man inspired.
- SÖ-CIN-I-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of Socinians.
- SOCK, *n.* A shoe for actors on the stage; cover for the foot.
- SOCK-ET, *n.* A hollow place for a candle; any hollow place which receives and holds something else.
- SOCK-ET-PÖLE, *n.* A pole armed with an iron socket, and used to propel boats.
- SÖ-CLE, *n.* A flat member under the bases of pedestals of vases and statues.
- SÖ-CRAT-IC, *a.* Pertaining to Socrates; consisting in interrogatories.
- SÖ-CRAT-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the Socratic method of asking questions.
- SÖD, *pret. and pp.* of SETHTE.
- SÖD, *n.* Turf; clod; surface.
- SÖD, *v. t.* To cover with turf.
- SÖD, *a.* Made or consisting of sod.
- SÖ-DÄ, *n.* Mineral fixed alkali; the basis of common salt.
- SÖ-DAL-I-TY, *n.* Society; fellowship.
- SÖ-DA-WA-TER, *n.* A solution of soda with carbonic acid.
- SÖD-DED, *pp.* Covered with sod; turfed.
- SÖD-DEN, *pp.* of SETHTE. Boiled; seethed.
- SÖD-DY, *a.* Turfy; consisting of sod.
- SÖD-ER, *v. t.* To unite with metallic substance.
- SÖD-ER, *n.* Metallic cement, used in uniting other metallic substances.
- SÖ-DI-UM, *n.* The metallic base of soda.
- SÖD-OM-ITE, *n.* One guilty of sodomy; an inhabitant of Sodom.
- SÖD-OM-Y, *n.* A heinous crime.
- SÖ-FÄ, *n.* A long seat with a stuffed bottom.

SÖ'-FETT, *n.* A small sofa.
 SOF'-FIT, *n.* A timber ceiling of cross beams.
 SOFT, *ad.* Softly; gently; quietly.
 SOFT, *a.* Easily yielding to pressure; gentle; easy; effeminate; delicate; impressive; undisturbed; mild to the eye; not glaring; mild; warm.
 SOFT'-EN, (sof'-n,) *v. t. or i.* To make or become soft.
 SOFT'-EN-ED, *pp.* Made less hard or cruel.
 SOFT'-EN-ING, *pp.* Making less hard.
 SOFT'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having tenderness of heart.
 SOFT'-LY, *ad.* Tenderly; silently; gently; slowly.
 SOFT'-NER, *n.* He or that which softens; one that palliates.
 SOFT'-NESS, *n.* Quality of being soft; mildness; effeminacy; pusillanimity; smoothness to the ear; gentleness; simplicity.
 SOFT'-VOIC-ED, *a.* Having a soft voice.
 SOG'-GY, *a.* Wet and soft; full of water.
 SO-HÖ, *exclam.* Used in calling.
 SOI *DI-SANT'*, (swā de-zān') [Fr.] Self-styled.
 SOIL, *v. t.* To daub; to stain; to sully.
 SOIL, *n.* Upper stratum of earth; mold; compost.
 SOIL'-ED, *pp.* Stained; tarnished; fed with grass.
 SOIL'-ING, *pp.* Tarnishing; feeding with grass.
 SOIR-EE', *n.* (swar-ä') [Fr.] An evening party.
 SÖ'-JOURN, *v. i.* To dwell for a time.
 SÖ'-JOURN, *n.* A temporary residence, as that of a traveler in a foreign land.
 SÖ'-JOURN-ER, *n.* A temporary resident, as a traveler who dwells in a place for a time.
 SO-JOURN'-MENT, *n.* Temporary residence.
 SOL, *n.* A note in music.
 SOL, *n.* A copper coin of France.
 SOL'-ACE, *v. t.* To comfort; to cheer; to amuse; to allay; to assuage.
 SOL'-ACE, *n.* Comfort; alleviation of sorrow.
 SOL'-AC-ED, *pp.* Consoled; cheered in affliction.
 SOL'-ACE-MENT, *n.* Act of comforting, or state of being comforted.
 SÖ'-LAN-GOOSE, *n.* The gannet, an aquatic fowl.
 SÖ'-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the sun, or measured by its progress.
 SÖLD, *pret.* and *pp.* of SELL.
 SÖL'-DER, *n.* A metallic cement. See SODER.
 SÖL'-DER, *v. t.* To solder, *which see.*
 SÖLD'-IER, *n.* A man in military service; a brave warrior; a man of military experience and skill.
 SÖLD'-IER-LIKE, } *a.* Like a good soldier; war-
 SÖLD'-IER-LY, } like; brave.
 SÖLD'-IER-SHIP, *n.* The military character.
 SÖLD'-IER-Y, *n.* A body of soldiers; military men, collectively.
 SO-LA'-NO, *n.* An easterly wind in Spain, which produces inflammatory effects on men.
 SO-LA'-NUM, [L.] Nightshade; egg-plant, &c.
 SÖLE, *n.* The bottom of the foot, or of a shoe.
 SÖLE, *v. t.* To furnish shoes with soles.
 SÖLE, *a.* Single; alone; not married.
 SÖL'-ED, *pp.* Furnished with a new sole.
 SÖL'-E-CISM, *n.* Impropriety in language.
 SÖL'-E-CIST, *n.* One who is guilty of impropriety of language.
 SÖL'-E-CIST'-IC, *a.* Incorrect; incongruous.
 SÖL'-E-LY, *ad.* Singly; only; separately.
 SÖL'-EM', *a.* [Fr. *solennel*; Sp. *solemne*.] Religiously grave; marked with pomp and sanctity; serious.
 SÖL'-EM'-BREATH-ING, *a.* Diffusing or inspiring solemnity.
 SÖL'-EM-NESS, *n.* Solemnity; gravity.
 SO-LEM'-NI-TY, *n.* Religious ceremony; gravity; steady seriousness; manner of acting awfully serious; affected gravity.
 SÖL'-EM-NI-ZA'-TION, *n.* Celebration.
 SÖL'-EM-NIZE, *v. t.* To celebrate; to make serious; to perform with ritual ceremonies and respect, or according to legal forms.

SÖL'-EM-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Celebrated; made solemn.
 SÖL'-EM-N-LY, *ad.* With religious reverence.
 SÖL'-EM-NESS, *n.* State of being alone.
 SÖL'-FA, *v. i.* To pronounce the notes of the gammut, ascending or descending.
 SOL-FA-TÄ'-RÄ, *n.* A volcanic vent, emitting sulphur and sulphurous compounds.
 SOL'-FEG'-GIO, *n.* [It.] *In music*, the system of arranging the scale by the names *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la*, by which music is taught.
 SO-LIC'-IT, *v. t.* To entreat; to supplicate; to invite.
 SO-LIC-IT-A'-TION, *n.* Entreaty; supplication; a seeking to obtain something from another with some degree of earnestness.
 SO-LIC'-IT-ED, *pp.* Earnestly requested.
 SO-LIC'-IT-ING, *pp.* Asking with earnestness.
 SO-LIC'-IT-OR, *n.* One who asks; a lawyer, advocate, or counselor at law.
 SO-LIC'-IT-OR-GEN'-ER-AL, *n.* *In Great Britain*, a lawyer who is employed as counsel for the crown.
 SO-LIC'-IT-OUS, *a.* Anxious; careful; very desirous.
 SO-LIC'-IT-OUS-LY, *ad.* With care and anxiety.
 SO-LIC'-IT-RESS, *n.* A female who solicits.
 SO-LIC'-IT-EDE, *n.* Anxiety; earnestness; seriousness of mind, occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good.
 SÖL'-ID, *a.* [L. *solidus*; Fr. *solide*.] Firm; compact; sound; having all the geometrical dimensions; cubic; valid; just; not fallacious.
 SÖL'-ID, *n.* A firm compact body.
 SO-LID-IF-IC-A'-TION, *n.* The act of making solid.
 SO-LID'-I-FY, *v. t.* To make solid and compact.
 SO-LID'-I-TY, *n.* Firmness; hardness; density. *In geometry*, the solid contents of a body.
 SÖL'-ID-LY, *ad.* Firmly; compactly.
 SÖL'-ID-NESS, *n.* Solidity; compactness; soundness.
 SÖL-ID-UN'-GU-LOUS, *a.* Having hoofs that are whole, or not cloven.
 SOL-I-FID'-I-AN, *n.* One who holds that faith without works is necessary to salvation.
 SO-LIL'-O-QUIZE, *v. t.* To utter in soliloquy.
 SO-LIL'-O-QUIZ-ING, *pp.* Uttering a soliloquy.
 SO-LIL'-O-QUY, *n.* [Fr. *soliloque*; L. *solus*, alone, and *loquor*, to speak.] A talking alone or to one's self; a written composition; reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.
 SÖL'-I-PED, *n.* An animal whose foot is not cloven.
 SOL-I-TAIRE', *n.* One who lives in retirement; a recluse; a hermit; a game for one person alone.
 SOL-I-TA-RI-LY, *ad.* In solitude or seclusion.
 SOL-I-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* Solitude; a lonely life; forbearance of company; loneliness.
 SÖL'-I-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *solitaire*.] Lonely; retired; *n.* a hermit; one that lives alone or in solitude; a recluse.
 SÖL'-I-TÜDE, *n.* Loneliness; seclusion; a desert.
 SOL-MI-ZA'-TION, *n.* A solfaing; a repetition or recital of the notes of the gammut.
 SÖ'-LO, *n.*; *plu.* SOLOS. A tune or air sung or played by one.
 SÖL'-O-MON'S-SEAL, *n.* A plant so called.
 SOL'-STICE, *n.* The point where the sun ceases to recede from the equator.
 SOL-STI'-TIAL, *a.* Of or belonging to a solstice.
 SOL-U-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of being dissolved.
 SOL-U-BLE, *a.* Capable of solution, or being dissolved.
 SOL-U-BLE-NESS, *n.* Solubility.
 SO-LÜTE', *a.* *In botany*, loose; not adhering.
 SO-LÜ'-TION, *n.* The process of dissolving in a fluid; the mixture resulting from it; explanation.

SOLV-U-TIVE, *a.* Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.
SOLV-A-BIL-I-TY, *n.* Ability to pay just debts.
SOLV-A-BLE, *a.* That may be solved or paid.
SOLV-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Solvability.
SOLVE, *v. t.* [*L. solvo*; *It.olvere*.] To loosen or separate the parts of any thing; hence, to explain; to resolve; to unfold; to clear up; to remove or dissipate.
SOLV'-ED, *pp.* Explained; resolved.
SOLV'-EN-CY, *n.* Ability to pay all debts.
SOLV-END', *n.* A substance to be dissolved.
SOLV-ENT, *a.* Able to pay all debts; dissolving.
SOLV-ENT, *n.* A fluid that dissolves any substance.
SOLV-ER, *n.* One that solves or explains.
SOL'-MA-TIST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.
SO-MA-TOL-O-GY, *n.* The doctrine of material substances.
SOM'-BER, } *a.* Dusky; dull; gloomy; cloudy.
SOM'-BRE, }
SOM'-BROUS, *a.* Dark; gloomy; clouded.
SOME, *a.* Noting a quantity or number, indefinitely, or a person unknown.
SOME'-BOD-Y, *n.* A person uncertain or unknown; a person of consideration.
SOM-ER-SET, *n.* A leap by which a person jumps from a height, turns over his head, and falls upon his feet.
SOME'-HOW, *ad.* In one way or the other.
SOME'-THING, *n.* A thing indeterminate.
SOME'-TIME, *n.* A time uncertain, past or future.
SOME'-TIMES, *ad.* Now and then; at intervals.
SOME'-WHAT, *n.* A quantity more or less.
SOME'-WHAT, *ad.* In some degree or quantity.
SOME'-WHERE, *ad.* In a place uncertain.
SOM-NAM-BU-LA'-TION, *n.* [*L. somnus* and *ambulo*.] A walking in sleep.
SOM-NAM-BU-LISM, *n.* A walking in sleep.
SOM-NAM-BU-LIST, *n.* One who walks in sleep.
SOM-NIF'-ER-OUS, } *a.* Causing, or tending to
SOM-NIF'-IC, } cause, sleep; soporific.
SOM-NIL'-O-QUIST, *n.* One who talks in his sleep.
SOM-NIL'-O-QUY, } *n.* [*L. somnus* and *loquor*.]
SOM-NIL'-O-QUISM, } A talking or speaking in sleep.
SOM'-NO-LENCE, } *n.* Sleepiness; drowsiness.
SOM'-NO-LEN-CY, }
SOM'-NO-LENT, *a.* Sleepy; inclined to sleep.
SON, *n.* [*A. S. sunu*; *Goth. sunus*; *G. Sohn*; *D. zoon*; *Dan. son*; *Sans. sunu*; *Russ. syn*.] A male child; a descendant; a compellation of an old man to a young one, or of a confessor to his penitent; a term of affection; a native inhabitant of a country.
SO-NA'-TA, *n.* A tune for an instrument only.
SONG, *n.* [*A. S. song*; *D. zang*; *G. sang*; *Sw. stång*; *Dan. sang*.] That which is sung; poem; a hymn; a tune.
SONG'-STER, *n.* A singer, as a bird.
SONG'-STRESS, *n.* A female singer.
SO-NIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing sound.
SON'-IN-LAW, *n.* One married to a person's daughter.
SON'-NET, *n.* A short poem of fourteen lines; a short poem.
SON-NET-EER', *n.* A composer of little poems; a small poet. *Usually, in contempt.*
SO-NOM'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure sounds.
SON-O-RIF'-IC, *a.* Producing sound.
SON-O'-ROUS, *a.* Giving a full sound.
SON-O'-ROUS-LY, *ad.* With a full or loud sound.
SON-O'-ROUS-NESS, *n.* A full or loud sound.
SON'-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a son; filiation; the character of a son.
SQON, *ad.* Shortly; in a little time.

SQOT, *n.* A substance formed by combustion. Soot consists of more than sixteen different substances, of which carbon, creasote, ulmin, &c., are the principal.
SQOT, *v. t.* To black with soot.
SQOT'-ED, *pp.* Covered or soiled with soot.
SQOT'-ER-KIN, *n.* A kind of false birth.
SOOTH, *n.* Truth. *See* FORSOOTH.
SOOTHE, *v. t.* To calm; to quiet; to soften; to flatter.
SOOTH'-ED, *pp.* Quieted; softened; calmed.
SOOTH'-ER, *n.* One who soothes or flatters.
SOOTH'-ING, *ppr.* Flattering; mollifying; *a.* adapted to soften.
SOOTH'-ING-LY, *ad.* With flattery or soft words.
SOOTH'-SAY, *v. t.* To foretell; to predict; to divine.
SOOTH'-SAY-ER, *n.* A predictor; a fortune-teller.
SOOTH'-SAY-ING, *n.* Divination; a foretelling.
SQOT'-I-NESS, *n.* Quality of being foul with soot.
SQOT'-Y, *a.* Covered with, or like soot; black.
SOP, *n.* Something dipped or steeped in liquor; any thing given to pacify; so called from the *sop* given to Cerberus, in mythology.
SOP, *v. t.* To steep or soak in liquor.
SOP'-PHI, *n.* A title of the king of Persia.
SOPH'-ISM, (*sof'-izm*), *n.* A fallacious argument.
SOPH'-IST, *n.* A philosopher; a caviling reasoner.
SOPH'-IST-ER, *n.* An artful, insidious reasoner.
SO-PHIST'-IC, } *n.* Fallacious; not sound.
SO-PHIST'-IC-AL, }
SO-PHIST'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With fallacious reasoning.
SO-PHIST'-IC-A-TED, } *a.* Adulterated; not pure.
SO-PHIST'-IC-ATE, }
SO-PHIST'-IC-ATE, *v. t.* To adulterate or corrupt.
SO-PHIST'-IC-A-TING, *ppr.* Corrupting; adulterating.
SO-PHIST'-IC-A'-TION, *n.* Adulteration; fallacy.
SO-PHIST'-IC-A-TOR, *n.* One who adulterates.
SOPH'-IST-RY, *n.* Fallacious reasoning.
SOPH'-A-MÖRE, *n.* A student in college, in the second year.
SOP-O-RIF'-ER-OUS, } *a.* Causing or tending to
SOP-O-RIF'-IC, } induce sleep.
SOP-O-RIF'-ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of causing sleep.
SOP'-POR-OUS, *a.* Causing sleep.
SOP'-P-ED, *pp.* Dipped or steeped in broth.
SO-PRA'-NO, *n.* *In music*, the treble; the highest female voice.
SORB, *n.* The service-tree or its fruit.
SOR'-BON-IST, *n.* A doctor of the Sorbonne, in the university of Paris.
SOR'-CER-ER, *n.* A conjurer; an enchanter.
SOR'-CER-ESS, *n.* An enchantress; a witch.
SOR'-CER-OUS, *a.* Containing enchantment.
SOR'-CE-RY, *n.* Enchantment; witchcraft; divination by the assistance, or the supposed assistance, of evil spirits.
SORD'-ES, *n.* Dregs; useless matter.
SOR'-DET, } *n.* A little pipe in the mouth of a
SOR'-DINE, } trumpet, to make it sound lower or shriller.
SOR'-DID, *a.* Niggardly; mean; filthy.
SOR'-DID-LY, *ad.* With mean covetousness.
SOR'-DID-NESS, *n.* Niggardliness; meanness.
SORE, *n.* A part of flesh bruised or tender; a wound.
SÖRE, *a.* Tender to the touch; painful; easily pained.
SOR'-EL, *n.* A buck of the third year.
SÖRE'-LY, } *ad.* With pain or vehemence.
SÖRE, }
SÖRE-NESS, *n.* The tenderness of a bruise or boil, &c.
SO-RI'-TES, *n.* *In logic*, an argument where one proposition is heaped upon another.

SORN'-ER, *n.* One who obtrudes himself upon another for bed and board.
 SO-ROR'-I-CIDE, *n.* The murder or murderer of a sister.
 SOR'-REL, *n.* A plant, so named from its sour taste.
 SOR'-REL, *a.* Of a reddish color.
 SOR-RI-LY, *ad.* Meanly; poorly; in a wretched manner.
 SOR-RI-NESS, *n.* Meanness; paltriness.
 SOR'-ROW, *n.* [A. S. *sorg*; Goth. *saurga*, D. *zorg*; G. *sorge*.] Grief; pain produced by loss; sadness.
 SOR'-ROW, *v. i.* To grieve; to mourn; to weep.
 SOR'-ROW-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SORROW.
 SOR'-ROW-FUL, *a.* Exciting grief; mournful; expressing grief.
 SOR'-ROW-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a manner to excite grief.
 SOR'-ROW-FUL-NESS, *n.* Grievousness; grief; sadness.
 SOR'-ROW-ING, *ppr.* Feeling grief; regretting.
 SOR'-ROW-ING, *n.* Expression of sorrow.
 SOR'-ROW-LESS, *a.* Free from sorrow.
 SOR'-ROW-STRICK-EN, *a.* Depressed with grief.
 SOR'-RY, *a.* Grieved; pained at loss; melancholy; poor; mean.
 SORT, *n.* [Fr. *sorte*; It. *sorta*; L. *sors*.] A species; kind; manner; class; order.
 SORT, *v. t.* To dispose in species or classes; to adjust; to suit.
 SORT, *v. i.* To be joined with others of the same species.
 SORT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be sorted; suitable.
 SOR'-TIE, *n.* A sally; the issue of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.
 SORT-I-LEGE, *n.* Act of drawing lots.
 SORT-Y'-TION, *n.* Appointment by lot.
 SORT-MENT, *n.* The act of sorting.
 SOS-TE-NU'-TO, *In music*, sustaining the sounds to the utmost value of the time.
 SOT, *n.* An habitual drunkard; a stupid fellow.
 SOT, *v. t.* To stupefy; to infatuate; to besot.
 SOT'-TISH, *a.* Given to liquor; dull; stupid.
 SOT'-TISH-LY, *ad.* Stupidly; foolishly.
 SOT'-TISH-NESS, *n.* Dullness; stupidity.
 SOT'-TO VO'-CE, (sot'-to vó'-che.) *In music*, with a restrained voice or in a moderate tone.
 SÖU, *n.*; *plu.* Söus. A French money of account and coin, the twentieth part of a franc.
 SÖU-CHONG', *n.* A kind of black tea.
 SOUGHT, (saut.) *pret.* and *pp.* of SEEK.
 SÖUL, *n.* The spiritual, rational, and immortal part of man; life; vital principle; a human being; a person; spirit; courage; grandeur of mind; generosity.
 SÖUL-DE-STROY-ING, *a.* Pernicious to the soul.
 SÖUL-FELT, *a.* Deeply felt.
 SÖUL-LESS, *a.* Spiritless; mean.
 SOUND, *n.* Noise; voice; a narrow sea; air bladder of a fish.
 SOUND, *a.* Whole; unhurt; undecayed; firm.
 SOUND, *v. t. or i.* To make a noise; to search for the depth; to try to examine.
 SOUND'-BOARD, } *n.* A board which propa-
 SOUND'-ING-BÖARD, } gates the sound in an organ, violin, &c.
 SOUND-CUR'-REN-CY, *n.* A currency whose actual value is the same as its nominal value.
 SOUND-ING *ppr.* Uttering sound; examining; trying the depth of water.
 SOUND-ING, *n.* The act of uttering noise; act of endeavoring to discover the views of others; act of throwing the lead.
 SOUND-INGS, *n.* A part of the sea in which a line will reach the bottom.
 SOUND'-LESS, *a.* That can not be fathomed.
 SOUND'-LY, *ad.* Heartily; stoutly; justly.

SOUND'-NESS, *n.* Entireness; health; truth; freedom from error or fallacy; orthodoxy.
 SÖUP, *n.* Strong broth; a decoction of flesh.
 SOUR, *a.* Acid; tart; crabbed; peevish; harsh to the feelings; cold and damp; rancid; musty.
 SOUR, *v. t. or i.* To make or become acid; to make harsh in temper; to make cross or crabbed.
 SÖURCE, *n.* A spring; fountain; origin; root.
 SÖUR'-CROUT, *n.* A dish made of cabbage cut up, thrown into a cask, and suffered to ferment.
 SÖUR'-ED, *pp.* Made sour or peevish.
 SÖUR'-ISH, *a.* Somewhat sour.
 SÖUR'-ING, *ppr.* Making sour or peevish.
 SÖUR'-LY, *n.* That which makes acid.
 SÖUR'-LY, *ad.* With sourness; peevishly; discontentedly.
 SÖUR'-NESS, *n.* Acidity; crabbedness; austerity.
 SÖUS, *n. plu.* of Sou.
 SOUSE, *n.* Pickle made with salt; ears and feet of swine.
 SOUSE, *v. i.* To fall suddenly on; to rush with speed.
 SOUSE, *v. t.* To steep in souse; to plunge; to strike with sudden violence.
 SOUS'-ED, *pp.* Steeped in pickle; plunged in water.
 SOUTH, *n.* [A. S. *suth*; G. *sud*; D. *zuid*; Fr. and Dan. *sud*.] The point toward the sun at noon.
 SOUTH, *a.* Being in a southern direction.
 SOUTH-EAST', *n.* A point between south and east.
 SOUTH-EAST'-ERN, *a.* Toward the southeast.
 SOUTH'-ER-LY, *a.* Being at the south.
 SOUTH'-ERN, *a.* Belonging to the south; lying toward or coming from the south.
 SOUTH'-ERN-ER, *n.* An inhabitant of the Southern States.
 SOUTH'-ERN-MÖST, *a.* Furthest toward the south.
 SOUTH'-ING, *a.* Going toward the south.
 SOUTH'-ING, *n.* Course or distance south; tendency or motion to the south. *The southing of the moon*, the time at which the moon passes the meridian.
 SOUTH'-MÖST, *a.* Furthest toward the south.
 SOUTH'-WARD, *ad.* Toward the south.
 SOUTH'-WARD, *n.* Southern regions or countries.
 SOUTH-WEST', *n.* A point between south and west.
 SOUTH-WEST', *a.* Being at the southwest, or coming from that direction.
 SOUTH-WEST'-ER-LY, *a.* In the direction of southwest.
 SOUTH-WEST'-ERN, *a.* In or from the southwest.
 SÖU'-VEN-IR, (soo'-ve-nér,) *n.* [Fr.] A remembrance.
 SÖV'-ER-EIGN, *a.* [L. *supernus*; Fr. *souverain*; It. *sovano*.] Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; supremely efficacious; predominant; effectual; chief.
 SÖV'-ER-EIGN, *n.* A supreme ruler; one who possesses the highest authority; a supreme magistrate; a gold coin of England, value twenty shillings sterling.
 SÖV'-ER-EIGN-TY, *n.* Supremacy; supreme dominion.
 SÖW, *n.* A female of the hog kind.
 SÖW, *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth.
 SÖW, *v. t. pret.* sowed; *pp.* sowed, sown. To scatter over, as seed; to supply or stock with seed.
 SÖW'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of Sow.
 SÖW'-ER, *n.* One who sows or propagates.
 SÖW'-ING, *n.* The act of scattering seed for propagation.
 SÖW'-ING, *ppr.* Scattering, as seed.
 SÖW'-ANS, *n.* An article of food, made from oats.
 SÖWN, *pp.* of Sow. Scattered; seeded.

SOY, *n.* A kind of sauce.
 SPA, *n.* A mineral water from a place of this name in Germany; a spring of mineral water.
 SPACE, *n.* [Fr. *espace*; It. *spazio*; L. *spatium*.] Local extension; room; distance; interval between lines; quantity of time.
 SPA'-CIOUS, *a.* Wide; large; extensive; roomy.
 SPA'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Widely; extensively.
 SPA'-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Extensiveness; roominess.
 SPADE, *n.* An instrument for digging; a suit of cards.
 SPADE, *v. t.* To dig with a spade.
 SPADE'-FUL, *n.* As much as a spade will hold.
 SPA-DI'-CEOUS, *a.* Of a light red color.
 SPA-DILLE', *n.* The ace of spades at ombre.
 SPAD'-ING, *ppr.* Digging with a spade.
 SPA'-DIX, *n.* The receptacle in pulms, &c.
 SPA'-HI, *n.* One of the Turkish cavalry.
 SPAKE, *old preterit* of SPEAK.
 SPALT, *a.* Cracked, as timber.
 SPAN, *n.* A hand's breadth; nine inches; a short space of time. *A span of horses*, consists of two, harnessed side by side.
 SPAN, *v. t.* To measure by the fingers; to measure.
 SPAN, *v. i.* To agree in color or size.
 SPAN'-GLE, *n.* A small boss, or piece of shining metal.
 SPAN'-GLE, *v. t.* To set or adorn with spangles.
 SPAN'-GLED, *pp.* Set or adorned with spangles.
 SPAN'-GLING, *ppr.* Adorning with spangles.
 SPAN'-IEL, (span'-yel,) *n.* [Fr. *épagneul*.] A dog used in field sports; a mean, cringing, fawning person.
 SPAN'-IEL, *v. i.* To fawn upon; to cringe.
 SPAN'-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Spain.
 SPAN'-ISH, *n.* The language of Spain.
 SPAN'-ISH-BROWN, *n.* An earth used in paints.
 SPAN'-ISH-FLY, *n.* A fly used for blistering.
 SPANK, *v. t.* To slap with the open hand.
 SPANK'-ER, *n.* A small coin; a sail; one that takes large strides in walking.
 SPANK'-ING, *ppr.* Slapping; *a. largo*; stout.
 SPAN'-NED, *pp.* Measured by the hand.
 SPAN'-NER, *n.* One that spans; lock of a fusee; a wrench.
 SPAN'-NING, *ppr.* Measuring with the hand; encompassing with the fingers.
 SPÄR, *n.* [D. and Dan. *spar*; Sw. *sparre*; G. *sparren*.] A mineral; a round piece of timber, used for the yards and topmasts of ships.
 SPÄR, *v. i.* To dispute; to quarrel; to fight with prelusive strokes.
 SPÄRE, *a.* Scanty; lean; thin; superfluous.
 SPÄRE, *v. t.* To use frugally; to part with; to forbear; to punish.
 SPÄRE, *v. i.* To live frugally; to be parsimonious; to use mercy or forbearance; to forgive.
 SPÄRE'-NESS, *n.* Thinness; leanness.
 SPÄR'-ER, *n.* One who spares; one who avoids unnecessary expense.
 SPÄRE'-RIB, *n.* Ribs of pork with little flesh.
 SPÄR'-HUNG, *a.* Hung with spar, as a cave.
 SPÄR'-ING, *ppr.* Omitting to punish; *a. scarce*; scanty; saving.
 SPÄR'-ING-LY, *ad.* Scantily; frugally.
 SPÄR'-ING-NESS, *n.* Parsimony; frugality.
 SPARK, *n.* A particle of fire; a small portion of any thing; a gay man.
 SPARK'-FUL, } *a.* Lively; brisk; gay.
 SPARK'-ISH, }
 SPARK'-LE, *n.* A small particle of fire.
 SPARK'-LE, *v. i.* To emit sparks; to glitter; to twinkle; to exhibit an appearance of animation; as, the eyes *sparkle* with joy; to emit bubbles; as, *sparkling* wine.
 SPARK'-LED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SPARKLE.
 SPARK'-LER, *n.* He or that which sparkles; one whose eyes sparkle.

SPÄRK'-LET, *n.* A small spark.
 SPÄRK'-LING, *ppr.* Emitting sparks; twinkling; glittering.
 SPÄRK'-LING-LY, *ad.* With twinkling or brightness.
 SPÄRK'-LING-NESS, *n.* A twinkling brilliancy.
 SPÄR'-RING, *n.* A prelusive contention; dispute; slight debate.
 SPÄR'-RÖW, *n.* A genus of small birds.
 SPÄR'-RÖW-GRASS, *n.* A corruption of *asparagus*.
 SPÄR'-RÖW-HAWK, } *n.* A short-winged hawk.
 SPÄR'-HAWK, }
 SPÄR'-RY, *a.* Resembling spar, or consisting of it.
 SPÄRSE, *a.* Thin; scattered; distant.
 SPÄRS'-ED, *a.* Scattered.
 SPÄRS'-ED-LY, } *ad.* Thinly; in a scattered man-
 SPÄRSE'-LY, } *ner.*
 SPÄR'-TAN, *a.* Pertaining to Sparta; hardy.
 SPASM, *n.* Involuntary contraction of muscles; cramp.
 SPAS-MOD'-IC, *n.* A medicine good for removing spasms.
 SPAS-MOD'-IC, *a.* Consisting in spasm.
 SPAT, *n.* The young of shell fish; a combat.
 SPAT, *pret.* of SPURT, but nearly obsolete.
 SPATH-Ä'-CEOUS, } *a.* Having a calyx like a
 SPATH'-OUS, } sheath.
 SPATH'-IC, *a.* Foliated or lamellar.
 SPATH'-I-FORM, *a.* Resembling spar.
 SPAT'-TER, *v. t.* To sprinkle on; to make dirty; to scatter about.
 SPAT'-TER, *v. i.* To throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner.
 SPAT'-TER-DASH-ES, *n. plu.* Coverings for the legs to keep them clean from water and mud.
 SPAT'-TER-ED, *pp.* Sprinkled; made dirty.
 SPAT'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Sprinkling with dirty liquid.
 SPAT'-TLE, } *n.* An apothecary's slice.
 SPAT'-U-LÄ, }
 SPAT'-U-LÄTE, *a.* Sharpened like a spattle.
 SPAV'-IN, *n.* A tumor on a horse's leg.
 SPAV'-IN-ED, *a.* Affected with spavin.
 SPAWL, *v. i.* To spit and spatter saliva.
 SPAWL'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SPAWL.
 SPAWL'-ING, *ppr.* Throwing spittle about.
 SPAWN, *n.* The eggs of frogs and fishes.
 SPAWN, *v. i.* or *t.* To produce or deposit, as eggs of a fish.
 SPAWN'-ED, *pp.* Deposited, as eggs of fish.
 SPAWN'-ER, *n.* The female fish.
 SPAY, *v. t.* To castrate, as a female beast.
 SPAY'-ED, *pp.* Castrated, as a female beast.
 SPEAK, *v. i. pret.* spoke, (spake;) *pp.* spoke, spoken. To utter words or articulate sounds as human beings; to utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to talk; to make mention of; to give sounds.
 SPEAK, *v. t.* To utter with the mouth; to declare; to address; to exhibit; to communicate. *To speak a ship*, to hail and speak to her captain or commander.
 SPEAK'-A-BLE, *a.* That can be uttered; able to speak.
 SPEAK'-ER, *n.* One who speaks; the presiding officer in a deliberative assembly.
 SPEAK'-ING, *n.* The act of uttering words; discourse. *In colleges*, public declamation.
 SPEAK'-ING-TRUM'-PET, *n.* A trumpet by which the sound of the human voice is prolonged.
 SPEAK'-ING, *ppr.* Uttering words; discoursing.
 SPEAR, *n.* A long pointed weapon; a lance.
 SPEAR, *v. t.* To stab or kill with a spear.
 SPEAR, *v. i.* To shoot into a long stem.
 SPEAR'-ED, *pp.* Pierced or killed with a spear.
 SPEAR'-GRASS, *n.* A long grass, a species of Poa.
 SPEAR'-ING, *ppr.* Killing with a spear.

SPEAR'-MAN, *n.* A man armed with a spear.
SPEAR'-MINT, *n.* A species of mint.
SPEE'-CIAL, (*spesh'-al*), *a.* Particular; peculiar; noting something more than ordinary.
SPEE'-CIAL-LY, *ad.* Particularly; chiefly.
SPEE'-CIAL-TY, *n.* A special contract, or the evidence of a debt under seal; the debt.
SPE'-CIE, (*spe'-shy*), *n.* Coined money; gold, silver, and copper.
SPE'-CIES, *n. sing.* and *plu.* Sort; kind; class; order.
SPE-CIF'-IC, } *a.* Distinguishing one from
SPE-CIF'-IC-AL, } another.
SPE-CIF'-IC, *n.* A certain remedy for a disease; a medicine which infallibly cures.
SPE-CIF'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* According to the species.
SPE-CIF'-IC-ATE, *v. t.* To designate the species; to specify.
SPE-CIF-I-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of specifying a particular thing or fact; as, the *specification* of charges against a military or naval officer.
SPE-CIF'-IE-NESS, *n.* Particular mark of distinction.
SPEC'-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Particularized.
SPEC'-I-FY, *v. t.* To mention or designate a particular thing.
SPEC'-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Particularizing.
SPEC'-I-MEN, *n.* A sample; part like the rest; a portion of any thing intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole.
SPE'-CIOUS, (*spe'-shus*), *a.* Showy; plausible; apparently right.
SPE'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* With fair appearance.
SPE'-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Fair external show.
SPECK, *n.* A small spot; *v. t.* to spot.
SPECK'-LE, *n.* A small spot or speck.
SPECK'-LE, *v. t.* To mark with spots.
SPECK'-LED, *pp.* or *a.* Marked with spots.
SPECK'-LED-BIRD, *n.* A denomination given to a person of doubtful principles.
SPECK'-LING, *ppr.* Marking with small spots.
SPEC'-TA-CLE, *n.* A show; an extraordinary sight. *Figuratively*, something to aid the intellectual sight.
SPEC'-TA-CLES, *n. plu.* Glasses to assist the sight.
SPEC'-TA-CLED, *a.* Furnished with spectacles.
SPEC'-TAE'-U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to shows.
SPEC'-TA'-TOR, *n.* A looker on; a beholder.
SPEC'-TA-TO'-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the *Spectator*.
SPEC'-TA'-TOR-SHIP, *n.* Act of beholding; office of a spectator.
SPEC'-TA'-TRESS, } *n.* A female beholder or
SPEC'-TA'-TRIX, } looker on.
SPEC'-TER, } *n.* An apparition; a ghost; the ap-
SPEC'-TRE, } pearance of any person who is dead.
SPEC'-TRUM, *n.* [*L.*] A visible thing; an image of a thing after the eyes are shut.
SPEC'-U-LAR, *a.* Like a looking glass.
SPEC'-U-LATE, *v. i.* [*L. speculator*, to view.] To consider a subject by turning it in the mind; to meditate; to buy in expectation of a rise of price.
SPEC'-U-LA'-TION, *n.* Mental view; mental scheme; theory; views of a subject not verified by fact or experience; a buying in expectation of a rise in price.
SPEC'-U-LA-TIST, *n.* One who forms theories.
SPEC'-U-LA-TIVE, *a.* Contemplative; theoretical.
SPEC'-U-LA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In contemplation or theory.
SPEC'-U-LA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being speculative.
SPEC'-U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who speculates or forms theories; an observer; a spy. *In commerce*, one

who buys goods with the expectation of a rise of price.
SPEC'-U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Exercising speculation
SPEC'-U-LUM, *n.* [*L.*] A glass or metal plate that reflects images; a mirror or looking glass.
SPED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SPED**.
SPEECH, *n.* Language; utterance of words; discourse; talk; declaration of thoughts.
SPEECH'-I-FY, *v. i.* To make a speech, [*not elegant*].
SPEECH'-LESS, *a.* Not able to speak, or not speaking.
SPEECH'-LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being mute.
SPEECH'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes speeches.
SPEED, *v. i.* To make haste; to prosper.
SPEED, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* sped. To hasten; to dispatch; to prosper.
SPEED, *n.* Swiftmess; haste; dispatch; success.
SPEED'-FUL, *a.* Full of speed; hasty.
SPEED'-I-LY, *ad.* Quickly; hastily; soon.
SPEED'-I-NESS, *n.* Quickness; haste; dispatch.
SPEED'-WELL, *n.* A plant of the genus *Veronica*.
SPEED'-Y, *a.* Quick; hasty.
SPELL, *n.* [*A. S. spel*] A story; a fable; a narration; a charm; turn at work; short time.
SPELL, *v. t. or i. pret.* and *pp.* spelled or spelt. To name letters for the pronunciation of a word; to write or print with the proper letters; to read, as, to *spell* out the sense of an author; to take another's place or turn.
SPELL'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SPELL**.
SPELL'-ER, *n.* One that spells words; one skilled in spelling.
SPELL'-ING, *ppr.* Forming words with the letters.
SPELL'-ING, *n.* The act of naming the letters of a word, or the act of writing or printing them.
SPELL'-ING-BOOK, *n.* A book for teaching children to spell.
SPELT, *n.* A species of grain; German wheat.
SPELT, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SPELL**.
SPEL'-TER, *n.* Common zink.
SPEN'-CER, *n.* A kind of short coat.
SPEND, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* spent. To consume; to waste; to lay out; to exhaust.
SPEND, *v. i.* [*A. S. spendan*; *Sw. spendera*; *L. expendo*] To make expense; to be lost or wasted; to be consumed.
SPEND'-ER, *n.* One who spends or wastes.
SPEND'-ING, *ppr.* Laying out; consuming; wasting.
SPEND'-THRIFT, *n.* A prodigal; one who spends money profusely.
SPEER, *v. t.* To ask; to inquire.
SPERM, *n.* Head matter of a whale; seed.
SPERM-A-CE'-TI, *n.* Sperm; head matter of whales.
SPERM-AT'-IC, *a.* Seminal; conveying semen.
SPEW, *v. t. or i.* [*A. S. spwcan*; *D. spuwen*] To vomit; to eject from the stomach.
SPEW'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SPEW**.
SPEW'-ER, *n.* One who spews.
SPEW'-ING, *n.* The act of vomiting.
SPEW'-ING, *ppr.* Vomiting; ejecting from the stomach.
SPHAC'-E-LATE, *v. i. or t.* To mortify.
SPHAC'-E-LA'-TION, *n.* A becoming grangrenous.
SPHAC'-E-LUS, *n.* [*L.*] Mortification of flesh; grangrene.
SPHERE, *n.* [*L. sphaera*; *Gr. σφαίρα*] *In geometry*, a solid body contained under a single surface, which in every part is equally distant from a point called its center; a globe; orb; circuit.
SPHERE, *v. t.* To place in a sphere.
SPHER'-ED, *pp.* Placed in a sphere.
SPHERE'-BORN, *a.* Born among the spheres.
SPHER'-IC, } *a.* Having the form of a sphere;
SPHER'-IC-AL, } globular; round.
SPHER'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the form of a sphere.

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BAR; METE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NOTE, DOVE, MOVE,

SPHER-IC-AL-NESS, } *n.* Roundness; the quali-
 SPHE-RIC-I'-TY, } ty of being globular.
 SPHE-ROID', *n.* A body nearly spherical.
 SPHE-ROID'-AL, } *a.* Of the form of a spher-
 SPHE-ROID'-IC-AL, } oid.
 SPHER'-ULE, *n.* A little sphere or globe.
 SPHINX, *n.* A monster with the body of a lion
 and the face of a woman.
 SPT'-CATE, *a.* Having a spike or ear.
 SPICE, *n.* [Fr. *epice*; It. *spezie*.] An aromatic
 plant or its seed, used in sauces; a small quantity.
 SPICE, *v. t.* To season with spice.
 SPIC'-ED, *pp.* Seasoned with spice.
 SPIC'-ER, *n.* One that seasons with spice.
 SPIC'-ER-Y, *n.* Spices; a repository of spices.
 SPIC'-ING, *ppr.* Seasoning with spices.
 SPICK and SPAN. Bright; shining, as a new
 thing.
 SPICK'-NEL, } *n.* A plant; maldmony; bear-wort.
 SPIG'-NEL, }
 SPIC'-U-LAR, *a.* Resembling a dart.
 SPIC'-U-LATE, *v. i.* To sharpen.
 SPT'-CY, *a.* Like spice, or abounding with spices.
 SPT'-DER, *n.* An animal that spins webs for catch-
 ing prey.
 SPT'-DER-CATCH-ER, *n.* A bird, so called.
 SPIG'-OT, *n.* A peg or pin to stop a cask.
 SPIKE, *n.* [W. *yspig*; D. *spyk*; G. *speiche*; Dan.
spiger; L. *spica*, an ear of corn.] An ear of
 corn; a large nail.
 SPIKE, *v. t.* To fasten or set with a spike.
 SPIK'-ED, *pp.* Fastened with spikes.
 SPIKE'-LET, *n.* A small spike making a part of a
 large one.
 SPIKE'-NARD, or SPIKE'-NARD, *n.* A plant of
 several species.
 SPIK'-ING, *ppr.* Fastening with spikes; stopping or
 fastening with large nails.
 SPIK'-Y, *a.* Having a sharp point.
 SPILE, *n.* A pin to stop a hole in a cask; a stake
 driven down into the ground to protect a bank.
 SPILL, *v. t.* or *i. pret.* and *pp.* spilled, spilt. To shed;
 to cause to flow out.
 SPILL, *v. i.* To waste; to be prodigal.
 SPILL'-ED, *pp.* Shed; wasted.
 SPIN, *v. t.* or *i. pret.* spun and span; *pp.* spun. To
 draw out in a thread and twist; to whirl; to pro-
 tract to great length.
 SPIN, *v. i.* To practice spinning; to move round
 rapidly.
 SPIN'-AGE, } *n.* A garden plant.
 SPIN'-ACH, }
 SPY'-NAL, *a.* Belonging to the spine.
 SPIN'-DLE, *n.* A pin to form thread on; an axis.
 SPIN'-DLE, *v. i.* To become thin or tall.
 SPIN'-DLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SPINDLE.
 SPIN'-DLE-SHANKS, *n.* A tall slender person, [in
contempt.]
 SPINE, *n.* The backbone; a thorn.
 SPIN-NELLE', *n.* A kind of ruby; a gem.
 SPIN-NES'-CENT, *a.* Becoming hard and horny.
 SPIN'-ET, *n.* A musical instrument.
 SPIN-NIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing spines or thorns.
 SPIN'-NER, *n.* One who spins; a spider.
 SPIN'-NING, *n.* The act of drawing out and twist-
 ing, as thread.
 SPIN'-NING-JEN-NY, *n.* An engine for spinning
 cotton or wool.
 SPIN'-NING-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel for spinning
 flax, cotton, or wool.
 SPIN'-O-LET, *n.* A small bird of the lark kind.
 SPIN-NOS'-I-TY, *n.* State of being spiny.
 SPIN'-OUS, *a.* Full of spines; thorny.
 SPT'-NO-ZISM, *n.* The doctrines of Spinoza, con-
 sisting in atheism and pantheism.
 SPIN'-STER, *n.* A woman who spins. *In law*, the
 common title for a woman without rank.
 SPIN'-STRY, *n.* The business of spinning.

SPT'-NY, *a.* Full of spines; thorny; perplexed;
 difficult; troublesome.
 SPIR'-A-ELE, *n.* A small aperture in bodies, by
 which air or other fluid is exhaled or inhaled; a
 small hole, orifice, or vent; any small aperture,
 hole, or vent.
 SPIR'-RAL, *a.* [It. *spirale*; Fr. *spirale*, from L.
spira.] Winding and rising, like a screw.
 SPIR'-RAL-LY, *ad.* In a winding form.
 SPIRE, *n.* [L. *spira*; Gr. *σπειρα*.] A winding like
 a screw; a round body, shooting up to a point; a
 steeple; a shoot or blade; the top or uppermost
 part of any thing.
 SPIRE, *v. t.* To shoot up or out; to sprout.
 SPIR'-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a spire or spires.
 SPIR'-IT, *n.* [Fr. *esprit*; It. *spirito*; L. *spiritus*.]
 Breath; immaterial substance; excitement; vigor;
 powers of mind distinct from the body; temper;
 disposition of mind; sentiment; perception; en-
 ger desire; animation; cheerfulness; essential
 qualities; a strong pungent liquor, usually obtained
 by distillation.
 SPIR'-IT, *v. t.* To animate; to excite; to encourage.
 SPIR'-IT-ED, *pp.* Animated; incited; *a.* full of
 life or spirit; bold.
 SPIR'-IT-LESS, *a.* Dull; unanimated; lifeless.
 SPIR'-IT-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without spirit; without
 exertion.
 SPIR'-IT-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of life or vigor.
 SPIR'-IT-OUS, *a.* Refined; ardent.
 SPIR'-IT-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fineness; activity; ar-
 dor.
 SPIR'-IT-U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *spirituel*; L. *spiritualis*.]
 Consisting of spirit; incorporeal; pure; not
 fleshly.
 SPIR'-IT-U-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that all
 which exists is spirit or soul, as distinct from ma-
 terialism; the doctrine of the existence of spirits,
 as distinct from matter; state of being spiritual.
 SPIR'-IT-U-AL-IST, *n.* One who professes a ré-
 gard for spiritual things only.
 SPIR'-IT-U-AL-I-TY, *n.* Immateriality; spiritual
 nature; holy affections.
 SPIR'-IT-U-AL-I-ZA'-TION, *n.* The act of spirit-
 ualizing. *In chemistry*, the operation of extract-
 ing spirit from natural bodies.
 SPIR'-IT-U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert to a spiri-
 tual sense.
 SPIR'-IT-U-AL-LY, *ad.* Purely; divinely; in a
 manner conformed to the spirit of true religion.
 SPIR'-IT-U-O'-SO. *In music*, with spirit.
 SPIR'-IT-U-OUS, *a.* Consisting of spirit; ardent.
 SPIR'-IT-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Ardor; heat; life.
 SPIRT, *v. t.* and *i.* To throw or gush out.
 SPIRT, *n.* A small quick stream.
 SPIS'-SI-TUDE, *n.* Thickness of soft substances.
 SPIT, *n.* An iron prong; a point of land; what is
 ejected from the mouth; saliva.
 SPIT, *v. t.* To put on a spit; to thrust through; to
 pierce; to dig.
 SPIT, *v. i.* or *t. pret.* and *pp.* spit; [spat, obs.] To
 eject spittle or saliva from the mouth.
 SPIT'-BOX, } *n.* A vessel to receive discharges of
 SPIT'-TOON, } saliva.
 SPITE, *n.* Malice; rancor; defiance.
 SPITE, *v. t.* To be angry or vexed at; to vex.
 SPITE'-FUL, *a.* Malicious; malignant.
 SPITE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With malice or ill will.
 SPITE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Malignancy; malice.
 SPIT'-TED, *pp.* Put on a spit.
 SPIT'-TEN, *pp.* of SPIT.
 SPIT'-TER, *n.* One who spits; a young deer whose
 horns begin to shoot or become sharp.
 SPIT'-TING, *ppr.* Putting on a spit; ejecting
 saliva.
 SPIT'-TLE, *n.* Saliva; matter spit from the mouth.
 SPLASH, *n.* Water or mud thrown upon any thing,
 or thrown from a puddle.

SPLASH, *v. t.* To dash with water or mud.
SPLASH'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SPLASH**.
SPLASH'-Y, *a.* Full of water, or mud and water.
SPLAY, *a.* Displayed; spread; turned out.
SPLAY'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having broad feet.
SPLAY'-MOUTH, *n.* A wide mouth; a mouth stretched by design.
SPLEEN, *n.* The milt; spite; melancholy.
SPLEEN'-ED, *a.* Deprived of the spleen.
SPLEEN'-FUL, } *a.* Angry; peevish; fretful; mel-
SPLEEN'-Y, } anohly.
SPLEEN'-ISH, *a.* Spleeny; affected with spleen.
SPLEEN'-ISH-NESS, *n.* State of being spleenish.
SPLEN'-DENT, *a.* Shining; bright; glossy.
SPLEN'-DID, *a.* Showy; magnificent; bright.
SPLEN'-DID-LY, *ad.* With great show; magnificently.
SPLEN'-DOR, *n.* Great brightness; brilliancy.
SPLEN'-ET-IC, *a.* Full of spleen; peevish.
SPLEN'-ET-IC, *n.* A person affected with spleen.
SPLEN'-IC, *a.* Belonging to the spleen.
SPLEN'-ISH, *a.* Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful.
SPLENT, *n.* A callous substance or insensible swelling on the shank-bone of a horse.
SPLICE, *n.* The union of ropes by interweaving the strands.
SPLICE, *v. t.* To separate the strands of two ends of a rope, and unite them by interweaving the threads.
SPLIC'-ED, *pp.* United, as a rope, by a particular manner of interweaving the two ends.
SPLINT,
SPLINT'-ER, } *n.* A thin piece of wood.
SPLINT'-ER, *v. t.* To split into thin pieces; to confine with splinters.
SPLINT'-ER-ED, *pp.* Rent; fastened with splinters.
SPLINT'-ER-Y, *a.* Like or consisting of splinters.
SPLIT, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* split. To rend or divide lengthwise.
SPLIT'-TING, *ppr.* Rending; dividing; riving.
SPLUT'-TER, *n.* A bustle; a stir.
SPOIL, *n.* Plunder; that which is pillaged.
SPOIL, *v. t.* [*L. spolio*; *Fr. spolier*.] To plunder; to strip by violence; to take by force; to rob; to corrupt; to ruin; to injure fatally.
SPOIL, *v. i.* To practice plunder; to decay.
SPOIL'-ED, *pp.* Plundered; corrupted.
SPOIL'-ER, *n.* One that spoils; one that corrupts, mars, or renders useless.
SPOIL'-ING, *ppr.* Wasting; pillaging.
SPOKE, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SPEAK**.
SPOKE, *n.* The ray or bar of a wheel.
SPOK'-EN, *pp.* of **SPEAK**.
SPOKES'-MAN, *n.* One who speaks for another.
SPÖ'-LI-ATE, *v. t.* or *i.* To pillage; to practice plunder.
SPO-LI-Ä'-TION, *n.* The act or practice of plundering.
SPON-DÄ'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to a spondee.
SPON'-DEE, *n.* A poetic foot of two long syllables.
SPONGE, *n.* A porous marine substance, which imbibes liquors; an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge.
SPONGE, *v. t.* To wipe with a wet sponge; to cleanse with a sponge; to extinguish or destroy.
SPONG'-ER, *n.* One who uses a sponge; a hanger on.
SPONG'-ING-HOUSE, *n.* A bailiff's house to put debtors in.
SPONS'-AL, *a.* Relating to marriage.
SPON'-SION, *n.* Act of being surety for another.
SPONS'-OR, *n.* A surety; a godfather; one who is surety for the education of the child baptized.
SPON-TA-NE'-I-TY, *n.* Voluntariness.
SPON-TÄ'-NE-OUS, *a.* Voluntary; free in will;

acting by its own impulse; produced without being planted.
SPON-TÄ'-NE-OUS-LY, *ad.* Freely; of free will; by its own force.
SPON-TÄ'-NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Voluntariness.
SPON-TOON', *n.* A kind of half pike.
SPOOL, *n.* A cane, reed, or hollow cylinder, used by weavers, &c.
SPOOL, *v. t.* To wind on spools.
SPOOL'-ED, *pp.* Wound on a spool.
SPOOL'-ER, *n.* One who winds thread on spools.
SPOOL'-ING, *ppr.* Winding on spools.
SPOOL'-STAND, *n.* An article holding spools of fine thread turning on pins, used by ladies at their work.
SPOON, *n.* A small domestic utensil with a bowl at the end for dipping.
SPOON'-BILL, *n.* A fowl, so named from its bill.
SPOON'-DRIFT, *n.* A showery sprinkling of water swept from the sea by wind.
SPOON'-FUL, *n.* As much as a spoon will hold.
SPOON'-MEAT, *n.* Any food eaten with a spoon.
SPO-RAD'-E, } *a.* Scattered; occurring here
SPO-RAD'-IC-AL, } and there.
SPORT, *n.* Diversion; pastime; jest; game; play; contemptuous mirth.
SPORT, *v. t.* To divert; to make merry; to represent by any kind of play.
SPORT, *v. i.* To play; to make merry.
SPORT'-FUL, *a.* Making sport; frolicsome.
SPORT'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Merrily; cheerfully.
SPORT'-FUL-NESS, } *n.* Playfulness; disposition
SPORT'-IVE-NESS, } to mirth.
SPORT'-IVE, *a.* Merry; gay; airy; wanton.
SPORTS'-MAN, *n.* One fond of hunting.
SPOT, *n.* [*D. spat*; *Dan. spette*.] A speck; disgrace; a certain place; a place of a different color from the ground; as, the spots on a leopard.
SPOT, *v. t.* To mark; to stain; to disgrace.
SPOT'-LESS, *a.* Pure; immaculate; holy.
SPOT'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from spot and stain.
SPOT'-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Marked with spots.
SPOT'-TED-NESS, *n.* A state of being spotted.
SPOT'-TER, *n.* One that makes spots.
SPOT'-TING, *ppr.* Marking with spots.
SPOT'-TY, *a.* Marked with spots.
SPOUS'-AL, *a.* Matrimonial; pertaining to marriage; nuptial.
SPOUS'-AL, *n.* [*Fr. espousailles*; *L. sponsalia*.] Marriage; nuptials. It is now generally used in the plural.
SPOUSE, *n.* [*Fr. epouse*; *L. sponsus, sponsa*.] One engaged or joined in wedlock; a husband or wife.
SPOUSE, *v. t.* See **ESPOUSE**.
SPOUSE'-LESS, *a.* Having no husband or wife.
SPOUT, *n.* A projecting mouth; a pipe.
SPOUT, *v. t.* To throw out of a narrow orifice; to throw out words with affected gravity.
SPOUT, *v. i.* To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice.
SPOUT'-ING, *ppr.* Throwing or issuing out.
SPRAIN, *n.* Excessive straining of the ligaments of the joints.
SPRAIN, *v. t.* To overstrain the ligaments.
SPRAIN'-ED, *pp.* Overstrained; injured.
SPRANG, *pret.* of **SPRING**.
SPRAT, *n.* A small fish.
SPRAWL, *v. i.* To spread and stretch; to lie struggling.
SPRAWL'-ING, *ppr.* Lying stretched or struggling.
SPRAY, *n.* A small shoot; water driven from the sea.
SPREAD, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* spread; To extend; to scatter; to publish; to propagate; to disperse.

SPREAD, *v. i.* To extend itself in length and breadth; to be extended; to be propagated.
SPREAD, *n.* Extent; compass; expansion of parts.
SPREAD'ER, *n.* One that spreads.
SPREAD'ING, *n.* The act of spreading.
SPREAD'ING, *ppr.* Extending; dispersing; *a.* wide; broad.
SPREE, *n.* A frolic.
SPRINT, *pp.* Sprinkled, [*obsolete.*]
SPRIG, *n.* A small branch; twig; slip.
SPRIG, *v. t.* To work or form with sprigs.
SPRIG'-GED, *pp.* Wrought with sprigs.
SPRIG'-GY, *a.* Full of sprigs.
SPRIGHT, } *n.* A spirit or shade; an apparition.
SPRITE, }
SPRIGHT'-FUL, *a.* Brisk; lively; gay; active.
SPRIGHT'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Briskly; gayly; with life.
SPRIGHT'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Briskness; vivacity.
SPRIGHT'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of life; dull.
SPRIGHT'-LI-NESS, *n.* Briskness; vivacity.
SPRIGHT'-LY, *a.* Brisk; lively; gay; active.
SPRING, *v. i. pret.* sprang, sprung; *pp.* sprung. [*A. S. springan*; *D. and G. springen*; *Dan. springer.*]
 To rise out of the ground; to issue; to leap; to bound; to fire, as a mine.
SPRING, *v. t.* To start, or rouse, as game; to crack; as, to spring a mast.
SPRING, *n.* A season of the year when plants spring; a leap; a fountain; original; an elastic power or force; an elastic body.
SPRINGE, (*spring*.) *n.* A gin; a snare; a noose for catching.
SPRING'-ER, *n.* One that rouses game.
SPRING'-HALT, *n.* Lameness of a horse, in which he twitches up his legs.
SPRING'-I-NESS, *n.* Elasticity; abundance of springs.
SPRING'-ING, *ppr.* Leaping; arising.
SPRING'-ING, *n.* Act of leaping; growth.
SPRING'-TIDE, *n.* A tide at the new and full moon.
SPRING'-WHEAT, *n.* Wheat to be sown in the spring, so called, in distinction from *winter* wheat.
SPRING'-Y, *a.* Containing springs; elastic.
SPRINK'-LE, *v. t.* To cast drops of water or small particles on; to wash; to cleanse.
SPRINK'-LE, *v. i.* To perform the act of scattering a liquid or any fine substance; to rain moderately; as, it *sprinkles*.
SPRINK'-LE, *n.* A small quantity scattered.
SPRINK'-LED, *pp.* Wetted with scattered drops.
SPRINK'-LING, *ppr.* Wetting with scattered drops.
SPRINK'-LING, *n.* Act of scattering in drops or small particles.
SPRIT, *n.* A shoot; a sprout; a small boom.
SPRIT, *v. i.* To sprout; to bud; to germinate.
SPRITE, *n.* A spirit; an apparition.
SPRIT'-SAIL, *n.* A sail extended by a sprit.
SPROD, *n.* A salmon in its second year.
SPROUT, *v. i.* To shoot as a plant; to bud.
SPROUT, *n.* A shoot of a plant; a shoot from the end of a branch.
SPRUCE, *a.* Neat; trim; neat without elegance.
SPRUCE, *v. t.* To dress with great neatness.
SPRUCE, *v. i.* To dress one's self with affected neatness.
SPRUCE, *n.* The fir-tree; an evergreen.
SPRUCE'-BEER, *n.* Beer tintured with spruce.
SPRUCE'-LY, *ad.* With affected neatness.
SPRUCE'-NESS, *n.* Neatness in dress, without taste or elegance.
SPRUE, *n.* The thrush; scoria.
SPRUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SPRING**.
SPRY, *a.* Nimble; brisk; quick in action; having great power of leaping or running.

SPUD, *n.* A kind of short knife; any thing in con- tempt.
SPUME, *n.* Froth; foam; scum.
SPUME, *v. i.* To froth; to foam.
SPU-MES'-CENCE, *n.* Frothiness.
SPU'-MOUS, } *a.* Consisting of froth or scum;
SPU'-MY, } foamy.
SPUN, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SPIN**.
SPUNGE, *n.* [*L. spongia*; *Gr. σπογγία*; *Fr. eponge*; *A. S. spongea*; *D. spons.*] A porous marine substance, which imbibes liquids. It is found adhering to rocks. [This word is now more commonly spelt *sponge*, being from *spongia*.]
SPUNGE, *v. t.* To wipe, or wipe out with a sponge.
SPUNG'-ED, *pp.* Wiped with a sponge.
SPUNG'-ER, *n.* One who sponges; a hanger on.
SPUNG'-I-FORM, *a.* Like sponge; soft and porous.
SPUNG'-I-NESS, *n.* Softness and porousness.
SPUNG'-ING-HOUSE, *n.* A bailiff's house to put debtors in.
SPUNG'-IOUS, *a.* Full of small cavities.
SPUNG'-Y, *a.* Of a loose texture; soft, or soft and watery.
SPUNK, *n.* Dry rotten wood; spirit; inflammable temper.
SPUR, *n.* [*A. S. spur*; *D. spoor*; *Ir. spor.*] An instrument with sharp points; an incitement; an instigation; that which excites.
SPUR, *v. t.* To prick with a spur; to incite; to impel; to drive; to put spurs on.
SPUR, *v. i.* To travel with great expedition.
SPUR'-CLAD, *a.* Wearing spurs.
SPUR'-GALL, *v. t.* To gall with a spur.
SPUR'-GALL, *n.* A place excoriated by much using of the spur.
SPUR'-GALL'-ED, *pp.* Wounded with a spur.
SPURGE, *n.* A plant; milk-weed or milk-wort.
SPU'-RI-OUS, *a.* False; illegitimate; counterfeit.
SPU'-RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Falsely; by counterfeiting.
SPU'-RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being genuine.
SPURN, *v. t.* To kick; to reject with disdain; to treat with contempt.
SPURN, *v. i.* To manifest disdain in rejecting any thing; to make contemptuous opposition.
SPURN'-ED, *pp.* Rejected with disdain.
SPURN'-ER, *n.* One who spurns.
SPUR'-RED, *pp.* Furnished with spurs; *a.* wearing spurs; having shoots.
SPUR'-RI-ER, *n.* One who makes spurs.
SPURT, } *v. t.* To throw out a stream with force.
SPIRT, } *Spirt* is more used.
SPURT, *n.* See **SPIRT**.
SPURT, *v. i.* See **SPIRT**.
SPUR'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with cogs round the wheel, pointing to the center.
SPUT'-TER, *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small particles.
SPUT'-TER, *v. i.* To throw spittle in speaking.
SPUT'-TER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SPUTTER**.
SPUT'-TER-ER, *n.* One who sputters.
SPY, *n.* [*It. spia*; *Fr. espion*; *Sp. espia*; *W. yspeiauw*.] One who watches another's actions.
SPY, *v. t.* To discover; to see at a distance; to explore.
SPY'-GLASS, *n.* A small telescope.
SQUAB, *a.* Thick and stout; short and fat.
SQUAB, *n.* A young domestic pigeon.
SQUAB'-BISH, } *a.* Thick; fat; heavy.
SQUAB'-BY, }
SQUAB'-BLE, *v. i.* To wrangle; to contend; to brawl.
SQUAB'-BLE, *n.* A wrangle or petty contention.
SQUAB'-BLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **SQUABBLE**.
SQUAB'-BLER, *n.* A quarrelsome fellow.
SQUAB'-PIE, *n.* A pie made of squabs or young pigeons.
SQUAD, *n.* A company or small party.

SQUAD'-RON, *n.* Part of a fleet, or of an army.
 SQUAD'-RON-ED, *a.* Formed into squadrons.
 SQUAL'-ID, *a.* Foul; filthy; very dirty.
 SQUAL'-ID-NESS, *n.* Foulness; filthiness.
 SQUALL, *n.* A sudden gust of wind.
 SQUALL, *v. i.* To cry or scream violently.
 SQUALL, *n.* A loud scream or outcry; a gust of wind.
 SQUALL'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SQUALL.
 SQUALL'-ER, *n.* One that cries loudly.
 SQUALL'-ING, *ppr.* Crying out hastily.
 SQUALL'-Y, *a.* Subject to sudden gusts of wind.
 SQUA'-LOR, *n.* Foulness; filthiness.
 SQUAM'-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of scales.
 SQUA-MIC'-ER-OUS, *a.* Having scales.
 SQUA'-MOUS, *a.* Covered with scales.
 SQUAN'-DER, *v. t.* To spend lavishly; to dissipate; to scatter; to waste without judgment or economy.
 SQUAN'-DER-ED, *pp.* Expended lavishly.
 SQUAN'-DER-ER, *n.* A waster; a spendthrift; one who spends his money prodigally, without necessity or use.
 SQUAN'-DER-ING, *ppr.* Spending lavishly; wasting.
 SQUAN'-DER-ING-LY, *ad.* By squandering.
 SQUARE, *a.* [*W. cwar*; *L. quadratus.*] Having four equal sides and right angles.
 SQUARE, *n.* A figure of four equal sides; an area of four sides, with houses on each side.
 SQUARE, *v. t.* To make square or equal; to reduce to any given measure; to adjust. *In arithmetic,* to multiply a number by itself. *In seamen's language,* to square the yards, is to place them at right angles to the mast.
 SQUARE, *v. i.* To suit; to fit.
 SQUAR'-ED, *pp.* Made square or even.
 SQUARE'-NESS, *n.* State of being square.
 SQUARE'-RIG-GED, *a.* Having sails extended by yards.
 SQUAR'-ISH, *a.* Nearly square.
 SQUAR'-ROUS, *a.* Full of scales; rough; jagged.
 SQUASH, *n.* Something soft; a plant; a crumpling.
 SQUASH, *v. t.* To make into pulp; to crush.
 SQUASH'-Y, *ad.* Like a squash.
 SQUAT, *v. i.* [*W. ysquatiano*; *It. quattare.*] To sit close to the ground; to sit upon the hams and heels; to settle on another's land without pretense or title.
 SQUAT, *n.* The posture of sitting on the hams.
 SQUAT, *a.* Covering; short; thick; sitting on the hams and heels.
 SQUAT'-TER, *n.* One who squats, or settles on new land without title.
 SQUAW, *n.* An Indian name of a woman or wife.
 SQUEAK, *v. i.* To utter a sharp, shrill sound, usually of short duration.
 SQUEAK, *n.* A shrill sound, uttered suddenly.
 SQUEAK'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SQUEAK.
 SQUEAK'-ING, *ppr.* Uttering a shrill cry.
 SQUEAL, *v. i.* To cry with a shrill sound.
 SQUEAL'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SQUEAL.
 SQUEAM'-ISH, *a.* Fastidious; easily disgusted; nice to excess in taste.
 SQUEAM'-ISH-LY, *ad.* Fastidiously; with too much niceness.
 SQUEAM'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Excessive niceness; fastidiousness; vicious delicacy of taste; excessive scrupulousness.
 SQUEEZE, *v. t.* To press close; to oppress with hardships, burdens, and taxes; to embrace closely; to force between close bodies.
 SQUEEZE, *v. i.* To press; to urge one's way; to pass by squeezing; to crowd.
 SQUEEZE, *n.* Close compression between bodies; a close hug or embrace.
 SQUEEZ'-ED, *pp.* Pressed between bodies.
 SQUEEZ'-ING, *ppr.* Compressing; crowding.
 SQUIB, *n.* A little pipe of powder for burning; a

cracker; a severe speech, or little censorious writing published; a petty lampoon.
 SQUIB, *v. t.* To throw squibs or sarcastic remarks.
 SQUIB'-BING, *ppr.* Throwing squibs.
 SQUIB'-BING, *n.* The act of throwing squibs or severe reflections.
 SQUILL, *n.* A plant like an onion; a fish; an insect.
 SQUINT, *a.* Looking obliquely; looking with suspicion.
 SQUINT, *v. i.* or *t.* To have the axes of the eyes directed to different objects; to look obliquely.
 SQUINT'-EY'-ED, *a.* Having oblique vision.
 SQUINT'-ING, *n.* The act or habit of looking squint.
 SQUINT'-ING-LY, *ad.* With squint looks; by side glances.
 SQUIRE, *n.* A title of a magistrate; an attendant, the title customarily given to gentlemen by courtesy.
 SQUIRE, *v. t.* To wait on; to attend.
 SQUIRM, *v. i.* To wind, twist, and struggle; to climb by embracing and scrambling; [*Eng. swarm.*]
 SQUIR'-REL, (*squar'-rel* or *squer'-rel*), *n.* A small quadruped.
 SQUIR'-REL-HUNT, *n.* The hunting and shooting of squirrels by a company of men.
 SQUIRT, *v. t.* To eject as a fluid from a pipe.
 SQUIRT, *n.* An instrument to eject liquids.
 STAB, *v. i.* To give a wound with a pointed weapon.
 STAB, *v. t.* To pierce with a pointed instrument; to injure secretly or by malicious falsehood.
 STAB, *n.* A wound with a pointed instrument.
 STAB'-BED, *pp.* Pierced; killed.
 STAB'-BER, *n.* One that stabs; a privy murderer.
 STAB'-BING, *ppr.* Piercing with a pointed instrument.
 STAB'-BING, *n.* Act of piercing or wounding with a pointed instrument.
 STAB'-BING-LY, *ad.* With intent to a secret act maliciously.
 STA-BIL'-I-MENT, *n.* Stability; firmness; prop.
 STA-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* Firmness; constancy; fix-
 STA'-BLE-NESS, } edness of aim or purpose.
 STA'-BLE, *a.* Fixed; firm; steady; durable; not easily surrendered or abandoned.
 STA'-BLE, *n.* A house or shed for beasts.
 STA'-BLE, *v. t.* To house in a stable.
 STA'-BLE-BOY, } *n.* A boy or man who attends
 STA'-BLE-MAN, } at a stable.
 STA'-BLED, *pp.* Kept or housed in a stable.
 STA'-BLING, *ppr.* Housing in a stable.
 STA'-BLING, *n.* Stables in general; the act or practice of keeping cattle in a stable.
 STAB'-LISH, *v. t.* To establish, [*obs.*]
 STA'-BLY, *ad.* Firmly; fixedly; steadily.
 STAC-CA'-TO, (*stae-cä'-to.*) *In music,* a short, distinct, articulate style.
 STACK, *n.* A large pile, as of hay or grain; a number of funnels or chimneys standing together.
 STACK, *v. t.* To pile in a conical heap.
 STACK'-ED, *pp.* Piled in a conical heap.
 STAC'-TE, *n.* [*Gr.*] A resinous substance, liquid and odoriferous.
 STAD'-DLE, *n.* A small tree, or forest tree.
 STA'-DI-UM, *n.* A furlong; forty rods; a course; the fourth of a Roman mile; race ground.
 STADT'-HOLD-ER, *n.* Formerly a chief magistrate in Holland.
 STAFF, *n.*; *plu.* STAFFS or STAVES. A stick for support; prop; stay; pole; five lines and spaces in music; a stanza; an establishment in an army.
 STAG, *n.* The male red deer; a male ox.
 STÄGE, *n.* [*Fr. etage*; *Sw. stiga*; *A. S. stigan.*] Properly, one step or degree of elevation; a floor or platform of any kind; the theater; theatrical

representations; place of action or performance; the distance between two places of rest on a road; a single step; degree of advance; a stage-coach.

STAGE-COACH, *n.* A coach that runs by stages.

STAGE-PLAY, *n.* A theatrical entertainment.

STAGE-PLAY-ER, *n.* An actor of plays.

STAG-GER, *n.* One that has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning.

STAG-GER, *v. i.* To reel in walking; to hesitate; to begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to begin to give way.

STAG-GER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of STAGGER.

STAG-GER-ING, *n.* The act of reeling; the cause of staggering.

STAG-GERS, *n.* A disease of horses with giddiness.

STAG-ING, *n.* A structure of posts and boards for support, as for building.

STAG-NAN-CY, *n.* State of being without flow.

STAG-NANT, *a.* Not flowing; motionless; still.

STAG-NATE, *v. i.* To cease to flow; to be motionless.

STAG-NA-TION, *n.* Cessation or absence of motion.

STAG-Y-RITE, *n.* An appellation of Aristotle.

STAD, *pret.* and *pp.* of STAY; *a.* Steady; sober; grave.

STAD-NESS, *n.* Steadiness; sobriety; gravity.

STAIN, *v. t.* [W. *ystaenaw.*] To discolor; to spot; to daub; to dye; to impress with figures, in colors different from the ground; to bring reproach on.

STAIN, *n.* A blot; spot; taint; disgrace.

STAIN-ED, *pp.* Discolored; spotted; dyed.

STAIN-ER, *n.* One who stains or colors; a dyer.

STAIN-ING, *ppr.* Discoloring; dyeing.

STAIN-LESS, *a.* Free from stain or reproach.

STAIR, *n.* A step for ascending. *Stairs*, in the plural, a series of steps.

STAIR-CASE, *n.* The place in a building for stairs.

STAKE, *n.* [A. S. *stac*; D. *staak*; Sw. *stake*; Ir. *stac.*] A sharpened stick of wood; a palisade, or something resembling it; that which is pledged or wagered; the state of being laid or pledged as a wager. *Figuratively*, martyrdom.

STAKE, *v. t.* To fasten with stakes; to wager.

STAK-ED, *pp.* Defended by stakes; wagered.

STAK-ING, *ppr.* Supporting or bounding by stakes.

STA-LAC-TIC, } *a.* Resembling an icicle;
STA-LAC-TIC-AL, } pertaining to stalactite.

STA-LAC-TITE, *n.* A mineral, in form of an icicle.

STA-LAG-MITE, *n.* A mineral, formed by drops on the floor of caverns.

STALE, *a.* Vapid and tasteless from age; having lost the life or graces of youth; worn out; common; having lost its novelty.

STALE, *n.* A decoy; a stool-fowl; a long handle.

STALE, *v. t.* To make vapid or useless.

STALE, *v. i.* To discharge urine, as beasts.

STALE-NESS, *n.* Oldness; vapidness; triteness; the state of being worn out; commonness.

STALK, *n.* The stem of a plant; a proud step.

STALK, *v. i.* To walk with a proud step; to strut. It is used with some insinuation of contempt, dislike, or abhorrence.

STALK-ER, *n.* One who walks with a proud step.

STALK-ING-HORSE, *n.* A horse to screen a Fowler.

STALK-LESS, *a.* Having no stalk.

STALK-Y, *a.* Resembling a stalk.

STALL, *n.* A stand for a beast; a bench or shelf seat.

STALL, *v. t.* To keep in a stable; to put into a stable; to install; to set; to fix; to plunge into mire, so as not to be able to proceed.

STALL-ED, *pp.* Kept in a stable; set.

STALL-AGE, *n.* Rent paid for a stall in a fair.

STALL-FED, *a.* Fed or fattened in a stable.

STALL-FEED, *v. t.* To feed or fatten in a stable.

STALL-ION, (stal'-yun.) *n.* A horse for stock.

STAL-WORT, *a.* Brave; bold; strong; daring.

STA'-MEN, *n. pl.* stamens, stamina. The firm, solid part of a body which supports it, or gives it strength; an organ of flowers for the preparation of the fecundating dust.

STAM-EN-ED, *a.* Furnished with stamens.

STAM-IN-AL, } *a.* Consisting in stamens.
STAM-IN-ATE, }

STA-MIN'-E-OUS, } *a.* Consisting in, or pertaining to, stamens.

STAM-MER, *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation.

STAM-MER, *v. i.* To hesitate in speaking.

STAM-MER-ER, *n.* One who stutters or hesitates in his speaking.

STAM-MER-ED, *pp.* of STAMMER.

STAM-MER-ING, *ppr.* Hesitating in speech.

STAM-MER-ING, *n.* The act of stopping or hesitating in speech; impediment in speech.

STAM-MER-ING-LY, *ad.* With stuttering.

STAMP, *v. t.* [D. *stampen*; G. *stampfen*; Sw. *stampa*.] To strike with the foot; to mark.

STAMP, *v. i.* To strike the foot forcibly down.

STAMP, *n.* An instrument for impressing a mark; thing stamped; a legal mark; character of reputation; make.

STAMP-ACT, *n.* An act of the British parliament, imposing a duty on paper and parchment used in the American colonies, and declaring writings on unstamped materials to be null and void.

STAMP-ED, *pp.* Impressed with a mark.

STAMP-ER, *n.* An instrument for pounding.

STAMP-ING, *ppr.* Striking with the foot; impressing with a mark.

STANCH, *v. i.* To stop, as blood; to cease to flow.

STANCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *etancher.*] To stop, as a flowing blood.

STANCH, *a.* Firm; sound; strong; constant.

STANCH-ED, *pp.* Restrained from flowing.

STANCH-ER, *n.* He or that which stanches.

STANCH-ING, *ppr.* Stopping the flowing of blood.

STANCH-ION, *n.* A small post; a prop or support.

STANCH-LESS, *a.* That can not be stopped.

STANCH-NESS, *n.* Soundness; firmness.

STAND, *v. t. or i. pret.* and *pp.* stood; [A. S. *standan.*] To be on the feet; to stop; to remain; to persist; to direct a course; to maintain a posture; to continue unchanged; to offer one's self as a candidate.

STAND, *v. t.* To endure; to sustain.

STAND, *n.* A stop; halt; station; musket and apparatus.

STAND'-ARD, *n.* [It. *stendardo*; Fr. *etendard*; G. *standarte.*] An ensign; rule of measure; test; a standing tree.

STAND'-ARD-BEAR-ER, *n.* An ensign or cornet.

STAND'-ING, *ppr.* Being on the feet; moving to; a. settled; established; permanent; not flowing.

STAND'-ING, *n.* Continuance; duration; possession of an office; station; power to stand.

STAND'-ISH, *n.* A case to hold pens and ink.

STAND'-STILL, *n.* A standing without moving.

STANG, *n.* A long bar; pole; shaft.

STANK, *pret.* of STINK.

STAN'-NA-RY, *n.* A tin mine; a. relating to tin

STAN'-NEL, *n.* A species of hawk; the kestrel.

STAN'-NIC, *a.* Pertaining to tin.

STAN'-ZA, *n.* A staff or number of verses in poetry.

STAN'-ZA-IC, *a.* Consisting in stanzas.

STA'-PLE, *n.* A bent iron; mart for goods; the pile of wool; principal production.

STA'PLE, *a.* Established; chief; principal.
 STAR, *n.* [A. S. *sterra*; Sw. *stierna*; G. *stern*; D. *star*; Pers. *stara*.] A luminous body in the heavens; the pole star. *In astrology*, a configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune; the asterisk; the mark *.
 STAR, *v. t.* To set or adorn with stars.
 STAR'-AP-PLE, *n.* A fleshy fruit, inclosing a stone.
 STAR'-BOARD, *n.* The right side of a ship.
 STAR'-CROWN-ED, *a.* Crowned with stars.
 STAR'-FISH, *n.* The sea star, a fish with rays.
 STARCH, *n.* A substance used to stiffen cloth.
 STARCH, *v. t.* To stiffen with starch.
 STARCH, *a.* Stiff; precise.
 STAR'-CHAM-BER, *n.* Formerly, a court of criminal jurisdiction in England.
 STARCH'-ED, *pp.* Stiffened with starch; *a.* stiff; precise; formal.
 STARCH'-ED-NESS, *n.* Stiffness in manner.
 STARCH'-ER, *n.* One who starches.
 STARCH'-ING, *ppr.* Stiffening with starch.
 STARCH'-LY, *ad.* With formal stiffness.
 STARCH'-NESS, *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness.
 STARCH'-Y, *a.* Stiff; precise.
 STARE, *v. i.* To look with fixed eyes wide open.
 STARE, *v. t.* To influence by staring; as, to stare one out of countenance.
 STARE, *n.* A fixed or wild look; a bird.
 STAR'-ER, *n.* An eager gazer.
 STAR'-GAZ-ER, *n.* One who observes the stars.
 STAR'-GAZ-ING, *n.* The act of looking much at the stars.
 STAR'-ING, *ppr.* Looking with wonder; looking with fixed eyes.
 STAR'-LESS, *a.* Having no stars visible.
 STAR'-LIGHT, *n.* Light proceeding from the stars.
 STAR'-LIGHT, *a.* Enlightened by the stars.
 STAR'-LING, *n.* A genus of birds.
 STAR'-RED, *a.* Decorated with stars; influenced in fortune by stars.
 STAR'-RING, *ppr.* Adorning with stars.
 STAR'-RY, *a.* Adorned with stars; like stars.
 STAR'-SHOOT, *n.* Something shot from a meteor; a meteor that falls.
 STARK, *a.* [A. S. *sterc*; D. *sterk*; G. *stark*.] Stiff; strong; deep; mere; gross.
 STARK, *ad.* wholly; entirely; absolutely.
 START, *v. i.* [D. *storten*; Sw. *storta*.] To move suddenly; to shrink; to set out; to start up; to rise suddenly.
 START, *v. t.* To rouse suddenly, as a hare; to bring into motion; to move suddenly from its place; to empty, as liquor from a cask.
 START, *n.* A sudden motion; a setting out.
 START'-ED, *pp.* Suddenly roused; proposed.
 START'-ER, *n.* One that starts or rouses.
 START'-FUL, *a.* Apt to start; skittish.
 START'-ING, *ppr.* Moving suddenly; rousing.
 START'-ING-LY, *ad.* By sudden starts.
 START'-ING-POST, *n.* A post from which racers start.
 START'-ISH, *a.* Apt to start.
 START'-LE, *v. t.* To alarm suddenly; to impress with fear.
 START'-LE, *v. i.* To shrink; to move suddenly, or be excited on feeling a sudden alarm.
 START'-LE, *n.* A sudden motion or shock, occasioned by an unexpected alarm.
 START'-LED, *pp.* Suddenly moved by surprise.
 START'-LING, *ppr.* Suddenly impressing with surprise.
 START'-LING-LY, *ad.* In a startling manner.
 STARV-A'-TION, *n.* The act of starving, or state of being starved.
 STARVE, *v. i.* To perish with hunger; to perish with cold; to suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.

STARVE, *v. t.* To kill with hunger; to subdue by famine; to destroy by want.
 STARV'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of STARVE.
 STARV'-ING, *ppr.* Dying or killing with hunger.
 STARVE'-LING, *n.* He or that which is lean from hunger.
 STATE, *n.* [L. *status*; It. *stato*; Fr. *etat*.] Condition; modification of any thing; crisis; point from which the next movement is progression; a body politic; rank; quality; grandeur; a kingdom or republic.
 STATE, *v. t.* To express in words or writing; to represent.
 STAT'-ED, *pp.* Told; recited; represented; *a.* settled; established; regular.
 STAT'-ED-LY, *ad.* At regular periods.
 STATE'-LI-NESS, *n.* Grandeur; affected dignity; loftiness of mien or manner.
 STATE'-LY, *a.* August; grand; majestic.
 STATE'-LY, *ad.* With pomp; majestically.
 STATE'-MENT, *n.* Act of stating; account of particulars; a series of facts or particulars expressed on paper.
 STATE'-MÖN-GER, *n.* One who dabbles in state politics.
 STATE'-ROOM, *n.* A magnificent room; an apartment in a ship.
 STATES, *n. plu.* Nobility.
 STATES MAN, *n.* One skilled in the art of government; one eminent for political ability; a politician; one employed in public affairs.
 STAT'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the science of
 STAT'-IC-AL, } weighing; resting; acting by mere weight.
 STAT'-ICS, *n.* The science of bodies at rest.
 STAT'-ING, *n.* Act of making a statement; a statement.
 STA'-TION, *n.* Fixed place or office; rank; post assigned; position; employment; character; state; condition of life.
 STA'-TION, *v. t.* To fix in a certain place.
 STA'-TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a station.
 STA'-TION-ARY, *a.* Fixed in a place; settled; not moving, or not appearing to move.
 STA'-TION-ER, *n.* One who sells paper, quills, &c.
 STA'-TION-ER-Y, *n.* Articles usually sold by a stationer; as, paper, quills, &c.
 STA'-TIST, *n.* A statesman, [obs.]
 STA-TIST'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the civil con-
 STA-TIST'-IC-AL, } dition of a people.
 STA-TIST'-ICS, *n.* A collection of facts respecting the civil condition of a people.
 STA'-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to a fixed camp.
 STAT'-U-ARY, *n.* Art of carving images; a carver.
 STAT'-U-E, *v. t.* To place, as a statue; to form a statue of.
 STAT'-U-E, *n.* An image of metal, wood, or stone.
 STAT'-URE, *n.* The natural height of an animal; as man.
 STAT'-U-TA-BLE, *a.* Made by or conformable to statute.
 STAT'-UTE, *n.* [Fr. *statut*; It. *statuto*; L. *statutum*.] A law enacted by a legislature; a special act of the supreme power; the act of a corporation, or of its founder.
 STAT'-U-TO-RY, *a.* Established by statute.
 STAUNCH. See STANCH.
 STAVE, *n.*; *plu.* STAVES. A thin piece of timber for casks; a staff or part of a psalm.
 STAVE, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* stove or staved. To break or burst; to push off or delay.
 STAY, *v. t. or i. pret.* staid or stayed. To continue in a place; to stop; to hinder; to rely; to confide in; to trust.
 STAY, *n.* Continuance; stop; prop; restraint of passion; moderation; sobriety; a fixed state.

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BAR; METE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NOTE, DOVE, MOVE,

STAY'-ED, *pp.* stopped; propped; fixed.
 STAY'-LACE, *n.* Lace for fastening stays.
 STAY'-MAK-ER, *n.* A maker of stays.
 STAYS, *n. plu.* A bodice or waistcoat for females; station; fixed anchorage; any support.
 STAY'-SAIL, *n.* Any sail extended on a stay.
 STEAD, } *n.* Pace; room which another had or
 STED, } might have; the frame on which a bed
 is laid.
 STEAD'-FAST, *a.* Firm; constant; resolute; not wavering or fickle.
 STEAD'-FAST-LY, *ad.* Firmly; with constancy, or steadiness of mind.
 STEAD'-FAST-NESS, *n.* Constancy; firmness; fixedness of principle; resolution.
 STEAD'-I-LY, *ad.* With firmness.
 STEAD'-I-NESS, *n.* Constancy; firmness of standing or position; consistent, uniform conduct.
 STEAD'-Y, *a.* Firm; constant; undeviating; uniform; regular; not fluctuating.
 STEAD'-Y, *v. t.* To hold or keep firm.
 STEAK, (stake), *n.* [Dan. *steeg*; Sw. *stek*.] A slice of beef, pork, venison, &c., broiled or cut for broiling.
 STEAL, *v. t. pret.* stole; *pp.* stole, stolen. To take from another privately and unlawfully; to withdraw or convey without notice; to gain or win by address or by imperceptible means.
 STEAL, *v. i.* To withdraw or pass privily; to slip along or away unperceived; to practice theft; to take feloniously.
 STEAL'-ER, *n.* One that steals; a thief.
 STEAL'-ING, *ppr.* Taking feloniously; withdrawing imperceptibly; gaining gradually.
 STEAL'-ING, *n.* Act or crime of committing theft.
 STEALTH, *n.* Act of stealing; secret act; clandestine practice; means unperceived employed to gain an object.
 STEALTH'-FUL, *a.* Given to stealth.
 STEALTH'-I-LY, *ad.* By stealth.
 STEALTH'-Y, *a.* Done by stealth; clandestine; unperceived.
 STEAM, *n.* [A. S. *steam*.] The vapor of water; or the elastic fluid generated by heating water to the boiling point.
 STEAM, *v. t. or i.* To rise in vapor; to expose to steam.
 STEAM'-BOAT, } *n.* A vessel propelled by steam.
 STEAM'-ER, }
 STEAM'-BOIL-ER, *n.* A boiler for steaming food for cattle, or for generating steam.
 STEAM'-ED, *pp.* Exposed to steam.
 STEAM'-EN-GINE, *n.* An engine worked by steam.
 STEAM'-ING, *ppr.* Exposing to steam; cooking or dressing by steam.
 STEAM'-PACK-ET, *n.* A packet or vessel propelled by steam.
 STE'-A-TITE, *n.* Soapstone, unctuous to the touch.
 STEW'-FAST. See STEADFAST.
 STEED, *n.* A horse; a horse for state or war.
 STEEL, *n.* Iron, with a small portion of carbon. *Figuratively,* weapons; *particularly,* offensive weapons; extreme hardness.
 STEEL, *v. t.* To harden; to edge with steel.
 STEEL'-ED, *pp.* Pointed with steel; hardened; made insensible or unfeeling.
 STEEL'-ING, *ppr.* Edging with steel; hardening.
 STEEL'-Y, *a.* Made of steel; firm; hard.
 STEEL'-YARD, *n.* An instrument for weighing.
 STEEP, *a.* Sloping downward; inclined.
 STEEP, *n.* A precipitous place; hill or mountain.
 STEEP, *v. t.* To soak in a liquid; to macerate.
 STEEP'-ED, *pp.* Soaked; imbibed.
 STEEP'-ER, *n.* A vat to steep things in, [West Indies.]
 STEE'-PLE, *n.* A turret or spire of a church. It differs from a tower, which usually ends in a square

form, though the name is sometimes given to a tower.
 STEE'-PLED, *a.* Furnished with steeples.
 STEEP'-LY, *ad.* With steepness.
 STEEP'-NESS, *n.* Steep descent; precipitousness.
 STEEP'-Y, *a.* Having steep declivity.
 STEER, *n.* A young male of the ox kind.
 STEER, *v. t. or i.* To direct; to govern; particularly to direct and govern the course of a ship.
 STEER, *v. i.* To be directed and governed; to conduct one's self.
 STEER'-AGE, *n.* Act of directing; room in a ship, an apartment in the bow of the ship for the sailors or passengers; regulation or management.
 STEER'-ED, *pp.* Directed in its course.
 STEER'-ING, *ppr.* Directing; governing.
 STEER'-ING-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned and the ship steered.
 STEERS'-MAN, *n.* One who steers a ship.
 STEG-A-NOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* Art of writing in ciphers.
 STEL'-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to stars.
 STEL'-LAR-Y, }
 STEL'-LATE, *a.* Resembling a star; radiated.
 STE'-LE, *n.* [Gr.] A sepulchral pillar; a monument.
 STEL'-LI-FORM, *a.* Being in the form of a star.
 STE-LOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* Art of inscribing on pillars.
 STEM, *n.* [A. S. *stern*; G. *stamm*; D. *stam*; Sans. *stamma*.] The main body of a tree or other plant; the stock of a family.
 STEM, *v. t.* To oppose, as a current; to stop.
 STEM'-MED, *pp.* Opposed; stopped.
 STEM'-MING, *ppr.* Opposing; stopping.
 STENCH, *n.* An offensive smell.
 STEN'-CIL, *n.* An instrument for painting.
 STEN'-CIL, *v. t.* To paint or color with stencils.
 STEN-O-GRAPH'-IC, } *a.* Expressing in char
 STEN-O-GRAPH'-IC-AL, } acts or short hand.
 STE-NOG'-RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. *σενος*, close, and *γραφω*, to write.] A writer in short hand.
 STE-NOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* The art of writing in short hand.
 STEN'-TOR, *n.* A person having a powerful voice.
 STEN-TÖ'-RI-AN, *a.* Like Stentor; very loud.
 STEN-TÖ-RO-PHON'-IC, *a.* Speaking very loud.
 STEP, *v. i. or t.* [A. S. *stéppan*.] To move the feet; to walk; to set; to fix.
 STEP, *n.* A pace; advance; gait; degree.
 STEPPE, *n.* In Russia, an uncultivated desert.
 STEP'-BROTHER, *n.* A brother-in-law, or by marriage.
 STEP'-CHILD, *n.* A son or daughter-in-law.
 STEP'-FÄ-THER, *n.* A father-in-law, or by marriage.
 STEP'-MÖTH-ER, *n.* A mother by marriage.
 STEP'-SON, *n.* A son-in-law.
 STEP'-P-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of STEP.
 STEP'-P-ED, *pp.* Set; fixed; erected, as a mast.
 STEP'-PING, *ppr.* Walking; setting; advancing.
 STEP'-PING, *n.* The act of walking or running by steps.
 STEP'-PING-STÖNE, *n.* A stone to raise the feet above the mud.
 STEP'-STÖNE, *n.* A stone before a door to rise on.
 STER, in composition, is from the A. S. *steora*, a director, as in the L. *minister*, chief servant.
 STER-CO-RA'-TION, *n.* Act of manuring with dung.
 STE-RE-O-GRAPH'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to stereography.
 STE-RE-OG'-RA-PHY, *n.* Delineation on a plane.
 STE-RE-OM'-E-TRY, *n.* Art of measuring solid bodies.
 STE-RE-OT'-O-MY, *n.* Art of cutting solids into figures.
 STE'-RE-O-TYPE, *n.* Fixed, immovable type;

hence, a plate of fixed or solid metallic types for printing books; the art of making plates of fixed metallic types for printing books.

STE'-RE-O-TYPE, a. Done on fixed types; pertaining to fixed metallic types.

STE'-RE-O-TYPE, v. t. To form or compose in fixed types.

STE'-RE-O-TYP-ER, n. One who makes stereotypes.

STE-RE-O-TY-POG'-RA-PHY, n. Printing in stereotype.

STER'-ILE, a. Barren; unfruitful.

STE-RIL'-I-TY, n. Barrenness; unfruitfulness; barrenness of ideas or sentiments.

STERN'-MÖST, a. Furthest in the rear; furthest astern.

STER'-LET, n. A fish of the rivers in Russia, from whose roe is made the finest caviare.

STER'-LING, n. English money.

STER'-LING, a. Noting English money; genuine; pure; of excellent quality.

STERN, n. The hinder part of a ship; post of management; direction.

STERN, a. Severe in look; harsh; rigid.

STERN'-CHASE, n. A gun to fire from the stern.

STERN'-LY, ad. In a severe manner; harshly.

STERN'-NESS, n. Harshness; severity; moroseness.

STERN'-PÖST, n. A piece of timber, erected on the extremity of the keel, to support the helm.

STER-NU'-TA'-TION, n. The act of sneezing.

STER-NU'-TA-TIVE, a. Causing to sneeze.

STER-NU'-TA-TO-RY, n. That which provokes sneezing.

STETH'-O-SCÖPE, n. [Gr.] An instrument used to distinguish sounds in the thorax.

STEVE, v. t. To stow, as in a ship's hold, [local.]

STEVE'-DORE, n. One whose business is to stow goods.

STEW, v. t. [Fr. *stuver*, to stew; *It. stufare*; D. *stooenen*.] To seethe; to boil gently.

STEW, v. i. To be seethed in a slow, gentle manner.

STEW, n. Meat stewed; a hot-house; a brothel.

STEW'-ARD, n. A man who manages the concerns of another's household, estate, &c.; an officer of state. *In colleges*, an officer who provides food for the students.

STEW'-ARD-SHIP, n. The office of a steward.

STEW'-ING, ppr. Seething; boiling gently.

STIB'-I-AL, a. Pertaining to antimony.

STIB'-I-UM, n. [L.] Antimony.

STICH, n. A verse in poetry.

STICK, n. [A. S. *sticca*; G. *stecken*; Sw. *sticka*.] A small or short piece of wood; certain instruments, as the composing *stick* of printers.

STICK, v. t. pret. and pp. stuck. To fix; to fasten; to pierce; to stab.

STICK, v. i. To adhere; to be united; to stop; to become embarrassed.

STICK'-I-NESS, n. The quality of adhering.

STICK'-LE, v. i. To strive or contend.

STICK'-LE-BACK, n. A small fish.

STICK'-LED, pret. and pp. of STICKLE.

STICK'-LER, n. One who takes part earnestly; an obstinate contender about any thing.

STICK'-Y, a. Viscous; glutinous; adhesive.

STIFF, a. [A. S. *stif*; G. *steif*; Sw. *styf*; L. *stabilis*.] Unbending; stubborn; rigid; not liquid; formal.

STIFF'-EN, v. t. or i. To make or become stiff.

STIFF'-EN-ED, pp. Made stiff or rigid.

STIFF'-EN-ING, ppr. Making or becoming more stiff.

STIFF'-EN-ING, n. Something to make more stiff.

STIFF'-LY, ad. Stubbornly; inflexibly; rigidly.

STIFF'-NECK-ED, a. Stubborn; obstinate.

STIFF'-NESS, n. Want of pliability; obstinacy.

STY'-FLE, v. t. To suppress; to choke; to extinguish; to hinder from transpiring or spreading; to check, or restrain and destroy; to withhold from escaping or manifestation.

STY'-FLE, n. Joint of a horse next to the buttock; a disease in the knee pan of an animal.

STY'-FLED, pp. Suppressed; choked.

STY'-FLING, ppr. Suffocating; suppressing.

STIG'-MÄ, n. [L. from Gr. *στυγμα*.] Brand; mark of disgrace; any reproachful conduct which stains the purity of reputation.

STIG-MAT'-IE, a. Marked with a stigma.

STIG-MAT'-IC-AL-LY, ad. With a mark of infamy or deformity.

STIG'-MA-TIZE, v. t. To mark with infamy.

STIG'-MA-TIZ-ED, pp. Marked with disgrace.

STIG'-NO-MAN-CY, n. Divination by writing on the bark of a tree.

STY'-LAR, a. Pertaining to the stile of a dial.

STILE, n. A pin on the face of a dial; set of steps.

STI'-LET'-TO, n. A small dagger; an instrument to make eyelid holes.

STILL, v. t. To calm; to quiet; to distill.

STILL, a. Calm; silent; motionless; undisturbed.

STILL, ad. To this time; nevertheless; continually; after that.

STILL, n. A vessel, or boiler for distillation; calm; silence; freedom from noise. *Used in poetry.*

STIL-LA-TI'-TIOUS, a. Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STILL'-BORN, a. Dead at the birth; abortive.

STILL'-BURN, v. t. To burn in distilling.

STILL'-BURNT, pp. Burnt in distillation.

STILL'-ED, pp. Calmed; appeased; silenced, quieted.

STILL'-ING, ppr. Calming; silencing.

STILL'-ING, n. Act of calming or silencing; a stand for casks.

STILL'-LIFE, n. Things that have only vegetable life; dead animals, or paintings representing the dead.

STILL'-NESS, n. Calm; quietness; silence.

STILL'-Y, ad. Calmly; quietly; without tumult.

STILT, n. A piece of wood, with a shoulder, to raise the foot above the mud in walking.

STILT, v. t. To raise on stilts; to elevate; to raise by unnatural means.

STILT'-ED, pp. Raised on stilts; unreasonably elevated.

STIM'-U-LANT, a. Tending to excite action.

STIM'-U-LANT, n. An article which produces a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy; that which tends to excite to action.

STIM'-U-LATE, v. t. To excite; to rouse.

STIM'-U-LA-TED, pp. Goaded; excited to more vigorous effort.

STIM'-U-LA'-TION, n. Act of exciting; increased action in the body.

STIM'-U-LA-TIVE, n. That which stimulates.

STIM'-U-LA-TIVE, a. Tending to excite action.

STIM'-U-LA-TOR, n. He or that which excites.

STIM'-U-LUS, n. Something that increases action in the animal system.

STING, v. t. pret. and pp. stung. To pierce with a sting; to give sharp pain.

STING, n. [A. S. *sting*; D. *steng*.] An animal's weapon; wound; any thing which gives acute pain; the point in the last verse; that which constitutes the principal terror.

STING'-ER, n. That which stings or vexes.

STING'-ING, ppr. Piercing with a sting.

STING'-ING-LY, ad. With stinging.

STING'-GLI-LY, ad. With mean covetousness.

STING'-GLI-NESS, n. Mean covetousness.

STING'-LESS, a. Having no sting; harmless.

STIN'-GY, a. Meanly covetous; niggardly; avaricious; narrow hearted.

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BAR; MÊTE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NOTE, DÖVE, MÖVE,

STINK, *n.* An offensive smell.
STINK, *v. i. pret.* stank, stunk; *pp.* stunk. To emit an offensive smell.
STINT, *n.* [A. S. *stintan*.] A limit; restraint; certain task.
STINT, *v. t.* To bound; to limit; to restrain within certain limits; to assign a certain task in labor.
STINT'-ED, *pp.* Limited; confined; restrained to a certain limit or quantity.
STINT'-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being stinted.
STINT'-ER, *n.* He or that which stints.
STINT'-ING, *ppr.* Limiting; restraining.
STIFE, *n.* A species of stem in a plant.
STY'-PEND, *n.* [L. *stipendium*.] Settled pay; salary; wages.
STY'-PEND'-I-A-RY, *a.* Receiving a stipend.
STY'-PEND'-I-A-RY, *n.* One who serves for a stipend, or settled compensation, by the day, month, or year.
STIP'-I-TATE, *a.* Supported by a stipe.
STIP'-PLE, *v. t.* To engrave by dots in distinction from lines.
STIP'-PLED, *pp.* Engraved with dots.
STIP'-PLING, *n.* A mode of engraving on copper by means of dots.
STIP'-ULE, *n.* A scale at the base of nascent petioles and peduncles.
STIP'-U-LAR, *a.* Formed of stipules or scales.
STIP'-U-LATE, *a.* Having stipules on it.
STIP'-U-LATE, *v. i.* To covenant; to contract.
STIP'-U-LA'-TION, *n.* An agreement or contract.
STIP'-U-LA'-TOR, *n.* One who contracts.
STIR, *v. t. or i.* To move; to incite; to animate; to put in motion; to begin to move one's self.
STIR, *n.* A tumult; bustle; agitation.
STIR'-RED, *pp.* Moved; agitated; put in action.
STIR'-RER, *n.* One who stirs; an inciter; an instigator.
STIR'-RING, *ppr.* Moving; agitating; *a.* accustomed to a busy life; active; habitually employed in some kind of business.
STIR'-RING, *n.* The act of stirring or putting in motion.
STIR'-RUP, *n.* Iron for a horseman's foot.
STITCH, *v. t.* To sew loosely or slightly.
STITCH, *v. i.* To practice stitching.
STITCH, *n.* Single pass of a needle; sharp pain; the space between two double furrows in plowed ground.
STITCH'-ED, *pp.* Sewed loosely.
STITCH'-ER, *n.* One that stitches.
STITCH'-ING, *ppr.* Sewing loosely.
STITCH'-ING, *n.* The act of stitching; work done by sewing in a particular manner.
STY'-VER, *n.* A Dutch coin, about a cent in value.
STÖAK, *v. t.* To stop. *In seamen's language*, to choke.
STÖAT, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind; the ermin.
STOE'-CADE, } *n.* [It. *stocato*; Fr. *estocade*.] A
STOE'-CA'-DO, } stab; a fence or barrier, made
with stakes or posts planted in the earth.
STOCK, *n.* Stem of a tree; progenitor of a family; a cravat; a fund or capital; cattle; share of debts.
STOCK, *v. t.* To furnish or store.
STOCK'-ADE, } *n.* A sharpened stake or post; a
STOE'-CADE, } line of posts for a barrier.
STOCK'-ADE', *v. t.* To fortify with pointed stakes.
STOCK'-AD'-ED, *pp.* Surrounded with a stockade.
STOCK'-AD'-ING, *ppr.* Fortifying with posts.
STOCK'-BRÖK-ER, *n.* A broker dealing in stocks.
STOCK'-DÖVE, *n.* The wild pigeon of Europe.
STOCK'-FISH, *n.* Cod, dried hard without salt.
STOCK'-HÖLD-ER, *n.* One who owas stock or shares in any public funds.
STOCK'-ING, *n.* A covering for the leg.
STOCK'-JOB-BER, *n.* One who speculates in the funds.

STOCK'-JOB-BING, *n.* The dealing in the public stocks.
STOCK'-LOCK, *n.* A lock fixed in wood.
STOCKS, *n.* Shares in the funds; a frame for punishment.
STOCK'-STILL, *a.* Still as a stock; motionless.
STOCK'-Y, *a.* Thick; stout and firm.
STÖ'-IE, *n.* [Gr. *στῆκος* from *σῶα*, a porch in Athens, where the philosopher Zeno taught.] One who affects insensibility to pain; a disciple of the philosopher Zeno.
STÖ'-IE, }
STÖ'-IE-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to stoicism; unfeeling.
STÖ'-IE-AL-LY, *ad.* In the manner of the stoics.
STÖ'-IE-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being stoical.
STÖ'-I-CISM, *n.* System of the stoics; insensibility.
STÖK'-ER, *n.* One who looks after the fire in a brewery or steamer.
STÖLE, *pret.* of **STEAL**. A long vestment; a sucker.
STÖL'-EN, *pp.* of **STEAL**. Taken feloniously.
STÖL'-ID, *a.* Dull; foolish; stupid.
STO-LID'-I-TY, *n.* Dulness of intellect; stupidity.
STO-LO-NIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing suckers.
STÖM'-ÄCH, *n.* The organ of digestion; appetite.
STÖM'-ÄCH, *v. t.* To brook or endure; [to resent, *Eng.*]
STÖM'-Ä-CHE-R, *n.* Something worn on the breast.
STÖM'-ÄCH-FUL, *a.* Loth to submit; sullen.
STÖ-MÄCH'-IE, }
STÖ-MÄCH'-IE-AL, } *a.* Tending to strengthen the
stomach.
STÖM'-ÄCH-LESS, *a.* Being without appetite.
STOMP. See **STAMP**.
STÖNE, *n.* [A. S. *stan*; Goth. *staina*; G. *stein*.] A concretion of earth, or in the kidneys; a weight; a gem; a monument. *Meteoric stones*, stones that fall from the atmosphere. *Philosopher's stone*, a pretended substance that was supposed to have the property of turning any other metal into gold.
STONE, *a.* Made of or like stone.
STONE, *v. t.* To pelt or kill with stones; to free from stones, as raisins; to wall a hole with stones.
STONE'-BLIND, *a.* Perfectly blind.
STONE'-CUT-TER, *n.* One who hews stone.
STÖN'-ED, *pp.* Pelted or killed with stones.
STONE'-DEAD, *a.* Lifeless as a stone.
STONE'-FRUIT, *n.* Fruit that contains a stone; as, peaches, cherries, &c.
STONE'-HENGE, *n.* A remarkable monument of antiquity, about six miles from Salisbury, England.
STONE'-PIT, *n.* A quarry of stone.
STÖN'-ER, *n.* One who beats or kills with stones; one who walls with stones.
STONE'-STILL, *a.* Motionless as a stone.
STONE'-WALL, *n.* A wall made of stones.
STONE'-WÄRE, *n.* A species of potter's ware.
STONE'-WÖRK, *n.* Work consisting of stones.
STÖN'-I-NESS, *n.* Abundance of stones; hardness.
STÖN'-Y, *a.* Consisting of stones; full of stones; hard.
STOOD, *pret.* and *pp.* of **STAND**.
STÖOK, *n.* A collection of sheaves set up.
STÖOL, *n.* [A. S. *stol*; Goth. *stols*; G. *stuhl*, Sw. *stol*.] A seat without a back; a little form, consisting of a board with three or four legs, intended as a seat for one person.
STÖOP, *v. i.* To bend forward; to lean; to descend; to yield; to come down on prey, as a hawk; to alight from the wing.
STÖOP, *n.* Act of stooping; a descending.
STÖOP, *n.* Fall of a bird on his prey; the steps of a door; a vessel of liquor.
STÖOP'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **STÖOP**.
STÖOP'-ING, *ppr.* Bending forward; condescending.
STÖOP'-ING-LY, *ad.* With stooping.

STOP, *v. t.* To check motion; to suppress; to obstruct; to hinder; to put an end to any motion or action.

STOP, *v. i.* To cease to go forward; to cease from any motion or course of action.

STOP, *n.* Cessation of motion; pause; a point in writing.

STOP'-COCK, *n.* A pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by turning a cock.

STOP'-PAGE, *n.* State of being stopped.

STOP'-PED, *pp.* Closed; hindered; impeded.

STOP'-PER, *n.* A stopple; a short rope.

STOP'-PLE, *n.* That which is used to close a bottle.

STOR'AGE, *n.* A putting in store; price of storing.

STO'-RAX, *n.* A plant or tree; a resinous drug.

STORE, *n.* [W. *ystor*; A. S. *stor*.] A large quantity; plenty; stock; a warehouse; shop for the sale of goods.

STORE, *v. t.* To furnish; to supply abundance; to replenish; to stock against a future time.

STOR'-ED, *pp.* Laid up in a store; furnished.

STORE'-HOUSE, *n.* A repository; a magazine.

STORE'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who keeps or tends a store.

STO'-RI-ED, *a.* Having stories; adorned with historical paintings; related in story.

STORK, *n.* A large fowl of the heron kind.

STORM, *n.* [A. S. *storm*.] Violent civil or political commotion; affliction; a violent wind; a tempest; assault.

STORM, *v. t.* To enter by assault; to attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls.

STORM, *v. i.* To raise a tempest; to rage; to blow with violence.

STORM'-BEAT, *a.* Beaten or impaired by storms.

STORM'-ED, *pp.* Violently assaulted.

STORM'-I-NESS, *n.* Tempestuousness; the state of being agitated by violent winds.

STORM'-ING, *ppr.* Assaulting with violence.

STORM'-Y, *a.* Agitated with furious winds.

STO'-RY, *n.* [A. S. *stær*; It. *storia*; L. *historia*; Gr. *isoptia*.] A verbal narration of a series of facts; history; a tale; loft of a house.

STO'-RY, *v. t.* To tell; to relate; to describe.

STO'-RY-ING, *ppr.* Telling in historical relation.

STO'-RY-TELL'-ER, *n.* One who tells stories; a narrator of a series of incidents.

STOUT, *a.* Large; strong; brave; resolute.

STOUT'-LY, *ad.* Strongly; lustily; bravely.

STOUT'-NESS, *n.* Strength; bravery; resolution.

STOVE, *n.* A place for fire; an iron box.

STOVE, *pret.* and *pp.* of **STAVE**.

STOVE, *v. t.* To keep warm by means of artificial heat.

STOV'-ER, *n.* Fodder for cattle.

STOW, *v. t.* To lay up; to place in order.

STOW'-AGE, *n.* Act of stowing; room for receiving.

STOW'-ED, *pp.* Placed; reposit.

STOW'-ING, *ppr.* Placing in a proper state.

STRA'-BISM, } *n.* [L. *strabismus*.] A squint-

STRA-BIS'-MUS, } ing; the act or habit of looking squint.

STRAD'-DLE, *v. t. or i.* To walk wide; to part the legs.

STRAD'-DLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **STRADDLE**.

STRAD'-DLING, *ppr.* Standing or walking with the legs far apart.

STRAG'-GLE, *v. i.* To wander aside; to ramble; to rove.

STRAG'-GLED, *pp.* of **STRAGGLE**.

STRAG'-GLER, *n.* One who quits the way; a vagabond.

STRAG'-GLING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving.

STRAIGHT, *a.* [L. *strictus*.] Upright; according to justice; right; direct.

STRAIGHT, *ad.* Directly; immediately; in the shortest time.

STRAIGHT'-EN, *v. t.* To make straight.

STRAIGHT'-EN-ED, *pp.* Made straight.

STRAIGHT'-EN-ER, *n.* He or that which straightens.

STRAIGHT'-EN-ING, *ppr.* Making straight.

STRAIGHT'-FORTH, *ad.* Directly; henceforth.

STRAIGHT'-FOR-WARD, *a.* Proceeding in a straight course.

STRAIGHT'-LY, *ad.* In a direct line.

STRAIGHT'-NESS, *n.* Directness; rectitude.

STRAIGHT'-WAY, *ad.* Immediately.

STRAIN, *v. t.* To stretch; to draw with force; to sprain; to filter; to constrain.

STRAIN, *v. i.* To make violent effort; to be filtered.

STRAIN, *n.* A sprain; force; style; song; race.

STRAIN'-ED, *pp.* Stretched; filtered.

STRAIN'-ER, *n.* An instrument for filtration.

STRAIN'-ING, *ppr.* Stretching; filtering.

STRAIT, *a.* Narrow; close; strict; vigorous.

STRAIT, *n. sing.* and *plu.* A narrow pass; distress; difficulty.

STRAIT'-EN, *v. t.* To make narrow; to contract; to make tense or tight; to distress; to press by poverty, or other necessity.

STRAIT'-EN-ED, *pp.* Made narrow; contracted; perplexed.

STRAIT'-LAC-ED, *a.* Laced tight; stiff; rigid.

STRAIT'-LY, *ad.* Narrowly; closely; strictly.

STRAIT'-NESS, *n.* Directness; narrowness; distress; pressure from necessity of any kind; want.

STRAIT'-WAIST'-COAT, } *n.* An apparatus to

STRAIT'-JACK-ET, } confine distracted persons.

STRAKE, *n.* The iron band of a wheel.

STRAM, *v. i.* To spread the limbs; to sprawl.

STRAMIN'-E-OUS, *a.* Consisting of straw.

STRAND, *n.* [A. S. *strand*; G. D., and Sw. *strand*.] Shore of the sea or of a lake; one of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed.

STRAND, *v. t. or i.* To drive or be driven on shore.

STRANGE, *a.* [Fr. *etrange*; L. *extraneus*.] Wonderful; unusual; foreign; odd; irregular; not according to the common way; uncommon; unacquainted.

STRANGE'-LY, *ad.* Unusually; wonderfully.

STRANGE'-NESS, *n.* Oddness; singularity.

STRANG'-ER, *n.* A foreigner; a guest.

STRAN'-GLE, *v. t. or i.* To choke; to suffocate; to destroy life by stopping respiration.

STRAN'-GLED, *pp.* Choked; suffocated.

STRAN'-GLER, *n.* One who strangles.

STRAN'-GLES, *n. plu.* Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRAN'-GU-LA-TED, *a.* Compressed.

STRAN'-GU-LA'-TION, *n.* The act of strangling; suffocation.

STRAN-GU'-RI-OUS, *a.* Laboring under strangury; of the nature of strangury.

STRAN'-GU-RY, *n.* Difficulty of discharging urine.

STRAP, *n.* A long strip of leather or cloth.

STRAP, *v. t.* To beat with a strap; to chastise.

STRAP'-A-DO, *n.* A military punishment, by drawing an offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall.

STRAP'-PED, *pp.* Beat with a strap.

STRAP'-PING, *ppr.* Beating; chastising; a. large; tall; lusty.

STRAT'-A, *n. plu.* Beds; layers, as of stones or earth.

STRAT'-A-GEM, *n.* [Fr. *stratageme*; L. *stratagem*.] Artifice; trick; device.

STRAT'-E-GIST, *n.* One skilled in the art of arranging an army for conflict.

STRAT'-E-GY, n. That branch of military science which consists in teaching or knowing how to conduct an army in battle; the science of military command.

STRAT'-I-FI-CÁ'-TION, n. A forming into strata.

STRAT'-I-FI-ED, pp. Formed into layers.

STRAT'-I-FY, v. t. To form into strata or layers.

STRA-TOC'-RA-CY, n. Government by an army.

STRA-TOG'-RA-PHY, n. Description of armies, or of what belongs to armies.

STRA-TON'-IC, a. Pertaining to an army.

STRA'-TUM, n. plu. STRATUMS or STRATA. A layer, as of earth.

STRAW, n. A stalk of grain, pulse, &c.; mass of stalks; any thing proverbially worthless.

STRAW, v. t. To spread or scatter. See STREW.

STRAW'-BER-RY, n. A plant and its fruit.

STRAW'-BUILT, a. Constructed of straw.

STRAW'-CÓL-OR, n. A yellowish color.

STRAW'-CÓL-OR-ED, a. Having the color of straw.

STRAW'-CUT-TER, n. An instrument to cut straw for fodder.

STRAW'-ROOF-ED, a. Having a roof of straw.

STRÁW'-Y, a. Made of straw; like straw.

STRAY, v. i. To wander from an inclosure or from the path of duty; to rove; to deviate; to play free and unconcerned.

STRAY, n. A beast that wanders from its owner.

STRAY'-ED, pret. and pp. of STRAY.

STRAY'-ING, ppr. Wandering; roving.

STRAY'-ING, n. The act of wandering away.

STREAK, n. A hue of color; a stripe; a ray.

STREAK, v. t. To stripe; to dapple; to variegate.

STREAK'-ED, pp. Variegated with stripes.

STREAK'-Y, a. Striped; variegated in colored lines.

STREAM, n. [A. S. *stream.*] A running water; a current of water in the ocean; a brook or rivulet; any thing issuing from a source, and moving with a continued succession of parts; a current of air or of light.

STREAM, v. t. or i. To flow in a current.

STREAM'-ED, pret. and pp. of STREAM.

STREAM'-ER, n. A flag or flowing pennon.

STREAM'-ING, ppr. Flowing; emitting; floating loosely.

STREAM'-LET, n. A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

STREAM'-TIN, n. Particles or masses of tin found beneath the surface of alluvial ground.

STREAM'-Y, a. Flowing with a current.

STREET, n. A way or road in a city; a highway.

STREET'-WÁLK-ER, n. A prostitute.

STRENGTH, n. [A. S. *strength.*] That property or quality of an animal body by which it is enabled to move itself or other bodies; firmness; solidity or toughness; power or vigor of any kind; support; intellectual force; spirit; animation; confidence; maintenance of power.

STRENGTH'-EN, v. t. or i. To make strong or stronger.

STRENGTH'-EN-ED, pp. Made stronger; confirmed.

STRENGTH'-EN-ER, n. That which gives strength.

STRENGTH'-EN-ING, ppr. Giving strength; confirming.

STRENGTH'-LESS, a. Destitute of strength.

STREN'-Ú-OUS, a. [L. *strenuus.*] Eagerly pressing or urgent; vigorous; bold and active; intrepid and ardent.

STREN'-Ú-OUS-LY, ad. With eager zeal; vigorously.

STREN'-Ú-OUS-NESS, n. Eagerness; earnestness.

STRESS, n. Force; violence; importance; that which bears with most weight; strain.

STRETCH, v. t. To extend; to strain; to expand; to extend mentally; to exaggerate.

STRETCH, v. i. To be extended; to be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both; to sally beyond the truth; to exaggerate; to make violent efforts in running.

STRETCH, n. Extension; extent; reach; effort.

STRETCH'-ED, pp. Drawn out in length or breadth.

STRETCH'-ER, n. One that stretches; a piece of timber; a plank.

STRETCH'-ING, ppr. Extending; spreading.

STREW, (strú.) v. t. To scatter; to spread by scattering.

STREW'-ED, pp. Spread over; sprinkled.

STREW'-ING, ppr. Scattering; sprinkling.

STRÍ'-ATE, a. Formed with small channels.

STRÍ'-A-TED, a. Formed with small channels or lines; streaked.

STRICK'-EN, pp. Struck; advanced; far gone.

STRICK'-LE, n. A strike for grain.

STRICT, a. Severe; close; rigid; exact; confined; not with latitude; not mild or indulgent.

STRICT'-LY, ad. Severely; rigorously; closely.

STRICT'-NESS, n. Severity; rigor; exactness.

STRIC'-TURE, n. [L. *strictura.*] A stroke; a glance; a touch of criticism; censure; a spastic or other morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

STRID, pret. and pp. of STRIDE.

STRID'-DEN, pp. of STRIDE.

STRIDE, n. [A. S. *gestridan.*] A long step.

STRIDE, v. i. pret. strid, strode; *pp.* strid, stridden.

To take long steps; to straddle.

STRID'-ING, ppr. Walking with long steps; passing over at a step.

STRÍ'-DOR, n. A harsh, creaking noise.

STRID'-U-LOUS, a. Making a creaking sound.

STRIFE, n. Contention; contest; rivalry.

STRIFE'-FUL, a. Contentious; quarrelsome.

STRIKE, n. The act of combining, and demanding higher wages for work.

STRIKE, n. An instrument with a straight edge, for leveling a measure of grain.

STRIKE, v. i. To make a quick blow; to hit; to sound; to run upon.

STRIKE, v. t. pret. struck; *pp.* struck, stricken. To lay on a blow; to affect; to lower; to surrender.

STRÍK'-ER, n. One who strikes. *In Scripture,* a quarrelsome man.

STRÍK'-ING, ppr. Beating; hitting; *a.* affecting; forcible; impressive.

STRÍK'-ING-LY, ad. Forcibly; impressively.

STRÍK'-ING-NESS, n. The quality of affecting, or surprising.

STRING, n. A slender line or cord; a series.

STRING, v. t. pret. and *pp.* strung. To furnish with strings; to put on strings.

STRING'-ED, a. Having strings.

STRÍN'-GENT, a. Binding; constraining.

STRÍN'-GÁLT, n. A twitching of the legs in horses.

STRÍN'-I-NESS, n. The quality of being stringy.

STRÍN'-ING, ppr. Furnishing with strings.

STRÍN'-LESS, a. Having no strings.

STRÍN'-PIECE, n. A piece of timber in a bridge.

STRÍN'-Y, a. Consisting of strings; ropy; viscid.

STRIP, v. t. [A. S. *bestrypan*; G. *streifen.*] To make naked; to peel; to divest; to tear off; to deprive.

STRIP, n. A narrow shred; a slip or long piece.

STRÍPE, n. A line of a different color from the ground.

STRÍPE, v. t. To form with stripes.

STRÍP'-ED, pp. Formed with stripes; *a.* having lines of different colors.

STRÍP'-ING, ppr. Forming with stripes.

STRÍP'-LING, n. A young man; a lad.

STRIP'-PED, *pp.* Pulled or torn off; peeled.
 STRIP'-PER, *n.* One who strips.
 STRIP'-TINGS, *n. plu.* The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking.
 STRIVE, *v. i. pret.* strove; *pp.* striven. To make efforts; to contend; to struggle; to vie; to emulate.
 STRIV'-ER, *n.* One who makes efforts.
 STRIV'-ING, *ppr.* Endeavoring; contending.
 STROB'-IL, *n.* A pericarp, formed of scales, as the cone of the pine.
 STRÖDE, *pret.* of STRIDE.
 STRÖKE, *n.* A blow; a dash; a line; a touch; a masterly effort. *In seamen's language*, the sweep of the oar.
 STRÖKE, *v. t.* To rub gently; to make smooth.
 STRÖK'-ED, *pp.* Rubbed gently with the hand.
 STRÖK'-ING, *ppr.* Rubbing gently with the hand.
 STRÖKE'S'-MAN, *n.* *In rowing*, the man who rows the aftermost oar, and whose stroke is followed by the rest.
 STRÖLL, *v. i.* To rove; to wander; to ramble.
 STRÖLL, *n.* A ramble; a walk; excursion.
 STRÖLL'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SROLL.
 STRÖLL'-ER, *n.* A rover; a wanderer; a vagrant.
 STRÖLL'-ING, *ppr.* Roving idly; rambling on foot.
 STROM'-BUS, *n.* A shell.
 STRONG, *a.* [A. S. *strong* or *streng*.] Having great physical power; vigorous; robust; not easily broken.
 STRONG'-ER, *a.* More strong.
 STRONG'-EST, *a.* Most strong.
 STRONG'-HAND, *n.* Violence; force.
 STRONG'-HOLD, *n.* A fortress; fort or fortified place.
 STRONG'-LY, *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly; fully.
 STROP, *n.* A strap; a piece of rope spliced into a wreath.
 STRÖ'-PHE, (strö'-phy,) *n.* A stanza in poetry; the first member of a poem.
 STRÖVE, *pret.* of STRIVE.
 STRÖW, *v. t. pret.* strewed; *pp.* strewed, strown. To sprinkle; to scatter.
 STRÖW'-ED, *pp.* Scattered; sprinkled.
 STROWN, *pret.* of STREW.
 STRUC'-TUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to structure.
 STRUCK, *pret.* and *pp.* of STRIKE.
 STRUC'-TURE, *n.* [L. *structura*.] Frame; an edifice; organized form.
 STRUG'-GLE, *v. i.* To strive; to endeavor.
 STRUG'-GLE, *n.* A striving; vigorous effort; agony.
 STRUG'-GLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of STRUGGLE.
 STRUG'-GLER, *n.* One who struggles; one who contends.
 STRUG'-GLING, *ppr.* Making great efforts.
 STRUG'-GLING, *n.* The act of striving; vehemence or earnest effort.
 STRÜ'-MÄ, *n.* Scrofula; the king's evil.
 STRÜ'-MOUS, *a.* Having swellings in the glands.
 STRUM'-PET, *n.* A prostitute; a lewd woman.
 STRUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of STRING.
 STRUT, *n.* A proud, affected walk.
 STRUT, *v. i.* To walk affectedly; with lofty steps.
 STRUT'-TED, *pret.* and *pp.* of STRUT.
 STRUT'-TER, *n.* One who struts.
 STRUT'-TING, *ppr.* Walking with a lofty gait.
 STRUT'-TING, *n.* The act of walking with a proud gait.
 STRYCH'-NI-Ä, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid; a valuable medicine.
 STUB, *n.* The stump of a tree.
 STUB, *v. t.* To grub up by the roots.
 STUB'-BED, *pp.* Grubbed up; eradicated; a short and thick.
 STUB'-BED-NESS, *n.* Shortness with thickness.
 STUB'-BLE, *n.* The stumps of wheat, rye, &c., left in the ground.

STUB'-BORN, *a.* Obstinate; firm; refractory.
 STUB'-BORN-LY, *ad.* Obstinate; perversely.
 STUB'-BORN-NESS, *n.* Obstinate; perverseness.
 STUB'-BY, *a.* Full of stubs; short and thick.
 STUB'-NAIL, *n.* A short, thick nail.
 STUC'-CO, *n.* A plaster of lime, whiting, and pounded marble; work made of stucco.
 STUC'-CO, *v. t.* To plaster with stucco; to overlay with fine plaster.
 STUC'-CO-ED, *pp.* Overlaid with stucco.
 STUC'-CO-ER, *n.* One versed in stucco work.
 STUC'-CO-ING, *ppr.* Plastering with stucco.
 STUCK, *pret.* and *pp.* of STICK.
 STUD, *n.* [A. S. *stod*; Ice. *stod*; D. *stut*; Sw. *stod*.] A small post; a set of horses; a button; a nail.
 STUD, *v. t.* To set or adorn with studs.
 STUD'-DING, *ppr.* Setting or adorning with studs.
 STUD'-DING-SAIL, *n.* *In navigation*, a sail set beyond the principal sails.
 STU'-DENT, *n.* One who studies; a learner; bookish man.
 STUD'-HORSE, *n.* A horse for breeding.
 STUD'-I-ED, *pp.* Closely examined; a. premeditated; learned.
 STUD'-I-ER, *n.* One who studies; a student.
 STU'-DI-O, *n.* A study; an academy for painters.
 STU'-DI-OUS, *a.* Given to study; attentive; planned with study.
 STU'-DI-OUS-LY, *ad.* With close application.
 STU'-DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Close application to study.
 STUD'-Y, *n.* Application to books or science; attention; a room for study.
 STUD'-Y, *v. i.* To apply the mind; to endeavor diligently.
 STUD'-Y, *v. t.* To apply the mind to; to consider attentively.
 STUD'-Y-ING, *ppr.* Applying the mind closely.
 STUFF, *n.* [D. *stof*; G. *stoff*; It. *stoffa*.] Any matter; furniture; texture; that which fills any thing.
 STUFF, *v. i.* To feed gluttonously.
 STUFF, *v. t.* To fill; to crowd; to cram.
 STUFF'-ED, *pp.* Crammed; crowded.
 STUFF'-ING, *n.* That which is used for filling; seasoning of meat; that which is put into meat to give it a higher relish.
 STUL'-TI-FI-ED, *pp.* Made or proved to be foolish.
 STUL'-TI-FY, *v. t.* To make or prove to be foolish. *In law*, to allege or prove to be insane, for avoiding some act.
 STUL'-TIL'-O-QUENCE, *n.* Foolish talk; a babbling.
 STUM, *n.* New wine unfermented.
 STUM, *v. t.* To renew by fermentation.
 STUM'-BLE, *v. i.* To trip in walking; to err; to slide into a crime or an error; to light on by chance.
 STUM'-BLE, *n.* A trip; a false step; a blunder.
 STUM'-BLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of STUMBLE.
 STUM'-BLER, *n.* One that stumbles, or makes a blunder.
 STUM'-BLING, *ppr.* Tripping; erring; puzzling.
 STUM'-BLING-BLOCK, *n.* A cause of offense.
 STUM'-BLING-LY, *ad.* In a stumbling manner.
 STUM'-BLING-STÖNE, *n.* Any cause of stumbling; that which causes to err.
 STUM'-MED, *pp.* Renewed by fermentation.
 STUMP, *n.* [Sw. and Dan. *stump*; G. *stumpf*.] The stub of a tree; the part of a tree or limb remaining after a part is destroyed or amputated.
 STUM'-Y, *a.* Full of stumps.
 STUN, *v. t.* To make senseless with a blow.
 STUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of STING.
 STUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of STINK.
 STUN'-NED, *pp.* made senseless; confounded.
 STUNT, *v. t.* To hinder from growth.
 STUNT'-ED, *pp.* Hindered from growth.

STUPE, *n.* Cloth for fomentation; *v. t.* to foment.
 STU-PE-FAE'-TION, *n.* Insensibility; stupidity.
 STU-PE-FAE'-TIVE, *a.* Causing insensibility.
 STU'-PE-FI-ED, *pp.* Made stupid.
 STU'-PE-FI-ER, *n.* That which stupefies.
 STU'-PE-FY, *v. t.* To make stupid or dull; to deprive of sensibility, or of material motion.
 STU-PEN'-DOUS, *a.* Astonishing; wonderful; of astonishing magnitude or elevation.
 STU-PEN'-DOUS-LY, *ad.* In a manner to excite astonishment.
 STU-PEN'-DOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being stupendous.
 STU'-PID, *a.* Very dull; insensible; wanting understanding; heavy; sluggish; formed without skill or genius.
 STU-PID'-ITY, } *n.* Extreme dullness of percep-
 STU'-PID-NESS, } tion; insensibility; sluggishness.
 STU'-PID-LY, *ad.* With extreme dullness; with suspension of understanding; absurdly.
 STU'-POR, *n.* Suppression of sense; numbness.
 STU'-PRATE, *v. t.* To ravish; to debauch.
 STU-PRA'-TION, *n.* Violation of chastity by force.
 STUR'-DI-LY, *ad.* Stoutly; hardily; boldly.
 STUR'-DI-NESS, *n.* Stoutness; lustiness; brutal strength.
 STUR'-DY, *a.* Stout; hardy; lusty; strong; implying comeliness or rudeness.
 STUR'-DY, *n.* A disease in sheep, marked by dullness and stupor.
 STUR'-GEON, *n.* A large fish.
 STUT'-TER, *v. i.* To stammer; to hesitate in uttering words.
 STUT'-TER-ER, *n.* One that stammers.
 STUT'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Hesitating in utterance.
 STUT'-TER-ING-LY, *ad.* With stammering.
 STY, *n.* A pen for swine; an inflamed tumor on the edge of the eyelid.
 STY, *v. t.* To shut up in a sty.
 STY'-I-AN, *a.* Infernal; dark; black.
 STYLE, *n.* Manner of writing; title; pin of a dial; filament of a pistol.
 STYLE, *v. t.* To call; to name; to denominate.
 STYL'-ED, *pp.* Named; denominated; called.
 STY'-LET, *n.* A small poniard or dagger.
 STY'-LI-FORM, *a.* Like a style, pin, or pen.
 STYP'-TIC, } *a.* Restraining bleeding; astrin-
 STYP'-TIC-AL, } gent.
 STYP'-TIC, *n.* A medicine which has an astringent quality.
 STYP'-TIC'-ITY, *n.* The quality of stanching blood.
 SU-A-BIL'-ITY, *n.* Liability to be sued.
 SU'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be sued.
 SUA'-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be persuaded.
 SUA'-SION, *n.* Act of persuading.
 SUA'-SIVE, *a.* Tending to persuade.
 SUA'-SO-RY, *a.* Able or tending to persuade; having the quality of convincing and drawing by argument or reason.
 SUAV'-I-FY, *v. t.* To make affable.
 SUAV'-ITER IN MO^{do} DO, [L.] Agreeably in manner.
 SUAV'-ITY, *n.* Sweetness; pleasantness.
 SUB, *a.* Latin preposition, used in English as a prefix.
 SUB-AC'-ID, *a.* Moderately acid or sour.
 SUB-AC'-RID, *a.* Moderately acrid or sharp.
 SUB-AC'-TION, *n.* Act of beating together.
 SUB'-BAH, *n.* In India, a province; a viceroysbip.
 SUB-AL'-TERN, *a.* Inferior; subordinate; that in different respects is both superior and inferior.
Used chiefly of military officers.
 SUB-AL'-TERN, *n.* An inferior officer.
 SUB-AL'-TERN'-ATE, *a.* Succeeding by turns.
 SUB-AL'-TERN'-A'-TION, *n.* State of inferiority or subjection; act of succeeding by course.

SUB-A-QUAT'-IC, } *a.* Being under the surface of
 SUB-Á-QUE-OUS, } water.
 SUB-AS'-TRAL, *a.* Being beneath the stars.
 SUB-AS-TRIN'-GENT, *a.* Astringent in a small degree.
 SUB-AU-DI'-TION, *n.* The act of understanding something not expressed.
 SUB-AX'-IL-LA-RY, *a.* Being under the axil.
 SUB'-BASE, *n.* In music, the deepest pedal stop, or the lowest notes of an organ.
 SUB-COM-MIT'-TEE, *n.* An under committee.
 SUB-DEA'-CON, *n.* An under deacon.
 SUB-DEAN, *n.* An under dean.
 SUB-DI-VIDE', *v. t.* To divide what is divided.
 SUB-DI-VI'-SION, *n.* A part of a division.
 SUB-DU'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be subdued.
 SUB-DUCE', *v. t.* To subtract by arithmetical calculation; to withdraw.
 SUB-DUCET', } culation; to withdraw.
 SUB-DUCE'-ED, *pp.* Withdrawn; taken away.
 SUB-DUC'-TION, *n.* The act of taking away.
 SUB-DUE', *v. t.* To conquer; to reduce to subjection; to overcome by persuasion; to soften; to melt; to reduce to tenderness.
 SUB-DU'-ED, *pp.* Reduced to subjection; oppressed; crushed.
 SUB-DU'-ER, *n.* One who subdues; that which destroys the force of.
 SUB-DU'-ING, *ppr.* Conquering; reducing.
 SUB'-DU-PLE, *a.* Containing one part of two.
 SU'-BER-IC, *a.* Pertaining to cork.
 SUB'-ER-OSE, *a.* Appearing as if gnawed.
 SU'-BER-OUS, *a.* Corky; like cork; elastic.
 SUB-GLOB'-U-LAR, *a.* Having a form approaching to globular.
 SUB-GRAN'-U-LAR, *a.* Somewhat granular.
 SUB-IN-FEU-DA'-TION, *n.* Infeudation by a tenant.
 SUB-I-TA'-NE-OUS, *a.* Sudden; quick.
 SU'-BI-TO, *In music,* quick.
 SUB-JA'-CENT, *a.* Being under or lower; being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath.
 SUB'-JECT, *a.* Being under authority; liable; being that on which any thing operates, whether intellectual or material.
 SUB'-JECT, *n.* One who is under the power of another; a matter in discussion; that on which any mental or physical operation is performed; that in which any thing inheres or exists; the hero of a piece.
 SUB'-JECT, *v. t.* To bring under power; to enslave.
 SUB-JECT'-ED, *pp.* Made subject.
 SUB-JEC'-TION, *n.* A being under control; slavery.
 SUB-JECT'-IVE, *a.* Relating to a subject.
 SUB-JECT'-IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being subjective.
 SUB-JOIN', *v. t.* To add at the end.
 SUB-JOIN'-ED, *pp.* Added after something else.
 SUB JU'-DICE, [L.] Before the judge.
 SUB'-JU-GATE, *v. t.* To reduce to slavery; to bring under the absolute control of another.
 SUB'-JU-GA-TED, *pp.* Reduced to the absolute control of another.
 SUB'-JU-GA-TING, *ppr.* Conquering and bringing under the absolute power of another.
 SUB-JU-GA'-TION, *n.* Act of subduing.
 SUB-JUNC'-TION, *n.* The act of subjoining.
 SUB-JUNC'-TIVE, *a.* Subjoined; added.
 SUB-LAP-SA'-RIAN, } *a.* Done after the fall of
 SUB-LAPS'-A-RY, } man.
 SUB-LI-BRA'-RIAN, *n.* An under librarian.
 SUB-LIEU-TEN'-ANT, *n.* An officer in the royal regiment of artillery and fusileers; a second lieutenant.
 SUB-LIM'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be sublimated.
 SUB-LIM'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sublimable.
 SUB'-LI-MATE, } *v. t.* To refine as solid substan-
 SUB-LIME', } ces, by heat.
 SUB'-LI-MATE, *n.* The product of sublimation.

SUB-LI-MATE, *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed, as solid substances.
 SUB-LI-MA-TED, *pp.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, as a solid substance; refined.
 SUB-LI-MÁ-TION, *n.* The act of bringing a solid substance to a state of vapor, and condensing it. *Sublimation* bears the same relation to a solid, that *distillation* does to a liquid.
 SUB-LIME', *a.* Lofty in style or excellence.
 SUB-LIME', *n.* A lofty style; sublimity.
 SUB-LIM'-ED, *pp.* Sublimated.
 SUB-LIME'-LY, *ad.* In a lofty manner; grandly.
 SUB-LIME'-NESS, *n.* Loftiness of style or sentiment.
 SUB-LIM'-I-TY, *n.* Elevation of place or style.
 SUB-LIN''-GUAL, *a.* Being under the tongue.
 SUB-LÚ'-NAR, } *a.* Being under the moon; ter-
 SUB-LU-NA-RY, } restrial.
 SUB-MA-RINE', *a.* Being under the water of the sea.
 SUB-MAX'-IL-LA-RY, *a.* Being under the jaw.
 SUB-MÉ'-DI-ANT, *n.* *In music*, the sixth note, or middle note between the octave and subdominant.
 SUB-MERGE', *v. t.* To put or plunge under water.
 SUB-MERG'-ED, *pp.* Put under water.
 SUB-MERS'-ED, *a.* Being under water.
 SUB-MER'-SION, *n.* Act of putting or plunging under water.
 SUB-MIS'-SION, *n.* [*L. submissio.*] Act of yielding to authority; obedience; resignation.
 SUB-MIS'-SIVE, *a.* Yielding to another; humble.
 SUB-MIS'-SIVE-LY, *ad.* With submission.
 SUB-MIS'-SIVE-NESS, *n.* Obedience; humility.
 SUB-MIT' *v. i.* To surrender; to yield one's person to the power of another; to yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another.
 SUB-MIT', *v. t.* To yield; to resign; to refer.
 SUB-MIT'-TED, *pp.* Surrendered; resigned.
 SUB-MIT'-TING, *pp.* Surrendering; resigning.
 SUB-NAS'-CENT, *a.* Growing underneath.
 SUB-NÚDE', *a.* Almost naked.
 SUB-OR'-DIN-A-CY, *n.* State of being subordinate, or subject to control.
 SUB-OR'-DIN-ATE, *a.* Inferior; lower; subject.
 SUB-OR'-DIN-ATE, *v. t.* To bring under; to make subject.
 SUB-OR'-DIN-A-TED, *pp.* Placed in an inferior rank.
 SUB-OR'-DIN-ATE-LY, *ad.* In a subordinate manner.
 SUB-OR-DIN-Á-TION, *n.* A state of subjection; the state of being inferior to another; place of rank among inferiors.
 SUB-ORN', *v. t.* To procure to take a false oath.
 SUB-ORN-Á-TION, *n.* Act of seducing to a bad action.
 SUB-ORN'-ED, *pp.* Procured to take a false oath.
 SUB-ORN'-ER, *n.* One who suborns.
 SUB-Ó'-VATE, *a.* Nearly ovate, or egg-shaped.
 SUB-PE'-NÁ, } *n.* A summons for witnesses.
 SUB-PE'-NÁ, }
 SUB-PE'-NÁ, *v. t.* To summon by subpoena.
 SUB-PUR'-CHAS-ER, *n.* One who buys of a purchaser.
 SUB-REC'-TOR, *n.* The deputy of a rector.
 SUB-RO'-SA, [*L.*] Under the rose; privately.
 SUB-RO-TUND', *a.* Nearly round; roundish.
 SUB-SA-LINE', *a.* Moderately salt.
 SUB'-SALT, *n.* A salt having an excess of the base.
 SUB-SCRIB'-A-BLE, *a.* That which may be subscribed.
 SUB-SCRIBE', *v. t.* To sign; to attest; to consent.
 SUB-SCRIBE', *v. i.* To promise to give a certain sum, by setting one's name to paper; to assert.
 SUB-SCRIBE'-ED, *pp.* Written underneath.
 SUB-SCRIB'-ER, *n.* One who writes his name beneath.

SUB-SCRIB-ING, *pp.* Writing one's name underneath.
 SUB-SCRIP'-TION, *n.* The signing of a name, attestation; the sum subscribed.
 SUB'-SE-QUENCE, *n.* The state of following.
 SUB'-SE-QUENT, *a.* Following; coming after; in time or in place succeeding.
 SUB'-SE-QUENT-LY, *ad.* In time following.
 SUB-SERVE', *v. t.* To serve instrumentally.
 SUB-SERV'-I-ENCE, } *n.* Instrumental use.
 SUB-SERV'-I-EN-CY, }
 SUB-SERV' I ENT, *a.* Subordinate; instrumental; serving to promote a purpose.
 SUB-SERV'-I-ENT-LY, *ad.* In a way to aid.
 SUB-SES'-SILE, *a.* Having very short footstalks.
 SUB-SIDE', *v. i.* To sink; to fall; to cease; to end.
 SUB-ST'-DENCE, *n.* A sinking; cessation.
 SUB-SID'-I-A-RY, *a.* Assisting; aiding.
 SUB-SID'-I-A-RY, *n.* One who contributes aid.
 SUB'-SI-DIZE, *v. t.* To pay a subsidy to.
 SUB'-SI-DIZ-ED, *pp.* That receives a subsidy.
 SUB'-SI-DIZ-ING, *pp.* Purchasing the assistance of by subsidies.
 SUB'-SI-DY, *n.* Aid in money; money given by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops.
 SUB-SIGN', *v. t.* To sign under or below.
 SUB-SI-LEN'-TIO, [*L.*] In silence or secrecy.
 SUB-SIST', *v. i.* To continue; to exist; to live.
 SUB-SIST', *v. t.* To feed; to maintain; to support with provisions.
 SUB-SIST'-ENCE, *n.* Being; means of support.
 SUB-SIST'-ENT, *a.* Having being; existent.
 SUB'-SOIL, *n.* Soil between the surface and base.
 SUB-SPE'-CIES, *n.* Division of a species.
 SUB'-STANCE, *n.* A being; essential part; something real, not imaginary; body; matter; goods.
 SUB-STAN'-TIAL, *a.* Belonging to substance; real; solid; corporeal; possessed of goods; as, a substantial farmer.
 SUB-STAN'-TIAL-I-TY, *n.* Reality; materiality.
 SUB-STAN'-TIAL-LY, *ad.* Really; in substance.
 SUB-STAN'-TIAL-NESS, *n.* Firmness; strength.
 SUB-STAN'-TIALS, *n. plu.* Material parts.
 SUB-STAN'-TIATE, *v. t.* To prove or confirm.
 SUB'-STAN-TIVE, *n.* A noun; name of a thing; the part of speech denoting something that exists.
 SUB'-STAN-TIVE, *a.* Noting existence; real.
 SUB'-STAN-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In substance; essentially. *In grammar*, as a name or noun.
 SUB'-STI-TÚTE, *n.* One who acts for another; that which is used for another thing.
 SUB'-STI-TÚTE, *v. t.* To put in the place of.
 SUB'-STI-TÚ-TED, *pp.* Put in the place of another.
 SUB'-STI-TÚ-TING, *pp.* Putting in the place of another.
 SUB-STI-TÚ-TION, *n.* The putting of one for another; as, the putting of an agent or attorney to act for another in his absence.
 SUB-STRAC', *v. t.* To take away part; to deduct. [*Subtract is now used.*]
 SUB-STRAC'-TION, *n.* The deduction of one from another. *See* SUBTRACTION.
 SUB-STRÁ-TUM, *n.* A layer under something.
 SUB-STRU'-CTION, *n.* An underbuilding; a prop.
 SUB'-STYLE, *n.* The line on which the style of a dial is erected.
 SUB-STY'-LAR, *a.* Under the style.
 SUB-SULT'-IVE, } *a.* Bounding; leaping; mov-
 SUB-SULT'-O-RY, } ing by sudden leaps.
 SUB-SULT'-US, *n.* Twitching, as of the tendons.
 SUB-TEND', *v. t.* To lie or extend under.
 SUB-TEND'-ED, *pp.* Extended under.
 SUB-TEND'-ING, *pp.* Extended under.
 SUB-TENSE', *n.* The chord of an arch.

SUB-TEP'-ID, *a.* Moderately warm.
 SUB-TER, *a.* Latin preposition, signifying *under*.
 SUB-TER'-FLU-ENT, } *a.* Flowing under or be-
 SUB-TER'-FLU-OUS, } neath.
 SUB-TER'-FUGÉ, *n.* An excuse or evasion.
 SUB-TER-RA'-NE-AN, } *a.* Being under the sur-
 SUB-TER-RA'-NE-OUS, } face of the earth.
 SUB-TILE', *a.* Fine; thin; artful; cunning; re-
 fined.
 SUB-TIL-I-ZA'-TION, *n.* Refinement; a making
 volatile.
 SUB-TIL-IZE, *v. t.* To make fine.
 SUB-TIL-LY, *ad.* Thinly; finely; artfully.
 SUB-TIL-NESS, *n.* Fineness; acuteness; craft.
 SUB-TIL'-L-TY, *n.* Fineness; sliness; craft.
 SUB-TLE, (sut'-tl.) *a.* Sly in design; cunning;
 artful.
 SUB-TLE, (sut'-tl.) *ad.* Slyly; artfully; cun-
 ningly.
 SUB-TRACT', *v. t.* To withdraw a part; to de-
 duct.
 SUB-TRACT'-ED, *pp.* Taken from another.
 SUB-TRACT'-ER, *n.* He that deducts.
 SUB-TRACT'-ING, *ppr.* Withdrawing from the
 rest; deducting.
 SUB-TRAC'-TION, *n.* The taking a lesser sum
 from a greater; a withdrawing.
 SUB-TRACT'-IVE, *a.* Tending to subtract.
 SUB-TRA-HEND', *n.* Number to be subtracted.
 SUB'-Q-LATE, *a.* Shaped like an awl.
 SUB-URB'-AN, *a.* Inhabiting the suburbs.
 SUB-URB, } *n.* 1. A building without the walls
 SUB-URBS, } of a city, but near them. 2. The
 confines of a city.
 SUB-URB-I-CA'-RI-AN, } *a.* Being in the sub-
 SUB-URB'-I-CA'-RY, } urbs.
 SUB-VA-RY'-E-TY, *n.* A subordinate variety.
 SUB-VER'-SION, *n.* [*L. subversio.*] Total over-
 throw; ruin.
 SUB-VERS'-IVE, *a.* Tending to overturn, or ruin.
 SUB-VERT', *v. t.* [*L. subverto.*] To overthrow; to
 destroy; to ruin; to corrupt.
 SUB-VERT'-ED, *pp.* Overthrown; overturned.
 SUB-VERT'-ER, *n.* One who overthrows.
 SUB-VERT'-ING, *ppr.* Overthrowing; entirely de-
 stroying.
 SUB-WORK'-ER, *n.* An underworker; a helper.
 SUC-CE-DA'-NE-OUS, *a.* Supplying the place.
 SUC-CE-DA'-NE-UM, *n.* A substitute.
 SUC-CEED', *v. t.* To follow in order; to come af-
 ter; to prosper.
 SUC-CEED', *v. i.* To follow in order; to come in
 place of one who has died, or quitted the place;
 to obtain the object desired.
 SUC-CEED'-ED, *pp.* Followed in order.
 SUC-CEED'-ER, *n.* One that follows, and comes in
 place of another.
 SUC-CEED'-ING, *ppr.* Following in order; to
 prosper.
 SUC-CESS', *n.* Prosperity; good fortune.
 SUC-CESS'-FUL, *a.* Prosperous; fortunate.
 SUC-CESS'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Prosperously.
 SUC-CESS'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Prosperous conclusion.
 SUC-CES'-SION, *n.* Series of things following;
 lineage; the power or right of coming to the in-
 heritance of ancestors. *In music,* progression.
 SUC-CESS'-IVE, *a.* Following in order.
 SUC-CESS'-IVE-LY, *ad.* In regular order.
 SUC-CESS'-IVE-NESS, *n.* Regular order.
 SUC-CESS'-LESS, *a.* Having no success; unpros-
 perous.
 SUC-CESS'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Unprosperous conclu-
 sion.
 SUC-CESS'-OR, *n.* One who succeeds; one who
 takes the place which another has left, and sustains
 the like part and character.
 SUC-CIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing or conveying
 sap.

SUC'-CIN-ATE, *n.* A salt formed by the succeric
 acid and a base.
 SUC-CINET', *a.* Girded; brief; short; summary.
 SUC-CINET'-LY, *ad.* Shortly; briefly.
 SUC-CINÉT'-NESS, *n.* Brevity; conciseness.
 SUC-CIN'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to amber.
 SUC'-CIN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to amber.
 SUC'-COR, *v. t.* [*Fr. secourir; L. succorro.*] To
 help; to relieve in distress.
 SUC'-COR, *n.* Aid; assistance in distress.
 SUC'-COR-ED, *pp.* Assisted; relieved in distress.
 SUC'-COR-ER, *n.* One who succors.
 SUC'-COR-ING, *ppr.* Assisting; relieving.
 SUC'-COR-LESS, *a.* Void of help or friends.
 SUC'-CO-RY, *n.* Wild endive; a plant.
 SUC'-CO-TASH, *n.* Green maize and beans boiled
 together. The dish, as well as the name, is borrow-
 ed from the American Indians.
 SUC'-CU-LENCE, *n.* Juiciness; fullness of sap.
 SUC'-CU-LENT, *a.* Juicy; full of sap.
 SUC-CUMB', *v. i.* [*L. succumbo.*] To yield; to sub-
 mit; to sink under.
 SUC-CUMB'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SUC-CUMB.
 SUC-CUS'-SION, *n.* A shaking; a jolt.
 SUCH, *a.* Being of the like kind; the same that;
 the same as what has been mentioned.
 SUCK, *v. t.* [*A. S. sucan; Sw. suga; W. sugaw;*
L. sugo.] To draw with the mouth; to draw
 milk from the breast; to draw in, as a whirlpool.
To suck in, to draw into the mouth.
 SUCK, *v. i.* 1. To draw by exhausting the air.
 2. To draw the breast.
 SUCK, *n.* 1. The act of drawing from the mouth.
 2. Milk.
 SUCK'-ED, *pp.* Drawn in; imbibed.
 SUCK'-ER, *n.* He or that which sucks; a shoot; a
 fish.
 SUCK'-ER, *n.* A cant term for an inhabitant of Il-
 linois.
 SUCK'-ER, *v. t.* To strip suckers or shoots from.
 SUCK'-ER-ED, *pp.* Stripped of shoots.
 SUCK'-ING-BOT'-TLE, *n.* A bottle to be filled
 with milk for infants to suck instead of the pap.
 SUCK'-LE, *v. t.* To nurse at the breast.
 SUCK'-LED, *pp.* Nursed at the breast.
 SUCK'-LING, *n.* A child nursed at the breast.
 SUC'-TION, *n.* The act of drawing in.
 SU-DA'-TION, *n.* The Act of sweating.
 SUD'-DA-TO-RY, *n.* A sweating bath.
 SUD'-DEN, *a.* [*A. S. soden; Fr. soudain.*] Coming
 without notice; hasty; coming unexpectedly, or
 without the common preparations.
 SUD'-DEN-LY, *ad.* In a hasty or unexpected man-
 ner.
 SUD'-DEN-NESS, *n.* A coming unexpectedly.
 SU-DOR-IF'-IE, *a.* Tending to promote sweat.
 SUDS, *n.* Water impregnated with soap.
 SUE, *v. t.* To prosecute in law; to entreat. *To sue*
out, to petition for and take out.
 SUE, *v. i.* To prosecute; to make interest for.
 SUE'-ED, *pp.* Prosecuted; sought in law;
 SUE'-ET, *n.* Fat, particularly that about the kidneys.
 SUE'-ET'-Y, *a.* Consisting of or like suet.
 SUFF'-FER, *v. t.* [*L. suffero.*] To feel or bear what
 is painful; to endure; to support; to allow; to
 undergo; to sustain.
 SUFF'-FER, *v. i.* To feel or undergo pain of body;
 to undergo, as punishment.
 SUFF'-FER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be endured.
 SUFF'-FER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Tolerableness.
 SUFF'-FER-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be endured.
 SUFF'-FER-ANCE, *n.* Permission; patience; bear-
 ing of pain; negative consent by not forbidding.
 SUFF'-FER-ED, *pp.* Endured; allowed.
 SUFF'-FER-ER, *n.* One who endures or undergoes
 pain, either of body or of mind.
 SUFF'-FER-ING, *ppr.* Enduring; permitting; un-
 dergoing pain, inconvenience, or damage; bearing.

SUF-FER-ING, *n.* Pain endured; distress; loss or injury incurred.
 SUF-FER-ING-LY, *ad.* With suffering or pain.
 SUF-FICE', (suff-'ize') *v. t. or i.* To be enough; to satisfy.
 SUF-FIC'-ED, (suff-'iz'd,) *pp.* Satisfied; adequately supplied.
 SUF-FY'-CIEN-CY, *n.* Enough; a full supply; qualification for any purpose; ability; adequate power.
 SUF-FY'-CIENT, *a.* Enough; adequate to wants; equal to the end proposed; of competent power or ability.
 SUF-FY'-CIENT-LY, *ad.* So as to satisfy; enough.
 SUF-FIX, *n.* A letter or syllable annexed.
 SUF-FIX', *v. t.* To add or annex a letter or word.
 SUF-FIX'-ED, *pp.* Added to the end of a word.
 SUF-FLAM'-IN-ATE, *v. t.* To retard the motion of a carriage by chaining one of its wheels, or otherwise preventing its revolution.
 SUF-FLA'TION, *n.* Act of inflating.
 SUF-FO-CATE, *v. t.* To choke; to stifle; to smother.
 SUF-FO-CA-TED, *pp.* Choked; stifled.
 SUF-FO-CA-TING, *ppr.* Choking; stifling.
 SUF-FO-CA-TING-LY, *ad.* So as to stifle.
 SUF-FO-CA'TION, *n.* The act of choking; the act of stifling, destroying, or extinguishing.
 SUF-FO-CA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to suffocate.
 SUF-FOS'-SION, (suf-fosh'-un,) *n.* A digging under; undermining.
 SUF-FRA-GAN, *n.* A bishop; as an assistant.
 SUF-FRAGE, *n.* A vote; voice; approbation.
 SUF-FRAG'-IN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to the knee joint.
 SUF-FRÜ'-TI-COSE, *a.* Part shrubby.
 SUF-FÜ'-MI-GATE, *v. t.* To apply fumes to the internal parts.
 SUF-FÜ'-MI-GA'TION, *n.* Fumigation; the operation of smoking any thing; a term applied to all medicines that are received in the form of fumes.
 SUF-FÜSE', *v. t.* To overspread on the surface; to tinge.
 SUF-FUS'-ED, *pp.* Overspread, as with a fluid or with color.
 SUF-FUS'-ING, *ppr.* Overspreading, as with a fluid or tincture.
 SUF-FÜ'-SION, *n.* The act of overspreading; that which is suffused or spread over.
 SÜG'-AR, (shüg'-ar,) *n.* [Fr. *sucrer*; Arm. *sucr*; G. *zucker*; D. *sukker*; Dan. *sukker*; W. *sugyr*; L. *saccharum*.] The juice of canes or other plants reduced to a concrete state. The ultimate elements of sugar are oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen.
 SÜG'-AR, (shüg'-ar,) *v. t.* To sweeten or cover with sugar.
 SÜG'-AR-ED, *pp.* Made sweet by sugar.
 SÜG'-AR-CAN'-DY, *n.* Sugar clarified and concreted.
 SÜG'-AR-CANE, *n.* The cane whose juice produces sugar.
 SÜG'-AR-HOUSE, (shüg'-ar-house,) *n.* A building in which sugar is refined.
 SÜG'-AR-LOAF, (shüg'-ar-loaf,) *n.* A conical mass of refined sugar.
 SÜG'-AR-PLUM, (shüg'-ar-plum,) *n.* A kind of sweetmeat.
 SÜG'-AR-Y, (shüg'-ar-e,) *a.* Tasting of sugar; sweet.
 SU-GES'-CENT, *a.* Relating to sucking.
 SUG-GEST', *v. t.* To hint; to intimate or mention in the first instance; to offer to the mind or thoughts.
 SUG-GES'-TION, *n.* Hint; intimation; notice; presentation of an idea to the mind; insinuation.
 SUG-GEST'-IVE, *a.* Containing a hint or intimation.
 SU-I-CI'-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to suicide.

SÜ'-I-CIDE, *n.* Self-murder; a self-murderer.
 SÜ'-I-CID-ISM, *n.* State of self-murdering.
 SÜ-I GEN'-E-RIS, [L.] Of its own or peculiar kind; singular.
 SÜ'-ING, *ppr.* Prosecuting.
 SÜIT, *n.* A set; retinue; request; process in law.
 SÜIT, *v. t. or i.* To fit or be fitted; to adapt; to agree.
 SÜIT'-A-BLE, *a.* Fit; proper; accordant.
 SÜIT'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness; propriety; agreeableness.
 SÜIT'-A-BLY, *ad.* Fitly; properly; agreeably; with propriety.
 SÜIT'-ED, *pp.* Fitted; adapted; pleased.
 SÜIT'-OR, *n.* One courting; a petitioner; one that prosecutes a demand of right in law; one who solicits a woman in marriage; a lover.
 SÜIT'-ING, *ppr.* Fitting; becoming; pleasing.
 SÜIT'-RESS, *n.* A female supplicant.
 SUL'-CATE, *a.* Furrowed; grooved.
 SUL'-KILY, *ad.* Sullenly; morosely.
 SUL'-KI-NESS, *n.* Sullenness; silent moroseness.
 SUL'-KY, *a.* Sullen; morose; obstinate; sour.
 SUL'-KY, *n.* A carriage for one person.
 SUL'-LAGE, *n.* Filth of the street, or a drain of filth.
 SUL'-LEN, *a.* Sour; morose; obstinate; intractable; dark; dismal; dull; sorrowful.
 SUL'-LEN-LY, *ad.* Sourly; morosely; gloomily.
 SUL'-LEN-NESS, *n.* Moroseness; gloominess.
 SUL'-LI-ED, *pp.* Soiled; tarnished; stained.
 SUL'-LY, *v. t. or i.* To soil; to spot; to tarnish, as the purity of reputation.
 SUL'-LY-ING, *ppr.* Tarnishing; staining.
 SUL'-PHATE, *n.* A compound of sulphuric acid and a base.
 SUL'-PHUR, *n.* [L.; Fr. *soufre*; D. *solfer*.] Brimstone; a very combustible mineral.
 SUL'-PHUR-ATE, *a.* Pertaining to sulphur.
 SUL'-PHUR-ATE, *v. t.* To combine with sulphur.
 SUL'-PHUR-A'TION, *n.* Act of addressing or anointing with sulphur.
 SUL'-PHUR-ET, *n.* A combination of sulphur with an earth, metal, or alkali.
 SUL'-PHÜ'-RE-OUS, *a.* Having the qualities of sulphur.
 SUL'-PHÜ'-RIC, *a.* Pertaining to sulphur.
 SUL'-PHUR-OUS, *a.* Like or containing sulphur.
 SUL'-PHUR-OUS-NESS, *n.* The qualities of sulphur.
 SUL'-PHUR-Y, *a.* Partaking of sulphur.
 SUL'-TAN, *n.* A title of the Turkish emperor.
 SUL-TÄ'-NÄ, *n.* The queen of a sultan; the empress of the Turks.
 SUL'-TAN-ESS, *n.* The empress of the Turks.
 SUL'-TAN-RY, *n.* An eastern empire; the dominions of a sultan.
 SUL'-TRI-NESS, *n.* State of being sultry; heat with a moist or close air.
 SUL'-TRY, *a.* Hot and close; oppressive.
 SUM, *n.* [Fr. *somme*; G. *summe*; D. *som*; Dan. *sum*; Sw. and L. *summa*.] A quantity of money or currency; any amount indefinitely; compendium or abridgment; height; completion.
 SUM, *v. t.* To add and find the amount; to reckon.
 SÜ'-MAC, (shü'-mak,) *n.* A plant of several species, some of which are used in tanning and dyeing.
 SUM'-LESS, *a.* That can not be computed.
 SUM-MA-RI-LY, *ad.* Briefly; in few words; in a short way or method.
 SUM'-MA-RY, *a.* Brief; short; concise.
 SUM'-MA-RY, *n.* An abridged account; an abstract or compendium containing the substance of a fuller account.
 SUM-MA'TION, *n.* The act of forming a total amount; an aggregate.
 SUM'-MED, *pp.* Collected into an amount.

SUM-MER, *n.* [Fr. *sommier*.] A large stone laid over columns or pilasters; a large timber or beam, laid as a central floor timber.

SUM-MER, *n.* [A. S. *sumer*; G. and Dan. *sommer*.] The hot season. *Indian summer*, in the United States, a period of warm weather, when the Indians hunt to supply themselves with provisions.

SUM-MER, *v. i.* To pass the season of summer.

SUM-MER-FAL-LÖW, *n.* Land lying without a crop in summer.

SUM-MER-HOUSE, *n.* A house or apartment in a garden for summer use; a house for residence in summer.

SUM-MER-SET, *n.* A leap heels over head.

SUM-MIT, *n.* The top; highest point.

SUM-MON, *v. t.* To call or cite by authority.

SUM-MON-ED, *pp.* Cited by authority.

SUM-MON-ER, *n.* One who summons.

SUM-MONS, *n. sing.* A call by authority; citation.

SUM-MUM BO'-NUM, [L.] The greatest good.

SUMP-TER, *n.* A pack-horse.

SUMP-TU-A-RY, *a.* Regulating expenses of living. *Sumptuary laws or regulations*, are such as restrain or limit the expenses of the citizens in apparel, food, furniture, &c.

SUMP-TU-OUS, *a.* Expensive; splendid.

SUMP-TU-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a magnificent manner.

SUMP-TU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Costliness; splendor.

SUN, *n.* [A. S. *sunna*; Goth. *sunno*; G. *sonne*; D. *zon*; Sans. *sunuh*.] The luminary that enlightens and warms the earth. *In popular language*, a sunny place; any thing splendid and luminous.

SUN, *v. t.* To expose to, or warm by the sun.

SUN-BEAM, *n.* A ray of light from the sun.

SUN-BEAT, *a.* Shone or tanned by the sun.

SUN-BRIGHT, *a.* Bright as the sun.

SUN-BURNT, *a.* Brown or tanned by the sun.

SUN-CLAD, *a.* Clad in radiance.

SUN-DART, *n.* A ray of the sun.

SUN-DAY, *n.* [A. S. *sunna-dæg*.] The Christian Sabbath.

SUN-DER, *n.* *In sunder*, in two.

SUN-DER, *v. t.* To part; to separate; to divide.

SUN-DER-ED, *pp.* Separated; divided.

SUN-DI-AL, *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a style.

SUN-DRI-ED, *a.* Dried in the rays of the sun.

SUN-DRIES, *n.* Divers things.

SUN-DRY, *a.* diverse; several; many.

SUN-FISH, *n.* A peculiar sort of fish.

SUN-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant with a large flower.

SUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of SING.

SUNK-EN, *a.* Lying in the bottom of a river or other water.

SUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of SINK.

SUN-LESS, *a.* Wanting sun beams; gloomy.

SUN-LIGHT, *a.* The light of the sun.

SUN-LIKE, *a.* Resembling the sun.

SUN-NY, *a.* Exposed to the sun; proceeding from the sun.

SUN-PROOF, *a.* Exposed to the rays of the sun.

SUN-RISE, } *n.* First appearance of the sun in
SUN-RIS-ING, } the morning.

SUN-SET, } *n.* The disappearance of the
SUN-SET-TING, } sun at the close of the day.

SUN-SHINE, } The light of the sun; a place
warmed and illuminated.

SUN-SHINE, } *a.* Bright with the sun's rays;
SUN-SHIN-Y, } clear.

SUN-STROKE, *n.* A stroke of the sun, or his heat.

SU-O MAR'-TE, [L.] By his own strength or execution.

SUP, *v. t.* To take into the mouth with the lips; to sip.

SUP, *v. i.* To eat the evening meal.

SUP, *n.* [A. S. *supan*; D. *zuipen*, Fr. *souper*.] A little taken with the lips; a sip.

SÜ-PER, *a prefix*, denotes *above* or *upon*.

SÜ-PER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be overcome.

SÜ-PER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conquerable.

SÜ-PER-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be overcome.

SÜ-PER-A-BOUND, *v. i.* To be very abundant.

SÜ-PER-A-BOUND-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Very abundant.

SÜ-PER-A-BUND-ANCE, *n.* More than is sufficient.

SÜ-PER-A-BUND-ANT, *a.* More than enough.

SÜ-PER-A-BUND-ANT-LY, *ad.* In great plenty.

SÜ-PER-ADD, *v. i.* To add over and above.

SÜ-PER-ADD-ED, *pp.* Added over and above.

SÜ-PER-ADD-ING, *ppr.* Adding over and above.

SÜ-PER-AD-DI'-TION, *n.* The act of superadding; that which is added.

SÜ-PER-AN-GEL-IC, *a.* Superior to the angels.

SÜ-PER-AN-NU-ATE, *v. t.* To impair by old age.

SÜ-PER-AN-NU-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Disqualified by old age.

SÜ-PER-AN-NU-A'-TION, *n.* State of being too old for office or business.

SÜ-PERB', *a.* [Fr. *superbe*; L. *superbus*.] Grand; magnificent; splendid.

SÜ-PERB'-LY, *ad.* Grandly; magnificently.

SÜ-PER-CAR-GO, *n.* A person in a merchant ship, whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of a voyage.

SÜ-PER-CE-LES'-TIAL, *a.* Being above the vault of heaven.

SÜ-PER-CHARGE, *v. t.* *In heraldry*, to place one bearing on another.

SÜ-PER-CIL'-IA-RY, *a.* Being above the eyebrow.

SÜ-PER-CIL'-IOUS, *a.* Haughty; dictatorial.

SÜ-PER-CIL'-IOUS-LY, *ad.* With haughtiness; with an air of contempt; dogmatically.

SÜ-PER-CIL'-IOUS-NESS, *n.* Overbearing temper.

SÜ-PER-CON-CEP'-TION, *n.* A conception after a former one.

SÜ-PER-CRES'-CENCE, *n.* That which grows upon another growing thing.

SÜ-PER-CRES'-CENT, *a.* Growing on another growing thing.

SÜ-PER-EM'-I-NENCE, } *n.* Eminence superior to
SÜ-PER-EM' I-NEN-CY, } what is common.

SÜ-PER-EM'-I-NENT, *a.* Eminent in a high degree; surpassing others in excellence.

SÜ-PER-EM'-I-NENT-LY, *ad.* In a superior degree; with unusual distinction.

SÜ-PER-ER-O-GÄ'-TION, *n.* A doing more than duty requires.

SÜ-PER-ER-OG'-A-TO-RY, *a.* Being more than duty requires.

SÜ-PER-EX-ALT', *v. t.* To exalt to a superior degree.

SÜ-PER-EX-ALT-A'-TION, *n.* Superior elevation.

SÜ-PER-EX-CEL-LENCE, *n.* Superior excellence.

SÜ-PER-EX-CEL-LENT, *a.* Very excellent; excellent in an uncommon degree.

SÜ-PER-FE-CUND'-I-TY, *n.* Excessive fruitfulness.

SÜ-PER-FE-TA'-TION, *n.* A second conception on a former one.

SÜ-PER-FI'-CIAL, (su-per-fish'-al), *a.* [Sp. *superficial*; Fr. *superficiel*.] Being on the surface; not penetrating the substance of a thing; composing the surface or exterior part; shallow; not deep or profound.

SÜ-PER-FI'-CIAL-LY, *ad.* On the surface only; without going deep or searching into things.

SÜ-PER-FI'-CIAL-NESS, *n.* Shallowness.

SÜ-PER-FI'-CIES, *n.* [L. from *super*, upon, and *facies*, face.] Surface; exterior part. *A superficies* consists of length and breadth.

SU-PER-FINE, *a.* Very fine; surpassing in fineness.
 SU-PER-FLU-I-TY, *n.* Excess; that which is beyond what is wanted; something rendered unnecessary by its abundance.
 SU-PER-FLU-OUS, *a.* Exceeding what is wanted; more than sufficient; unnecessary; useless.
 SU-PER-FLU-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a superfluous degree.
 SU-PER-FLU-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being superfluous, or beyond what is wanted.
 SU-PER-HU'-MAN, *a.* Beyond what is human.
 SU-PER-IM-POSE', *v. t.* To lay on something.
 SU-PER-IM-POS'-ED, *pp.* Imposed on something.
 SU-PER-IM-POS'-ING, *ppr.* Laying on something else.
 SU-PER-IM-PO-SI'-TION, *n.* Act of laying or state of being placed on something else.
 SU-PER-IN-CUMB'-ENT, *a.* Resting on.
 SU-PER-IN-DUCE', *v. t.* To bring in as addition to something else.
 SU-PER-IN-DUC'-ED, *pp.* Induced or brought upon something.
 SU-PER-IN-DUC'-TION, *n.* Act of superinducing.
 SU-PER-IN-TEND', *v. t.* To oversee; to take care of with authority; to have charge of.
 SU-PER-IN-TEND'-ENCE, } *n.* Care and over-
 SU-PER-IN-TEND'-EN-CY, } sight, for the purpose of direction, and with authority to direct.
 SU-PER-IN-TEND'-ENT, *n.* An overseer; a manager.
 SU-PER-IN-TEND'-ER, *n.* One that superintends.
 SU-PER-IN-TEND'-ING, *ppr.* Overseeing with authority.
 SU-PE'-RIOR, *a.* Higher; greater; that surpasses.
 SU-PE'-RI-OR, *n.* One older or higher in rank; that which excels.
 SU-PE-RI-OR-I-TY, *n.* Pre-eminence; higher rank.
 SU-PER'-LA-TIVE, *n.* In grammar, the superlative of adjectives.
 SU-PER'-LA-TIVE, *a.* Being of the highest degree. In grammar, expressing the highest degree.
 SU-PER'-LA-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In the highest degree.
 SU-PER'-LA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being in the highest degree.
 SU-PER-LU'-NAR, } *a.* Being above the moon.
 SU-PER-LU'-NAR-Y, }
 SU-PER-ME'-DI-AL, *a.* Lying or being above the middle.
 SU-PER-MUN'-DANE, *a.* Being above the world.
 SU-PERN'-AL, *a.* [L. *supernus*.] Being in a higher place or region; relating to things above; celestial.
 SU-PER-NA'-TANT, *a.* Swimming on the top.
 SU-PER-NA-TA'-TION, *n.* A swimming on the top.
 SU-PER-NAT'-U-RAL, *a.* Being beyond the laws of nature; miraculous.
 SU-PER-NAT'-U-RAL-LY, *ad.* In a manner beyond the laws of nature.
 SU-PER-NAT'-U-RAL-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being beyond the ordinary laws of nature.
 SU-PER-NU'-MER-A-RY, *a.* Exceeding the number prescribed or necessary.
 SU-PER-NU'-MER-A-RY, *n.* A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is usual.
 SU-PER-POSE', *v. t.* To lay upon something.
 SU-PER-POS'-ED, *pp.* Laid on something else.
 SU-PER-PO-SI'-TION, *n.* A placing or lying on something.
 SU-PER-ROY'-AL, *a.* Denoting a paper one size larger than royal.
 SU-PER-SAT'-U-RATE, *v. t.* To supply to excess.
 SU-PER-SAT'-U-RA'-TION, *n.* Saturation to excess.
 SU-PER-SCRIBE', *v. t.* To write above or on the cover; to write the name or address of one on the outside or cover.
 SU-PER-SCRIB'-ED, *pp.* Written or engraved over.

SU-PER-SCRIP'-TION, *n.* A writing over or on the outside; an impression of letters on coins.
 SU-PER-SEDE', *v. t.* To make void or inefficacious; to take the place of.
 SU-PER-SE'-DE-AS, [L.] In law, a writ to supersede, that is, to stay proceedings.
 SU-PER-SED'-ED, *pp.* Displaced; made void.
 SU-PER-SED'-ING, *ppr.* Coming in the place of.
 SU-PER-SED'-URE, *n.* The act of superseding.
 SU-PER-STI'-TION, *n.* Excessive rigor in religious opinions or practice; false religion; false worship; belief in the direct agency of superior powers, in certain extraordinary events, or in omens and prognostics.
 SU-PER-STI'-TIOUS, *a.* Scrupulous to excess; bigoted; proceeding from, or manifesting superstition; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion.
 SU-PER-STI'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* In a superstitious manner.
 SU-PER-STRA'-TUM, *n.* A layer or stratum above another, or resting on something else.
 SU-PER-STRUCT', *v. t.* To build on anything.
 SU-PER-STRUCT'-ION, *n.* Building on something.
 SU-PER-STRUCT'-IVE, *a.* Built or erected on something else.
 SU-PER-STRUCT'-URE, *n.* What is built on something.
 SU-PER-TER-RENE', *a.* Being above ground.
 SU-PER-TON-RES'-TRIAL, *a.* Being above the earth.
 SU-PER-TON'-IC, *In music*, the note next above the key note.
 SU-PER-TRAG'-IC-AL, *a.* Tragical to excess.
 SU-PER-VA-CA'-NE-OUS, *a.* Superfluous.
 SU-PER-VENE', *v. i.* To come extraneously; to come upon; to happen to.
 SU-PER-VEN'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SUPERVENE.
 SU-PER-VEN'-I-ENT, *a.* Coming as extraneous.
 SU-PER-VEN'-TION, *n.* A coming of something added; the act of supervening.
 SU-PER-VI'-SAL, } *n.* Inspection; an overseeing.
 SU-PER-VIS'-ION, }
 SU-PER-VISE', *v. t.* To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect.
 SU-PER-VIS'-ED, *pp.* Inspected for direction.
 SU-PER-VI'-SOR, *n.* An overseer or inspector.
 SU-PER-VIVE', *v. t.* To outlive; to survive.
 SU-PI-NA'-TION, *n.* A lying with the face upward.
 SU'-PINE, *n.* A word formed from a verb, or a modification of a verb.
 SU-PINE', *a.* Having the face upward; leaning backward, or inclining with the face to the sun; negligent; heedless; inattentive.
 SU-PINE'-LY, *ad.* With the face upward; carelessly.
 SU-PINE'-NESS, *n.* Carelessness; indolence; sloth.
 SUP-PAWN'. See SEPAWN.
 SUP'-PED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SUP.
 SUP'-PER, *n.* The evening meal; an entertainment given at fashionable evening parties.
 SUP'-PER-LESS, *a.* Having no supper.
 SUP-PLANT', *v. t.* [Fr. *supplanter*.] To remove or displace by stratagem, or to displace and take the place of; to overthrow; to undermine.
 SUP-PLANT'-A'-TION, *n.* The act of supplanting.
 SUP-PLANT'-ER, *n.* One who undermines.
 SUP'-PLE, *a.* [Fr. *souple*.] Pliable; flexible; limber; yielding.
 SUP'-PLE, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become pliable.
 SUP'-PLED, *pp.* Made soft or pliable.
 SUP'-PLE-MENT, *n.* An addition for supply.
 SUP-PLE-MENT'-AL, } *a.* Additional; added
 SUP-PLE-MENT'-A-RY, } to supply what is wanted.

SUP-PLE-MENT-ING, *ppr.* Adding a supplement.
 SUP-PLE-NESS, *n.* Pliancy; flexibility.
 SUP-PLE-TO-RY, *a.* Supplying deficiency.
 SUP-PLI-ANT, *a.* Entreating; beseeching.
 SUP-PLI-ANT, *n.* A humble petitioner.
 SUP-PLI-ANT-LY, *ad.* In a suppliant or submissive manner.
 SUP-PLI-CANT, *n.* One who petitions or begs.
 SUP-PLI-CANT, *a.* Entreating; asking submissively.
 SUP-PLI-CATE, *v. t. or i.* To entreat; to implore; to beseech.
 SUP-PLI-CAT-I-ON, *n.* A humble petition; suit; prayer; request.
 SUP-PLI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing entreaty.
 SUP-PLY-ED, *pp.* Fully furnished; having a sufficiency.
 SUP-PLY-ER, *n.* One that supplies.
 SUP-PLIES', *n. plu.* Things supplied in sufficiency. *In England,* moneys granted by parliament for public expenditure.
 SUP-PLY', *v. t.* [*L. suppleo*; *Fr. suppleer*; *Sp. suplir.*] To fill or furnish what is wanted; to serve instead of; to give; to bring; to furnish.
 SUP-PLY', *n.* Sufficiency for wants; given or furnished.
 SUP-PLY-ING, *ppr.* Affording sufficiency.
 SUP-PORT', *n.* A prop; help; maintenance.
 SUP-PORT', *v. t.* [*Fr. supporter*; *L. supporto.*] To prop; to bear; to sustain; to maintain; to uphold.
 SUP-PORT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be sustained.
 SUP-PORT'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being tolerable.
 SUP-PORT-ER, *n.* He or that which sustains.
 SUP-PÓS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be supposed.
 SUP-PÓS'-AL, *n.* A supposition; something supposed.
 SUP-PÓSE', *v. t.* To lay down without proof; to imagine; to require to exist, or be true.
 SUP-PÓS'-ED, *pp.* Laid down; imagined.
 SUP-PÓS'-ER, *n.* One that supposes.
 SUP-PÓS'-ING, *ppr.* Stating, as a case; imagining.
 SUP-PO-SI'-TION, *n.* Something supposed; hypothesis.
 SUP-PÓS-I-TI'-TIOUS, *a.* Not genuine; illegitimate; put by trick in the place of another.
 SUP-PÓS-I-TIVE, *a.* Implying a supposition.
 SUP-PRESS', *v. t.* To crush; to restrain; to stifle; to conceal.
 SUP-PRESS'-ED, *pp.* Stifled; restrained.
 SUP-PRESS-ION, *n.* The act of suppressing.
 SUP-PRESS'-IVE, *a.* Subduing; concealing.
 SUP-PRESS'-OR, *n.* One who suppresses.
 SUP-PU-RATE, *v. t. or i.* To generate matter or puss.
 SUP-PU-RA'-TION, *n.* A ripening into matter.
 SUP-PU-RA-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that promotes supuration.
 SUP-PU-RA-TIVE, *a.* Promoting supuration.
 SUP-PU-TA'-TION, *n.* Reckoning; computation.
 SU'-PRA, *a* prefix, signifies *above* or *beyond*.
 SU-PRA-AX'-IL-LA-RY, *a.* Growing above the axil.
 SU-PRA-CIL'-IA-RY, *a.* Being above the eyebrow.
 SU-PRA-LAPS-X'-RI-AN, } *a.* Antecedent to the
 SU-PRA-LAPS'-A-RY, } apostasy of Adam.
 SU-PRA-MUN'-DANE, *a.* Being above the world.
 SU-PRA-NAT'-U-RAL-ISM, *n.* The state of being supernatural.
 SU-PREM'-A-CY, *n.* Highest authority; state of being supreme. *Oath of supremacy, in Great Britain,* an oath which acknowledges the supremacy of the king in spiritual affairs.
 SU-PREME', *a.* [*L. supremus.*] Highest; chief; principal.

SU-PREME', *n.* The highest and greatest Being, God.
 SU-PREME'-LY, *ad.* In the highest degree.
 SUR, *a* prefix, signifies *over, upon, beyond*.
 SU'-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the calf of the leg.
 SUR-BASE', *n.* A border or molding above the base.
 SUR-BATE', *v. t.* To bruise by travel; to harass.
 SUR-BED', *v. t.* To set edgewise, as a stone.
 SUR-BED'-DED, *pp.* Set edgewise.
 SUR-CEASE', *v. i.* To cease; to stop at an end.
 SUR-CEAS'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SUR-CEASE.
 SUR-CHARGE', *v. t.* To overcharge; to fill to excess.
 SUR-CHARGE', *n.* Excessive load; repletion.
 SUR-CHARG'-ED, *pp.* Overloaded; overstocked.
 SUR-CHARG'-ER, *n.* One that overloads.
 SUR-CHARG'-ING, *ppr.* Overloading; burdening to excess.
 SUR-CIN-GLE, *n.* A band or girt, which passes over the saddle.
 SUR-CIN-GLED, *a.* Bound with a circling.
 SUR-CLE, *n.* A little shoot; a sucker.
 SUR-COAT', *n.* A short coat, worn over the other clothes.
 SURD, *n.* A quantity whose root can not be exactly expressed in numbers.
 SURD, *a.* Deaf; designating a quantity whose root can not exactly be expressed in numbers.
 SURE, (shüre), *a.* Certain; true; confident; firm.
 SURE, (shüre) *ad.* Certainly; without doubt.
 SURE'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Not apt to stumble.
 SURE'-LY, *ad.* Certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly.
 SURE'-NESS, *n.* Certainty; truth; firmness.
 SURE'-TI-SHIP, *n.* A being bound for another.
 SURE'-TY, *n.* A bondsman; one who gives bail; certainty; security; foundation of stability; evidence.
 SURF, *n.* A swell, or continual swell of the sea.
 SUR'-FACE, *n.* The outside; superficies; the exterior part of any thing that has length and breadth.
 SUR-FEIT, *n.* Fullness by excessive eating, &c.
 SUR-FEIT, *v. t.* To feed so as to oppress the stomach; to clog.
 SUR-FEIT-ING, *ppr.* Oppressing the stomach.
 SURGE, *n.* A large wave or billow.
 SURGE, *v. i.* [*L. surgo.*] To swell; to rise high.
 SURGE'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SURGE.
 SURGE'-LESS, *a.* Free from surges.
 SUR-GEON, *n.* One who heals external injuries.
 SUR'-GERY, *n.* The art or act of healing external injuries of the body.
 SUR'-GI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to surgery.
 SURG'-ING, *ppr.* Swelling and rolling as billows.
 SURG'-Y, *a.* Rising in billows; swelling high.
 SUR-LI-LY, *ad.* Morosely; crabbedly.
 SUR-LI-NESS, *n.* Crossness; crabbedness.
 SUR-LY, *a.* Morose; crabbed; sour; rough.
 SUR-MISE', *v. t.* To suspect; to imagine; to think.
 SUR-MISE', *n.* Suspicion; imperfect notion.
 SUR-MIS'-ED, *pp.* Imagined; thought.
 SUR-MIS'-ING, *n.* Act of suspecting.
 SUR-MIS'-ING, *ppr.* Suspecting; imagining upon slight evidence.
 SUR-MOUNT', *v. t.* To overcome; to conquer.
 SUR-MOUNT'-A-BLE, *a.* That can be overcome.
 SUR-MOUNT-ED, *pp.* Overcome.
 SUR-MOUNT'-ER, *n.* One that overcomes.
 SUR-MOUNT-ING, *ppr.* Rising above; overcoming; surpassing.
 SUR-MUL'-LET, *n.* A fish of brilliant colors.
 SUR-NAME, *n.* [*Fr. surnom*; *It. soprannome*; *L. super* and *nomen.*] A name added to the baptismal name, and which thus becomes the family name.
 SUR-NAME', *v. t.* To call by a name added to the original name.
 SUR-NAM'-ED, *pp.* Called by a name added.
 SUR-NAM'-ING, *ppr.* Naming by an appellation added to the original name.

SUR-PASS', *v. t.* To go beyond; to exceed; to excel.
 SUR-PASS'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be surpassed.
 SUR-PASS'-ED, *pp.* Exceeded; excelled.
 SUR-PASS'-ING, *ppr.* Exceeding; going beyond; *a.* excellent; exceeding others.
 SUR-PLICE, (*sur-plis*.) *n.* [*L. super pellicium*, above the robe of fur.] A white garment for clergy-men.
 SUR-PLIC-ED, *a.* Wearing a surplice.
 SUR-PLUS, } *n.* Overplus; excess beyond
 SUR-PLUS'-AGE, } what is wanted.
 SUR-PRIS'-SAL, *n.* Act of surprising.
 SUR-PRISE', *n.* Wonder suddenly excited; the act of coming upon unawares; state of being taken unexpectedly.
 SUR-PRISE', *v. t.* [*Fr. from surprendre.*] To come or fall on unexpectedly; to excite wonder in; to confuse.
 SUR-PRIS'-ED, *pp.* Struck with wonder; come upon or taken unawares.
 SUR-PRIS'-ING, *ppr.* Falling on unexpectedly; *a.* exciting surprise; extraordinary; of a nature to excite wonder and astonishment.
 SUR-PRIS'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a manner to excite surprise.
 SUR-PRIS'-ING-NESS, *n.* State of being surprising.
 SUR-RE-BUT', *v. i.* To reply to a defendant's rebutter.
 SUR-RE-BUT'-TER, *n.* A plaintiff's reply to a defendant's rebutter.
 SUR-RE-JOIN', *v. i.* To reply to a defendant's rejoinder.
 SUR-RE-JOIN'-DER, *n.* Answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.
 SUR-REN'-DER, *v. t.* To yield; to give up; to resign; to yield to any passion, influence, or power.
 SUR-REN'-DER, *v. i.* To yield; to give up one's self into the power of another.
 SUR-REN'-DER, } *n.* The act of yielding posses-
 SUR-REN'-DERY, } sion to another.
 SUR-REN'-DER-ED, *pp.* Given up; resigned.
 SUR-REN'-DER-ER, *n.* The tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord.
 SUR-REP'-TION, *n.* A coming unperceived.
 SUR-REP-TI'-TIOUS, *a.* Done by stealth; secret.
 SUR-REP-TI'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* By stealth; fraudulently.
 SUR-RO-GATE, *n.* A deputy; a substitute; one who has the probate of wills.
 SUR-ROUND', *v. t.* To environ; to encompass; to inclose on all sides.
 SUR-SOL'-ID, *n.* The fifth power of a root.
 SUR-TÖUT', *n.* A close overcoat.
 SUR-VEIL'-LAN-CE, (*soor-väy'-yän*.) [*Fr.*] Inspection watch.
 SUR-VEY', (*sur-vä'*.) *v. t.* [*Norm. surveer.*] To view attentively; to inspect; to examine with a reference to condition, situation, and value; to measure as land.
 SUR-VEY, *n.* View; plan; or draft; district for collecting revenue. *Trigonometrical survey*, the measurement of an arc of the meridian, by means of a series of triangles.
 SUR-VEY'-AL, (*sur-vä'-al*.) *n.* Survey; a viewing.
 SUR-VEY'-ED, *pp.* Inspected; examined.
 SUR-VEY'-ING, (*sur-vä'-ing*.) *n.* That branch of mathematics which teaches the art of measuring land.
 SUR-VEY'ING, *ppr.* Examining; inspecting.
 SUR-VEY'-OR, *n.* An overseer; one who measures land; an inspector of goods, highways, &c.
 SUR-VEY'-OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a surveyor.
 SUR-VY'-VAL, *n.* A living beyond another.
 SUR-VIVE', *v. t.* To live beyond the life of another.

SUR-VIVE', *v. i.* To remain alive.
 SUR-VIV'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SURVIVE.
 SUR-VIV'-ING, *ppr.* Outliving another; *a.* remaining alive; yet living.
 SUR-VIV'-ER, } *n.* One who outlives another. *In*
 SUR-VIV'-OR, } *law*, the longer liver of two joint tenants.
 SUR-VIV'-ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a survivor.
 SUS-CEP-TI-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of receiving impressions, or admitting some change, affection, or passion.
 SUS-CEP'-TI-BLE, *a.* Capable of receiving; impressible; tender; having nice sensibility.
 SUS-CEP'-TI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility.
 SUS-CEP'-TI-BLY, *ad.* In a susceptible manner.
 SUS-CEP'-TIVE, *a.* Capable of admitting.
 SUS-CEP'-TOR, *n.* One who undertakes; a god-father.
 SUS-CIP'-I-EN-CY, *n.* Reception; admission.
 SUS-CIP'-I-ENT, *a.* Receiving; admitting.
 SUS-CIP'-I-ENT, *n.* One who takes or admits; one that receives.
 SUS'-CI-TATE, *v. t.* To rouse; to excite; to stir up.
 SUS'-CI-TA-TED, *pp.* Roused; excited.
 SUS-CI-TA'-TION, *n.* Act of exciting or rousing.
 SUS'-LIK, *n.* The earless marmot.
 SUS-PECT', *v. t.* [*L. suspectus.*] To imagine or mistrust; to imagine to be guilty upon slight evidence; to hold to be uncertain; to doubt; to conjecture.
 SUS-PECT', *v. i.* To imagine guilt.
 SUS-PECT'-ED, *pp.* Imagined without proof.
 SUS-PECT'-ED-LY, *ad.* So as to be suspected.
 SUS-PECT'-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being suspected.
 SUS-PECT'-ER, *n.* One who suspects.
 SUS-PECT'-FUL, *a.* Apt to suspect.
 SUS-PECT'-ING, *ppr.* Imagining without evidence.
 SUS-PEND', *v. t.* [*Fr. suspendre*; *L. suspendo.*] To debar from any privilege; to hold in a state undetermined; to hang; to intermit; to delay.
 SUS-PEND'-ED, *pp.* Hung up; made to depend on; caused to cease for a time.
 SUS-PEND'-ER, *n.* One that suspends.
 SUS-PEND'-ERS, *n. plu.* Straps to sustain a garment; braces.
 SUS-PENSE', *n.* State of uncertainty; doubt.
 SUS-PENS-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being suspended.
 SUS-PENS'-I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being suspended.
 SUS-PEN'-SION, *n.* The act of hanging up; cessation for a time; temporary privation of powers.
 SUS-PENS'-O-RY, *a.* That suspends; *n.* a truss.
 SUS-PI'-CION, *n.* Act of suspecting; mistrust.
 SUS-PI'-CIOUS, *a.* Apt to suspect; liable to be suspected.
 SUS-PI'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* With suspicion.
 SUS-PI'-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Liableness to suspicion.
 SUS-PI'-RAL, *n.* A breathing hole.
 SUS-PI-RÄ'-TION, *n.* A long breath; a sigh.
 SUS-PIRE', *v. t.* To sigh; to fetch a long deep breath.
 SUS-TAIN', *v. t.* [*L. sustineo.*] To support; to maintain; to bear; to endure; to uphold.
 SUS-TAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* That can be supported.
 SUS-TAIN'-ED, *pp.* Upheld; maintained; supported; subsisted; suffered.
 SUS-TAIN'-ER, *n.* He or that which sustains.
 SUS-TAIN'-ING, *ppr.* Bearing; upholding; subsisting.
 SUS-TAIN'-MENT, *n.* The act of sustaining; support.
 SUS-TE-NANCE, *n.* Food that sustains; maintenance.
 SUS-TEN-TÄ'-TION, *n.* Support; maintenance.
 SU-SUR-RÄ'-TION, *n.* A whispering; soft murmur.

SUT'-LER, *n.* One who attends an army to sell provisions and liquors.
 SUT-LING, *a.* Belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.
 SUT-TEE', *n.* In *India*, a widow who is burnt on the funeral pile of her husband. In the *Sanscrit*, a female deity.
 SU-TURE, *n.* A sewing; a seam; joint of the skull.
 SÜ-TUR-ED, *pp.* Having sutures; united.
 SWAB, *n.* A mop for cleaning floors; a bit of sponge for cleaning the mouth.
 SWAB, *v. t.* [A. S. *swæban*.] To wipe with a swab; to wipe when wet, or after washing; to clean a door or deck.
 SWAB'-BED, *pp.* Cleaned with a mop.
 SWAB'-BER, *n.* One who uses a swab.
 SWAD'-DLE, *v. t.* [A. S. *swathe*, *swæthel*, a border, or band.] To swathe; to bind round.
 SWAD'-DLE, *n.* Clothes bound round the body.
 SWAD'-DLED, *pp.* Bound in tight clothes.
 SWAD'-DLING-BAND, } *n.* A band or cloth
 SWAD'-DLING-CLOTH, } wrapped round an infant.
 SWAG, *v. i.* [A. S. *sgan*; Sw. *svag*.] To sink down by its weight; to lean.
 SWAGE, *v. t.* To ease; to soften; to mitigate. See ASSUAGE.
 SWAGE, *v. t.* To use a swage; to fashion a piece of iron, by drawing it into a groove or mold having the required shape.
 SWAGE, *n.* Among workmen in sheet iron, a tool used for making moldings.
 SWAG'-GED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SWAG.
 SWAG'-GER, *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to bully; to bluster; to be tumultuously proud.
 SWAG'-GER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SWAGGER.
 SWAG'-GER-ER, *n.* One who brags and bullies; a boastful, noisy fellow.
 SWAG'-GER-ING, *ppr.* Blustering; boasting noisily.
 SWAG'-GING, *ppr.* Sinking or inclining.
 SWAG'-GY, *a.* Hanging down; sinking or leaning by its weight.
 SWAIN, *n.* A young man; a pastoral youth.
 SWALE, *n.* A tract of low land; an interval.
 SWAL'-LET, *n.* Among tin miners, water breaking in upon their work.
 SWAL'-LÖW, *n.* A genus of birds; the throat.
 SWAL'-LÖW, *v. t.* To take down the throat; to receive implicitly; to engross; to engage completely.
 SWAL'-LÖW-ED, *pp.* Taken into the stomach; received without scruple; exhausted.
 SWAL'-LÖW-ING, *ppr.* Taking into the throat; receiving implicitly; engrossing; exhausting.
 SWAM, *pret.* and *pp.* of SWIM.
 SWAMP, *n.* Wet, soft, spongy ground.
 SWAMP, *v. t.* To plunge, overset, or sink in water; to plunge into inextricable difficulties.
 SWAMP'-ED, *pp.* Overwhelmed; plunged into difficulties.
 SWAMP'-Y, *a.* Wet, soft, and spongy.
 SWAN, *n.* A large white water-fowl.
 SWAN'S'-DOWN, *n.* A fine soft woolen cloth.
 SWAN'-SKIN, *n.* A fine soft kind of flannel.
 SWAP, *v. t.* To exchange; to barter; to swap.
 SWAP'-PED, *pp.* Exchanged; bartered.
 SWARD, *n.* [A. S. *swæard*.] The grassy surface of land; turf; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat.
 SWARD, *v. t.* To produce sward; to cover with sward.
 SWARD'-ED, }
 SWARD'-Y, } *a.* Covered with sward.
 SWÄRE, *old pret.* of SWEAR; now SWEORE.
 SWARM, *n.* [A. S. *swæarm*; G. *schwarm*; Sw. *svärm*.] A large number or body of small animals

or insects in motion; a great multitude or assemblage.
 SWARM, *v. i.* To crowd; to leave a hive in a body, as bees; to appear or collect in a crowd; to run; to throng together; to be crowded; to breed multitudes.
 SWARM, *v. t.* To crowd or throng.
 SWARM'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SWARM.
 SWARM'-ING, *ppr.* Crowding; issuing from a hive.
 SWART, } *a.* Being of dark hue; moderately
 SWARTH, } black; tawny.
 SWARTH'-I-LY, *ad.* With a tawny hue; dusky.
 SWARTH'-I-NESS, *n.* A dark complexion.
 SWARTH'-Y, *a.* Of a dark hue; tawny; black.
 SWASH, *n.* A vapping; violent flow; a narrow sound.
 SWATH, *n.* A line of grass or grain, cut and thrown together by the scythe in mowing; the whole breadth or sweep of a scythe in mowing or cradling; a band or fillet.
 SWÄTHE, *n.* A band or bandage.
 SWÄPHE, *v. t.* To wrap and bind with cloth, bandage, or rollers.
 SWÄTH-ED, *pp.* Bound with a bandage.
 SWAY, *v. t.* or *i.* To wield; to govern; to incline.
 SWAY, *n.* Rule; command; power; influence.
 SWAY'-ED, *pp.* Governed; wielded; inclined.
 SWAY'-ING, *ppr.* Wielding; causing to lean.
 SWEAL, *v. i.* To melt; to blaze away, as tallow.
 SWEAL'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SWEAL.
 SWEAL'-ING, *ppr.* Melting and running.
 SWEAR, *v. i.* *pret.* and *pp.* sworn. [A. S. *swertian*; Goth. *swaran*; D. *zweeren*.] To affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to give evidence on oath; to be profane.
 SWEAR, *v. t.* To put to an oath; to cause to take an oath; to declare or charge upon oath; to obtest by an oath.
 SWEAR'-ER, *n.* One who swears; a profane person.
 SWEAR'-ING, *ppr.* Affirming under oath; putting to an oath; causing to swear.
 SWEAR'-ING, *n.* Profaneness; utterance of oaths.
 SWEAT, (*svet*), *n.* The sensible moisture which issues through the pores of an animal.
 SWEAT, *v. t.* or *i.* *pret.* and *pp.* sweat or sweated. [A. S. *swætan*.] To emit moisture through the pores; to toil; to drudge; to cause to emit moisture.
 SWEAT'-ED, *pp.* Caused to emit moisture.
 SWEAT'-ING, *ppr.* Emitting moisture by the skin; causing to sweat.
 SWEAT'-I-LY, *ad.* So as to be moist with sweat.
 SWEAT'-I-NESS, *n.* Moisture from sweat.
 SWEAT'-Y, *a.* Moist with sweat.
 SWE'-DISH, *a.* Pertaining to Sweden.
 SWEEP, *v. i.* *pret.* and *pp.* swept. [A. S. *swapan*.] To clean or brush with a broom; to pass along; to fetch a long stroke; to carry with a long swinging or dragging motion; to draw or drag over.
 SWEEP, *v. t.* To pass with swiftness and violence; to pass with pomp; to move with a long reach.
 SWEEP, *n.* Act of sweeping; compass; range; a large oar.
 SWEEP'-ER, *n.* One that sweeps.
 SWEEP'-ING, *ppr.* Brushing over; cleaning with a broom or besom; dragging over.
 SWEEP'-ING-LY, *ad.* By sweeping.
 SWEEP'-INGS, *n.* What is swept together; refuse; things collected by sweeping.
 SWEEP'-STAKE, *n.* One who wins all.
 SWEEP'-Y, *a.* Passing over a great compass.
 SWEET, *a.* Grateful to the taste, smell, ear, or eye.
 SWEET, *n.* That which is sweet; something pleasing or grateful to the mind; a word of fondness.
 SWEET'-BREAD, *n.* The pancreas of a calf.

SWEET'-BRI-ER, n. A fragrant shrub.
SWEET'-EN, v. t. To make sweet; to make pleasing or grateful to the mind; to soften; to make delicate; to restore to purity.
SWEET'-EN, v. i. To become sweet.
SWEET'-EN-ED, pp. Made sweet or grateful.
SWEET'-EN-ER, n. That which gives sweetness; he that palliates; that which moderates acrimony.
SWEET'-EN-ING, ppr. Making sweet or grateful.
SWEET'-HEART, n. A lover, or one beloved.
SWEET'-ING, n. A sweet apple; a word of endearment.
SWEET'-ISH, a. Somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste.
SWEET'-LY, ad. Gratefully; delightfully.
SWEET'-MEAT, n. Fruit preserved with sugar.
SWEET'-NESS, n. Gratefulness to the taste, smell, &c.; the quality of being sweet; agreeableness of manners; softness; amiableness.
SWEET'-SCENT-ED, a. Having a sweet smell.
SWEET'-SMELL-ING, a. Fragrant; agreeable to the smell.
SWEET'-TÖN-ED, a. Having a sweet sound.
SWEET'-WIL'-LIAM, n. A species of pinks.
SWELL, v. t. [A. S. *swellan.*] To increase the size, dimensions, or bulk of any thing; to aggravate; to heighten; to raise to arrogance; to enlarge.
SWELL, v. i. pret. swelled; **pp.** swollen or swelled. To grow larger; to dilate or extend.
SWELL, n. Extension of bulk; increase; a wave.
SWELL'-ED, pp. Enlarged; dilated.
SWELL'-ING, ppr. Growing larger; inflating.
SWELL'-ING, n. A place enlarged; a tumor; a rising or enlargement by passion.
SWELL'-ER, v. t. or i. To melt or perish with heat.
SWELL'-ER-ED, pp. Oppressed with heat.
SWELL'-ER-ING, ppr. Fainting or languishing with heat; oppressing with heat.
SWELL'-RY, a. Almost melting with heat; suffocating with heat.
SWEPT, pret. and **pp.** of SWEEP.
SWERVE, v. i. To deviate; to err from a rule; to wander; to bend; to incline; to move forward by winding or turning.
SWERV'-ED, pret. and **pp.** of SWERVE.
SWERV'-ING, ppr. Inclining; deviating from any rule or standard; wandering; roving.
SWERV'-ING, n. The act of wandering; deviation from any law, rule, or standard.
SWIFT, a. [A. S. *swifft.*] Moving with celerity; rapid; speedy; ready; prompt; moving over a large space in short time.
SWIFT, n. A reel; a kind of swallow, and a lizard.
SWIFT'-LY, ad. Rapidly; with haste, or velocity.
SWIFT'-NESS, n. Rapidity; celerity; velocity; speed.
SWIG, v. t. or i. To drink in large draughts.
SWIG, n. A large draught, [*vulgar.*]
SWIG'-GED, pret. and **pp.** of SWIG.
SWIG'-GING, ppr. Drinking in copious draughts.
SWILL, v. t. To drink largely or voraciously.
SWILL, n. Drink for swine; large draughts of liquor.
SWILL'-ED, pp. Drank in large draughts.
SWILL'-ER, n. One who drinks voraciously.
SWIM, v. i. pret. swam; **pp.** swum. [A. S. *swiman*; D. *zweemen.*] To move on a fluid; to float; to be dizzy.
SWIM, v. t. To pass or move on.
SWIM'-MER, n. One who swims, or can swim.
SWIM'-MING, ppr. Floating on water; reeling.
SWIM'-MING, n. A moving on water; dizziness.
SWIM'-MING-LY, ad. Without obstruction.
SWIN'-DLE, v. t. To cheat or defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice.

SWIN'-DLED, pp. Cheated; defrauded.
SWIN'-DLER, n. A cheat; one who defrauds grossly.
SWINE, n. sing. and **plu.** [A. S. *swin*; Dan. *svin*; D. *zwyn*; G. *schwein*; L. *suinus.*] A hog or hogs.
SWINE'-HERD, n. A keeper of swine.
SWINE'-STY, n. A sty or pen for swine.
SWINE'-STONE, n. A name given to those kinds of lime stone which, when rubbed, emit a fetid odor.
SWING, v. t. or i. pret. and **pp.** swung. To move when suspended; to move or whirl round; to practice swinging.
SWING, n. A waving or vibratory motion; sweep; unrestrained liberty.
SWING'-BRIDGE, n. A bridge that may be moved by swinging. *Used on canals.*
SWINGE, v. t. To beat soundly; to chastise.
SWING'-ED, pp. Beat; bastinadoed.
SWING'-ER, n. One who swings; one who hurls.
SWING'-ING, n. The act of swinging; an exercise for health or pleasure.
SWING'-ING, ppr. Waving; brandishing.
SWING'-ING, ppr. Beating; chastising; *a. huge.*
SWING'-ING-LY, ad. Hugely; vastly.
SWIN'-GLE, v. t. To clean flax or hemp by beating.
SWIN'-GLED, pp. Cleaned by the swinging knife.
SWIN'-GLE-TREE, n. A whiffle tree, or whippie tree.
SWIN'-GLING, ppr. Beating for cleaning.
SWIN'-GLING-KNIFE, } n. An instrument of
SWIN'-GLE, } wood, like a large
knife, for swinging flax.
SWIN'-GLE-TÖW, n. The coarse part of flax.
SWING'-TREE, n. A swingle tree; the whiffle tree.
SWIN'-ISH, a. Like swine; gross; brutish.
SWIN'-ISH-LY, ad. In a swinish manner.
SWIPE, } n. The beam, moving on a post or ful-
SWEEP, } crum, by which water is raised in a
well.
SWITCH, n. A flexible twig. *On railways,* a contrivance for transferring a car from one track to another.
SWITCH, v. t. To strike with a small twig or rod.
SWIV'-EL, n. A ring turning on a staple; a small gun that may be turned.
SWIV'-EL, v. t. or i. To turn on a movable pin.
SWOB, } See SWAB, SWABBER.
**SWOB'-BER, }
SWÖL'-LEN, } pret. and pp. of SWELL.
**SWÖLN, }
SWOON, v. i. To faint; to sink into a fainting fit.
SWOON, n. A fainting fit; syncope.
SWOON'-ED, pp. of SWOON.
SWOON'-ING, n. A fainting; syncope.
SWOOP, v. t. To fall on with a sweeping motion; as, a hawk swoops a chicken.
SWOOP, v. i. To pass with pomp.
SWOOP, n. A pouncing on; as, a bird of prey.
SWOOP'-ED, pret. and **pp.** of SWOOP.
SWOP, v. t. To exchange; to barter; to give one commodity for another.
SWÖRD, (swörd or sörd,) n. A weapon for cutting or stabbing.
SWÖRD'-BEAR-ER, n. An officer in the city of London, who carries a sword before the Lord Mayor when he goes abroad.
SWÖRD'-BELT, n. A belt to suspend a sword by.
SWÖRD'-BLÄDE, n. The cutting part of a sword.
SWÖRD'-ED, a. Bearing a sword.
SWÖRD'-FISH, n. A fish with a long nose or snout.
SWÖRD'-KNÖT, n. A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.
SWÖRD'-PLAY-ER, n. A fencer; a gladiator.****

SWORDS'-MAN, *n.* A soldier; a fighting man.
SWORD'-SHAP-ED, *a.* Like a sword; ensiform.
SWORE, *pret.* of SWEAR.
SWORN, *pp.* of SWEAR. *Sworn friends*, firm friends; *sworn enemies*, irreconcilable enemies.
SWUM, *pret.* and *pp.* of SWIM.
SWUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of SWING.
SYB, }
SIB, } *a.* Related by blood.
SYB'-A-RITE, *n.* A person devoted to luxury.
SYC'-A-MINE, } *n.* A species of fig tree; also, the
SYC'-A-MORE, } maple and the button wood.
SYC'-O-PHAN-CY, *n.* Mean tale-bearing; ser-
 vility; obsequious flattery.
SYC'-O-PHANT, *n.* An obsequious flatterer; a
 parasite.
SYC'-O-PHANT'-IC, } *a.* Servilely flattering;
SYC'-O-PHANT'-IC-AL, } courting favor by
 mean adulation.
SYC'-O-PHANT-IZE, *v. t.* To play the sycophant.
SYL-LAB'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to syllables.
SYL-LAB'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a syllabic manner.
SYL-LAB-IE-A'-TION, *n.* The formation of syl-
 lables.
SYL-LA-BLE, *n.* A letter or combination of let-
 ters uttered by one impulse of the voice.
SYL-LA-BUS, *n.* An abstract, or compendium,
 containing the heads of a discourse.
SYL-LEP'-SIS, *n.* In *grammar*, a figure by which
 we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the
 words import, and construe them according to the
 sense of the author.
SYL'-LO-GISM, *n.* [*L. syllogismus*; *Gr. συλλο-
 γισμος*.] An argument of three propositions, of
 which the two first are called the *premises*, and
 the last the *conclusion*.
SYL-LO-GIS'-TIC, *a.* Pertaining to a syllogism.
SYL-LO-GIS'-TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the syllogistic
 form.
SYL'-LO-GIZE, *v. i.* To argue syllogistically.
SYLPH, *n.* A kind of fairy.
SYLPH'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a sylph.
SYL'-VAN. See SILVAN.
SYL'-VAN, *n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr;
 a faun; sometimes, a rustic.
SYM-BOL, *n.* A type or emblem; the creed.
SYM-BOL'-IC, } *a.* Representative; expressing
SYM-BOL'-IC-AL, } by resemblance or signs.
SYM-BOL'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By signs; typically.
SYM-BOL-IZE, *v. i.* To have a resemblance in
 properties or qualities.
SYM-BOL-IZE, *v. t.* To make to agree in prop-
 erties; to make representative of something.
SYM-BOL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made to agree in prop-
 erties.
SYM-ME-TRAL, *a.* Commensurable.
SYM-MET'-RIC-AL, *a.* Proportional in its parts.
SYM-MET'-RIC-AL-LY, *ad.* With due propor-
 tions.
SYM-ME-TRIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to proportion.
SYM'-ME-TRY, *n.* Proportion of parts to each
 other or to the whole.
SYM-PA-THET'-IC, } *a.* Having a common
SYM-PA-THET'-IC-AL, } feeling; susceptible
 of being affected by feelings like those of another.
SYM-PA-THET'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With common
 feeling.
SYM-PA-THIZE, *v. i.* To have a common feeling.
SYM'-PA-THY, *n.* [*Gr. συμπάθεια*.] A fellow-
 feeling; compassion; the quality of being affected by
 feelings like those of another; an agreement of
 affections or inclinations. *In natural history*, a
 propensity of inanimate things to unite, or to act
 on each other.
SYM-PHO'-NI-OUS, *a.* Agreeing in sound; harmo-
 nious.
SYM'-PHO-NY, *n.* [*Gr. συμφωνία*; *L. symphonia*.]
 A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to

the ear; a full concert; an overture or other com-
 position for instruments.
SYM-PÓ'-SI-AC, *n.* A conference or conversation
 of philosophers at a banquet.
SYM-PÓ'-SI-UM, *n.* A drinking together; a merry
 feast.
SYMP'-TOM, *n.* An affection which attends a dis-
 ease; a sign; a token.
SYMP-TOM-AT'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to symptoms
 proceeding from a prior disease.
SYMP-TOM-AT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By means of
 symptoms.
SYN'-A-GOGUE, *n.* An assembly of Jews, or their
 place of worship.
SYN-A-GOG'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a synagogue.
SYN-A-LE'-PHÁ, *n.* In *grammar*, a contraction of
 syllables by the suppression of vowels or diph-
 thongs at the end of a word before another vowel
 or diphthong.
SY-NAR'-E-SIS, *n.* Contraction; the shortening of
 a word by the omission of a letter.
SYN'-CHRO-NAL, } *a.* Happening at the same
SYN'-CHRON'-IC-AL, } time; simultaneous.
SYN'-CHRO-NISM, *n.* Simultaneousness; con-
 currence of two or more events in time.
SYN'-CHRO-NIZE, *v. i.* To agree in time; to be
 simultaneous.
SYN'-CHRO-NOUS, *a.* Happening at the same
 time.
SYN'-CHRO-NOUS-LY, *ad.* At the end of time.
SYN'-CO-PATE, *v. t.* To contract, as a word, by
 taking one or more letters from a syllable; to pro-
 long a note in music.
SYN'-CO-PA-TED, *pp.* Contracted; inverted.
SYN-CO-PA'-TION, *n.* Contraction of a word;
 interruption of regular measure in music; a pro-
 longing of a note begun on the unaccented part of
 a bar to the accented part of the next bar.
SYN'-CO-PE, *n.* Syncopation; elision of one or
 more letters from the middle of a word; a swoon-
 ing.
SYN'-CO-PIST, *n.* One who contracts a word.
SYN'-CO-PIZE, *v. t.* To shorten by omitting a
 letter in the middle of a word.
SYN'-CRE-TISM, *n.* A mixture in philosophy or
 religion.
SYN'-DIE, *n.* A magistrate; an officer of govern-
 ment.
SYN-DIE-ATE, *n.* A council.
SYN'-DRO-ME, } *n.* Concurrence, as of symptoms
SYN'-DRO-MY, } in a disease.
SYN-EC'-DO-CHE, *n.* A trope by which a part is
 put for the whole, and the contrary.
SYN-EC-DOCH'-IC-AL, *a.* Expressed by synec-
 doche.
SYN-EC-DOCH'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* According to the
 synecdochical mode of speaking.
SYN-OD, *n.* In *church history*, a council or meet-
 ing of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of reli-
 gion; a meeting or convention. A conjunction
 of two or more planets.
SYN-OD-AL, *n.* A pecuniary rent; constitution
 made in provincial synods.
SYN-OD'-IC, } *a.* Done by a synod; pertaining
SYN-OD'-IC-AL, } to a synod.
SYN-OD'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By the authority of a
 synod.
SYN-OD'-IC-AL MONTH, *n.* The interval from
 one change of the moon to another.
SYN'-O-NYM, *n.* [*Gr. συνωνυμος*.] *n.* A word
 which has the same signification.
SYN-ON'-Y-MIZE, *v. t.* To express the same
 meaning by different words.
SY-NON'-Y-MÁ, *n. plu.* Words having the same
 signification.
SYN-ON'-Y-MOUS, *a.* The same in meaning; con-
 veying the same idea.
SYN-ON'-Y-MOUS-LY, *ad.* In the same sense.

SYN-ON'-Y-MY, *n.* Expression of the same meaning in different words.
 SYN-OP'-SIS, *n.*; *plu.* **SYNOPSIS.** [Gr. *συναψις*, with and over.] A general view or a collection of things or parts, so arranged as to exhibit the whole, or the principal parts, in a general view.
 SYN-OP'-TIC, } *a.* Affording a general view of
 SYN-OP'-TIC-AL, } all the parts.
 SYN-OP'-TIC-AL-LY, *ad.* So as to present a general view.
 SYN-TAC'-TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to syntax.
 SYN-TAC'-TIC-AL, }
 SYN-TAX, *n.* Arrangement of words in sentences; it includes concord and regimen, or the agreement and government of words.
 SYN-THE-SIS, *n.* Composition, or the putting of two or more things together; the uniting of elements in a compound. *Synthesis* is the opposite of *analysis*.
 SYN-THET'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to synthesis,
 SYN-THET'-IC-AL, } or composition.
 SYN-THET'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By synthesis.
 SYPH'-ILIS, *n.* The venereal disease.
 SYPH'-ILIT'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to syphilis.
 SYR'-I-Æ, *a.* Pertaining to Syria; as, the Syriac version of the Pentateuch.
 SYR'-I-Æ, *n.* The language of Syria.
 SYR'-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Syria.
 SYR'-I-AN-ISM, *n.* A Syrian idiom.

SY-RIN'-GÅ, *n.* A genus of plants; the lilac.
 SYR'-INGE, *n.* A pipe for injecting liquids.
 SYR'-INGE, *v. t.* To inject or cleanse with a syringe.
 SYR'-TIS, *n.* [L.] A quicksand.
 SYS'-TEM, *n.* Connection of parts or things; a whole connected scheme.
 SYS-TEM-AT'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to system;
 SYS-TEM-AT'-IC-AL, } methodical; connected;
 formed with regular connection and adaptation of parts to each other.
 SYS-TEM-AT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Methodically.
 SYS'-TEM-AT-IZE, *a.* (Ill-formed.) See **SYSTEMIZE**.
 SYS-TEM-I-ZA'-TION, *n.* Act of systemizing.
 SYS'-TEM-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to system or method.
 SYS'-TEM-IZ-ED, *pp.* Reduced to system.
 SYS'-TEM-IZ-ER, *n.* One who reduces to system.
 SYS'-TEM-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to method.
 SYS'-TEM MÖN-GER, *n.* One given to the forming of systems.
 SYS'-TO-LE, *n.* The shortening of a syllable; contraction of the heart.
 SYTHE, *n.* An instrument for mowing grass, or cutting grain; a curved instrument, used formerly in war-chariots.
 SYTH'-ED, *a.* Armed with sythes, as a chariot.
 SYTHE'-MAN, *n.* One who uses a sythe; a mower.
 SYZ'-Y-GY, *n.* The conjunction or opposition of any two heavenly bodies.

T

T is a pure mute, not having a vocality like its allied letter **D**, but only a whispered or aspirated sound, as in *take*. *Th* has an aspirated sound, as in *thick*, and a vocal sound, as in *that*.
 TAB'-ARD, *n.* A short gown; a herald's coat.
 TAB'-ARD-ER, *n.* One who wears a coat.
 TAB-ASH-EER', *n.* A substance found in the joints of the bamboo, and used in medicine.
 TAB'-BI-ED, *pp.* Watered; made wavy.
 TAB'-BY, *a.* Brindled; diversified in color.
 TAB'-BY, *n.* A waved silk, usually watered.
 TAB'-BY, *v. t.* To give a wavy appearance to silk or mohair.
 TAB-E-FAE'-TION, *n.* A wasting away.
 TAB'-ER-NA-CLE, *n.* A movable building; a tent; a place of worship; our natural body.
 TAB'-ER-NA-CLE, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside for a time.
 TAB'-ID, *a.* Wasted by disease.
 TAB-ID-NESS, *n.* State of being wasted by disease.
 TAB'-LA-TURE, *n.* Painting on walls; manner of writing a piece for instruments by letters.
 TA'-BLE, *n.* [L. *tabula*.] A flat surface or utensil; board; index; set of numbers.
 TA'-BLE, *v. t. or i.* To board; to note or set down.
 TAB-LEAUX' VIVANTS, (tab-blo' ve-vang.) [Fr.] Living pictures, or pictures represented by groups of persons in proper dresses, in a darkened room.
 TA'-BLE-BEER, *n.* Common beer for the table.
 TA'-BLE-BOOK, *n.* A book for noting or engraving on.
 TA'-BLE-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to cover a table.
 TA'-BLED, *pp.* Formed into a table.
 TA'-BLE D'HOTE, (tä-bl' dôte,) *n.* [Fr.] A common table for guests; an ordinary.
 TA'-BLE-LAND, *n.* Elevated flat land.
 TA'-BLE-MAN, *n.* A man at draughts; a piece of wood.

TA'-BLES, *n. plu.* A board for backgammon.
 TAB'-LET, *n.* A little table; a flat surface; something flat, on which to write, paint, draw, or engrave; a medicine in a square form.
 TA'-BLE-TALK, *n.* Conversation at table.
 TA'-BLING, *ppr.* Boarding; forming into a table; letting one timber into another by scores.
 TA'-BLING, *n.* A forming into tables; the letting one timber into another by alternate scores or projections.
 TAB-OO', *n.* In the *isles of the Pacific*, a prohibition; a religious interdict, of great force among the inhabitants.
 TAB-OO', *v. t.* To forbid approach to; hold sacred.
 TAB-OO'-ED, *pp.* Interdicted; held sacred. *Tabooed* ground is held sacred and inviolable.
 TA'-BOR, *v. i.* To play on a tabor.
 TA'-BOR, *n.* A small drum, as an accompaniment to pipe or fife.
 TAB'-O-RET, }
 TAB'-RET, } *n.* A tabor; a small drum.
 TAB'-O-RINE, *n.* A tabor; a small drum.
 TAB'-U-LAR, *a.* Formed into a table or plate.
 TAB'-U-LATE, *v. t.* To reduce to a table or tables; to make flat.
 TA€-A-MA-HA€, *n.* A fragrant tree; a resin.
 TA'-CET, *n.* A musical term, denoting silence.
 TACH, } *n.* A catch, loop, or button.
 TACHE, }
 TA-€HIG'-RA-PHY, *n.* The art or practice of quick writing.
 TAC'-IT, *a.* Silent; implied, but not expressed.
 TAC'-IT-LY, *ad.* Silently; by implication.
 TAC'-I-TURN, *a.* Habitually silent; not free to converse; not apt to talk or speak.
 TAC-I-TURN'-I-TY, *n.* Habitual silence; reserve.
 TACK, *n.* A small nail; a rope to fasten the lower foremost corner of a sail.
 TACK, *v. t.* To fasten; to sew; to fasten slightly by nails.

TACK, *v. i.* To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other.

TACK-ING, *ppr.* Changing a ship's course.

TACK-LE, *n.* Ropes and machines for raising weights.

TACK-LE, *v. t.* To harness; to seize.

TACK-LED, *pp.* Harnessed; seized.

TACK-LING, *n.* Furniture of ships; harness; instruments for drawing a carriage.

TACT, *n.* [L. *tactus*.] Touch; feeling; nice perception or skill.

TAC-TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the art of milita-
TAC-TIC-AL, } ry and naval dispositions for bat-
tles, evolutions, &c.

TAC-TIC-IAN, *n.* One versed in tactics.

TAC-TICS, *n.* [Gr. *τακτικός*.] The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, &c.

TAC-TILE, *a.* Tangible; that may be felt.

TAC-TIL-I-TY, *n.* Tangibleness; perceptibility of touch.

TAC-TION, *n.* Touch; act of touching.

TACT-LESS, *a.* Destitute of tact.

TACT-U-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the touch.

TAD-PÖLE, *n.* A young frog; a porwiggle.

TÄ-EN, a contraction of *taken*.

TAF-FER-EL, *n.* The upper part of a ship's stern.

TAF-FE-TÄ, *n.* A fine, glossy silk stuff.

TAG, *n.* [Sw. *tagg*; Ice. *tag*.] A metallic point at the end of lace.

TAG, *n.* A common play among boys.

TAG, *v. t.* To fit with a point.

TAG-GED, *pp.* Fitted with a point.

TÄIL, *n.* [A. S. *tagl*; Ice. *tagl*.] The hinder part; a catkin; end.

TÄIL, *n.* An estate in *tail* is a limited fee; an estate limited to certain heirs.

TÄIL-ED, *a.* Having a tail.

TÄIL-OR, *n.* One whose occupation is to make men's clothes.

TÄIL-OR-ESS, *n.* A female who makes garments for men.

TÄIL-OR-ING, *n.* The business of a tailor.

TÄINT, *v. t.* [Fr. *teindre*; L. *tingo*.] To infect; to corrupt; to sully.

TÄINT, *v. i.* To be infected or corrupted; as, meat soon *taints* in warm weather.

TÄINT, *n.* Infection; corruption.

TÄINT-ED, *pp.* Infected; corrupted; stained.

TÄINT-LESS, *a.* Free from taint or infection; pure.

TÄKE, *v. t. pret.* took; *pp.* taken. [A. S. *tacan*; Sw. *taga*; Ice. *taka*; Gr. *δεχναται*.] To receive; to seize; to catch; to swallow; to allow; to suppose; to hire; to agree.

TÄKE, *v. i.* To move or direct the course; to resort to; to resemble; as, to *take* after a father. *To take for*, to mistake. *To take to*, to apply to. *To take up*, to stop.

TÄK-EN, *pp.* Received; apprehended.

TÄK-ER, *n.* One who takes or apprehends.

TÄK-ING, *ppr.* Receiving; catching; *a.* alluring; attractive; that invites.

TÄK-ING, *n.* A seizure; agitation; distress.

TÄK-ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of pleasing.

TÄL-A-POIN, *n.* In *Siam*, a priest.

TÄL-BOT, *n.* A dog of quick scent.

TÄLE, } *n.* A species of magnesian earth.

TÄLCK, }

TÄLCK-Y, *a.* Like *talck*; consisting of *talck*.

TÄLE, *n.* A story; reckoning; number; a telling; disclosure of any thing secret.

TÄLE-BEAR-ER, *n.* An officious informer.

TÄLE-BEAR-ING, *a.* Officiously giving information; communicating secrets maliciously.

TÄLE-BEAR-ING, *n.* Act of telling secrets.

TÄLE-FÜL, *n.* Abounding with stories.

TÄL-ENT, *n.* A weight; a coin; faculty; gift; skill; eminent abilities; superior genius.

TÄL-ENT-ED, *a.* Furnished with talents or skill.
TÄ-LÉS, (*tä'-lez*), *n.* [L.] Men occasionally present at court, from whom jurors may be taken to supply a defect in the panel.

TÄL-IS-MAN, *n.* A magical character.

TÄL-IS-MAN-IE, *a.* Magical; preserving against evil.

TÄLK, (*tauk*), *n.* Familiar conversation; conference; speech.

TÄLK, (*tauk*), *v. i.* [Dan. *tolker*; Sw. *tolka*; D. *tolken*.] To speak; to converse familiarly.

TÄLK-A-TIVE, *a.* Given to much talking; prating.

TÄLK-A-TIVE-NESS, (*tauk'-a-tiv-ness*), *n.* Loquacity; garrulity; the habit or practice of speaking much in conversation.

TÄLK-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **TÄLK**.

TÄLK-ER, *n.* One who talks much; a boaster.

TÄLK-ING, *ppr.* Speaking; conversing; *a.* given to speaking; loquacious.

TÄLK-ING, (*tauk'-ing*), *n.* The act of conversing familiarly.

TÄLL, *a.* [W. *tall*; Sp. *talla*, *talle*.] High in stature; long, and comparatively slender.

TÄL-LÄGE, *n.* A tax; toll; tribute.

TÄL-LI-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **TÄLL**.

TÄLL-NESS, *n.* Height of stature.

TÄL-LÖW, *n.* The hard fat of an animal.

TÄL-LÖW, *v. t.* To smear with tallow; to fatten.

TÄL-LÖW-CÄN-DLE, *n.* A candle made of tallow.

TÄL-LÖW-CHÄN-DLER, *n.* One who makes candles.

TÄL-LÖW-ED, *pp.* Smearred with tallow; fattened.

TÄL-LÖW-FÄC-ED, *a.* Having a sickly complexion; pale.

TÄL-LÖW-ING, *ppr.* Greasing with tallow; *a.* causing to gather tallow.

TÄL-LÖW-ING, *n.* The art or practice of causing animals to gather tallow.

TÄL-LÖW-ISH, *a.* Having the properties of tallow.

TÄL-LÖW-Y, *a.* Greasy; consisting of tallow.

TÄL-LY, *n.* [Fr. *tailer*; Sp. *tallar*.] A notched stick, corresponding to another, for keeping accounts; one thing made to suit another.

TÄL-LY, *v. t. or i.* To fit or be fitted; to agree; to score.

TÄL-LY-ING, *ppr.* Fitting; causing to agree; corresponding; hauling aft the corners of the main and fore-sail.

TÄL-LY-MAN, *n.* One who keeps tally.

TÄL-MUD, *n.* The book of Hebrew traditions, laws, and explanations.

TÄL-MUD-IC, *a.* Contained in the Talmud.

TÄL-MUD-IST, *n.* One versed in the Talmud.

TÄL-MUD-IST-IE, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Talmud.

TÄL-ON, *n.* [Sp. and Fr. *talón*.] The claw of a rapacious fowl; an ogee. In *architecture*, a kind of molding, concave at the bottom and convex at the top.

TÄ-LUS, *n.* The ankle; slope of a rampart; the inclination of any work.

TÄ-MA-BLE, *a.* That may be tamed or subdued.

TÄ-MA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being tamable.

TÄM-A-RIND, *n.* A tree and its fruit.

TÄM-A-RISK, *n.* A tree or shrub of several species.

TÄM-BÄC, *n.* A mixture of gold and copper.

TÄM-BOUR, *n.* A small drum; embroidery; a little box of timber work, covered with a ceiling, within the porches of certain churches.

TÄM-BOUR, *v. t.* To embroider on a cushion.

TÄM-BOUR-ED, *pp.* Embroidered.

TAM-BOUR-INE, n. A small drum; a kind of animated and very lively dance, formerly in vogue.

TAME, a. [A. S., Dan., and D. *tam.*] Mild; accustomed to man; dull; spiritless.

TAME, v. t. [A. S. *tamian*; Sw. *tamia*; D. *tammen.*] to reclaim from wildness; to domesticate; to civilize; to subdue.

TAM-ED, pp. Made gentle; domesticated.

TAME'LY, ad. With mean submission; servilely; without manifesting spirit.

TAME'NESS, n. Gentleness; mean submission.

TAM-ER, n. One that reclaims from wildness.

TAM-ING, ppr. Subduing; reclaiming.

TAM-KIN, n. See **TAMPION.**

TAM-MY, n. A thin woollen stuff.

TAM-PER, v. t. To meddle with; to deal with secretly; to have to do without fitness or necessity.

TAM-PER-ED, pret. and pp. of **TAMPER.**

TAM-PER-ING, n. The act of meddling or practicing secretly.

TAM-PER-ING, ppr. Meddling with; dealing; practicing secretly.

TAMP-ING, n. Matter used to fill the hole in blasting.

TAM-PI-ON, } n. The stopper of a cannon, con-
TOM-PI-ON, } sisting of a short cylinder of wood.

TAN, v. t. or i. To convert skins into leather; to make or become brown.

TAN, n. Bark bruised and broken for tanning.

TAN-DEM, [Horseman's Latin.] Horses are harnessed *tandem*, when they are placed single, one before another.

TAN-PIT, } n. A vat in which hides are laid in
TAN-VAT, } bark and liquor.

TAN-YARD, n. An inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

TANG, n. A strong taste; relish.

TAN-GEN'T, n. A right line touching a curve.

TAN-G-BIL-I-TY, n. Quality of being tangible.

TAN-GI-BLE, a. That can be touched or realized.

TAN-GI-BLE-NESS, n. The quality of being perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling.

TAN-GLE, v. t. To entangle, or make intricate; to embroil; to embarrass.

TAN-GLE, v. i. To be entangled, or united confusedly.

TAN-GLED, pp. Mixed or united confusedly.

TANK, n. A reservoir of water; a cistern.

TANK-ARD, n. A drinking cup with a lid.

TAN-NED, pp. Converted into leather.

TAN-NER, n. One whose trade is to tan hides.

TAN-NER-Y, n. The house and apparatus for tanning.

TAN-NIN, n. The astringent substance of bark.

TAN-NING, ppr. Converting into leather.

TAN-SY, n. An extremely bitter plant.

TANT, n. A small spider, of an elegant scarlet color.

TAN-TA-LISM, n. A teasing with vain hopes.

TAN-TA-LI-ZA-TION, n. The act of tantalizing.

TAN-TA-LIZE, v. t. To tease with false hopes.

TAN-TA-LIZ-ED, pp. Tormented with false hopes.

TAN-TA-LIZ-ER, n. One that tantalizes.

TAN-TA-LIZ-ING, ppr. Teasing with false hopes.

TAN-TA-LIZ-ING-LY, ad. By tantalizing.

TAN-TA-LUS, n. In fable, a Lydian king, who, for his crimes, was condemned to perpetual hunger and thirst, with food and water near him, which he could not reach.

TAN-TA-MOUNT, a. Equal; equivalent in value or signification.

TAN-TIV-Y, ad. To ride *tantivy*, is to ride with great speed.

TAP, v. t. To touch lightly; to broach; to open a cask, and draw liquor; to bore into.

TAP, n. A gentle touch; a spile or pipe for drawing liquor.

TAPE, n. A narrow fillet or band.

TA'-PER, n. [A. S. *taper.*] A small wax candle or light.

TA'-PER, } a. Sloping to a point; becoming
TA'-PER-ING, } gradually smaller in diameter.

TA'-PER, v. t. To make gradually smaller in diameter.

TA'-PER, v. i. To diminish or become gradually smaller toward one end.

TA'-PER-ED, pp. Made smaller.

TA'-PER-ING, ppr. Diminishing to a point.

TA'-PER-ING, a. Becoming regularly smaller in diameter toward one end.

TA'-PER-NESS, n. A state of being taper.

TAP-ES-TRY, n. Woven hangings, enriched with figures.

TAP-ES-TRY, v. t. To adorn with tapestry.

TAPE-WORM, n. A worm bred in the intestines.

TAP-HOUSE, n. A house for selling liquors.

TAP-I-O'-CA, n. The fecula obtained from scraping and washing the roots of the cassava.

TA'-PIR, n. A quadruped of South America, of the size of a mule, resembling a hog in shape, and frequenting the water.

TA'-PIS, n. Tapestry. *On the tapis*, under consideration, or on the table.

TAP-PED, pp. Broached; opened.

TAP-PING, ppr. Broaching for discharge of liquors.

TAP-ROOT, n. The chief root running downward.

TAP-STER, n. One who draws liquors.

TAR, n. A thick resinous substance, obtained from pine trees in a smothering heat; a sailor, so called from his clothes.

TAR, v. t. To smear with tar.

TA-RAN'-TU-LA, n. A large species of spider, whose bite sometimes produces an effect equal to the sting of a wasp. It was supposed to be cured by music.

TAR-DA'-TION, n. See **RETARDATION.**

TAR-DI-GRADE, a. Stepping or moving slowly.

TAR-DI-LY, ad. Slowly; with slow pace.

TAR-DI-NESS, n. Slowness of motion; lateness.

TAR-DY, a. Slow; dilatory; late.

TARE, n. A weed that grows among corn; a plant cultivated for fodder.

TARE, n. An allowance in weight for the cask, chest, or bag in which goods are contained.

TARE, v. t. To mark the weight of tare.

TARE, old pret. of **TEAR.**

TARG'-ET, n. A small buckler or shield; a mark for the artillery to fire at in their practice.

TARG'-ET-ED, a. Armed with a target.

TARG-ET-EER, n. One armed with a target.

TARG'-UM, n. A Chaldee paraphrase of the Scriptures.

TAR-IFF, n. [Fr. *tarif*; It. *tariffa.*] A list of various articles and goods; a table of duties.

TAR-IFF, v. t. To make a list of duties to be collected.

TARN, n. A bog; a marsh; a pen.

TARN-ISH, v. t. To sully; to soil; to diminish or destroy the purity of.

TARN-ISH, v. i. To lose luster; to become dull.

TAR-NISH-ED, pp. Soiled; sullied.

TAR-PAU'-LIN, n. A piece of canvas tarred.

TAR-RASS, n. A coarse earth, resembling puzzolana, and used as a cement.

TAR-RA-GON, n. A plant celebrated for perfuming vinegar in France.

TAR-RED, pp. Smeared with tar.

TAR-RI-ED, pret. and pp. of **TARRY.**

TAR-RY, v. i. To stay; to continue; to delay.

TAR'RY, *a.* Consisting of tar, or like tar.
 TAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Delaying; staying behind.
 TART, *a.* Acid; sharp; keen; severe.
 TART, *n.* A kind of pie or pastry.
 TAR'TAN, *n.* A small coasting vessel with one mast.
 TAR'TAN, *n.* A woolen stuff.
 TAR'TAR, *n.* An acid; concrete salt formed on the sides of wine casks; a person of an irritable temper; a native of Tartary.
 TAR-TA'RE-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Tartarus;
 TAR-TA'RE-OUS, } hellish.
 TAR-TA'RE-OUS, } *a.* Consisting of or like tar-
 TAR'TAR-OUS, } tar.
 TAR-TAR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Tartary in Asia.
Tartaric acid, the acid of tartar.
 TAR'TAR-IZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with tartar.
 TAR'TAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Impregnated with tartar.
 TART'ISH, *a.* Somewhat tart or acid.
 TART'LY, *ad.* Sharply; keenly; with sourness.
 TART'NESS, *n.* Sourness; acidity; sharpness.
 TART'RATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of tartaric acid with a base.
 TAR'TUFF, *n.* A stupid, morose fellow.
 TAR'WA-TER, *n.* A cold infusion of tar.
 TASK, *n.* Business imposed; employment, or burdensome employment.
 TASK, *v. t.* To impose something to be done; to burden with some employment.
 TASK-ED, *pp.* Having business imposed on.
 TASK-ER, *n.* One that imposes tasks.
 TASK-ING, *n.* Imposing a task on.
 TASK-MAS-TER, *n.* One who imposes tasks.
 TAS'SEL, *n.* An ornamental bunch of silk; a male hawk.
 TAS'SEL-ED, *a.* Adorned with tassels.
 TAS'SES, *n. plu.* Armor for the thighs.
 TAST'ABLE, *a.* That may be tasted; savory.
 TASTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tater*, to feel; Norm. *taster*, to touch.] To perceive by the tongue; to feel; to experience; to relish.
 TASTE, *v. i.* To try by the mouth; to experience; to enjoy sparingly.
 TASTE, *n.* The sense of tasting; nice discernment; the sense by which we perceive the relish of a thing; intellectual relish; the faculty of perceiving beauty in the fine arts; a bit; a little piece tasted or eaten.
 TAST'ED, *pp.* Perceived by the tongue.
 TAST'ER, *n.* One that tastes; one who first tastes food or liquor.
 TASTE'FUL, *a.* Having a high relish; savory.
 TASTE'FUL-LY, *ad.* With good taste.
 TASTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* High taste; relish.
 TASTE'LESS, *a.* Having no taste; insipid; vapid.
 TASTE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of taste; insipidity.
 TAST'ILY, *ad.* With good taste.
 TAST'ING, *ppr.* Perceiving by the tongue; trying; experiencing; enjoying or suffering.
 TAST'ING, *n.* The act of perceiving by the tongue; the sense by which we perceive or distinguish savors.
 TAST'Y, *a.* Having a nice perception of excellence; according to taste.
 TAT'TER, *v. t.* To tear or rend in pieces.
 TAT'TER, *n.* A torn piece; a loose rag.
 TAT'TER-ED, *pp.* Torn to rags; *a.* hanging in rags.
 TAT'TER-DE-MAL'ION, *n.* A shabby fellow.
 TAT'TLE, *v. i.* To talk idly, or tell tales.
 TAT'TLE, *n.* Idle trifling talk; prate.
 TAT'TLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of TATTLE.
 TAT'TLER, *n.* A prater; a gossip; a tell-tale.
 TAT'TLING, *ppr.* Prating; gossiping; telling tales.
 TAT'TOO', *n.* A beat of drum to call to quarters.
 TAT'TOO', *v. t.* To puncture the skin, and stain the spots in figures.

TAT'TOO', *n.* Figures stained on the skin.
 TAT'TOO'-ED, *pp.* Marked by stained lines.
 TAT'TOO'-ING, *ppr.* Marking with stained lines.
 TAUGHT, (*taut*), *pret.* and *pp.* of TEACH.
 TAUGHT, *a.* Stretched; not slack.
 TAUNT, *v. t.* To rail at; to revile; to insult; to reproach.
 TAUNT, *n.* A gibe; scoff; reproach; insult.
 TAUNT-ED, *pp.* Upbraided with sarcastic words.
 TAUNT-ER, *n.* One who taunts.
 TAUNT-ING, *ppr.* Upbraiding with words.
 TAUNT-ING-LY, *ad.* With upbraiding; insultingly.
 TAU'RINE, *a.* Relating to a bull.
 TAUR'US, *n.* The bull; a sign in the zodiac.
 TAU-TO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Repeating the same
 TAU-TO-LOG'IC-AL, } sense.
 TAU-TOL-O-GIST, *n.* One who uses tautology.
 TAU-TOL-O-GIZE, *v. i.* To repeat the same thing in different words.
 TAU-TOL-O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ταυτολογία*] Repetition of the same sense in different words.
 TAU-TOPH-IC-AL, *a.* Repeating the same sound.
 TAU-TOPH-O-NY, *n.* Repetition of the same sound.
 TAV'ERN, *n.* [Fr. *taverne*; W. *tavern*; L. *taverna*] A house licensed to sell liquors in small quantities, and to entertain travelers.
 TAV'ERN-ER, } *n.* An inn-holder; one
 TAV'ERN-KEEP-ER, } who keeps a tavern.
 TAV'ERN-HAUNT-ER, } *n.* One who frequents taverns; a tippler.
 TAW, *v. t.* To dress white or alum leather; to dress and prepare skins in white.
 TAW-ED, *pp.* Dressed for white leather.
 TAW'DRI-LY, *ad.* With excess of finery.
 TAW'DRI-NESS, *n.* Excessive finery; tinsel; ostentatious finery without elegance.
 TAW'DRY, *a.* Gaudy in dress; having an excess of showy ornaments without grace.
 TAW'ER, *n.* One who taws hides; a dresser of white leather.
 TAW'ING, *ppr.* Dressing hides for white leather.
 TAW'NY, *a.* Of a yellowish brown color.
 TAX, *n.* [Fr. *taxe*; Sp. *tasa*; L. *taxo*] A rate or sum of money imposed on an individual for a public purpose; that which is imposed; a burden.
 TAX, *v. t.* To lay a tax; to impose; to accuse; to load with a burden or burdens.
 TAX-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be taxed; that may be legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit.
 TAX-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being taxable.
 TAX-A'TION, *n.* The act of imposing taxes; the act of assessing a bill of costs.
 TAX'ED, *pp.* Rated; assessed; accused.
 TAX'ER, *n.* One who taxes.
 TAX'ING, *n.* The act of laying a tax; taxation.
 TAX'ING, *ppr.* Rating; assessing; accusing.
 TAX-ON'-O-MY, *n.* That department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.
 TEA, *n.* [Chinese, *tcha*, or *tha*; Sp. and It. *te*; Fr. *the*] A Chinese plant or decoction of it; any infusion or decoction of vegetables; as, *sage tea*.
 TEA'-CAN-IS-TER, *n.* A canister or box in which tea is kept.
 TEA'-CUP, *n.* A small cup in which tea is drank.
 TEA'-POT, *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made.
 TEA'-SAU-CER, *n.* A small saucer for a tea-cup.
 TEA'-SPOON, *n.* A small spoon for tea.
 TEA'-TA-BLE, *n.* A table for tea furniture.
 TEA'-TREE, *n.* The shrub, *camellia thea*.
 TEACH, *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* taught. [A. S. *tecan*; L. *doceo*.] To instruct; to inform; to give intel-

ligence; to exhibit so as to impress on the mind; to make familiar; to direct.

TEACH, *n.* In *sugar works*, the last boiler.

TEACH-A-BLE, *a.* Willing to be taught; docile.

TEACH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Docility; aptness to learn.

TEACH-ER, *n.* One who teaches; an instructor; one who instructs others in religion; a preacher.

TEACH-ING, *n.* The act or business of teaching; instruction.

TEACH-ING, *ppr.* Instructing; informing.

TEACH-LESS, *a.* That can not be taught.

TEAK, *n.* A tree which furnishes ship timber.

TEAL, *n.* The smallest of the duck kind.

TEAM, *n.* [A. S. *team*.] Horses or oxen, &c., harnessed for drawing.

TEAM-STER, *n.* One who drives a team.

TEAM-WORK, *n.* Work done by a team, as distinguished from personal labor.

TEAR, *n.* A fluid, secreted and flowing from the eye.

TEAR, *n.* A rent; a fissure.

TEAR, *v. t. or i. pret. tore; pp. torn.* To rend; to pull in pieces; to spoil; to rave; to rage.

TEAR-ER, *n.* One that rends by force; one that rages or raves with violence.

TEAR-FUL, *a.* Full of tears; weeping.

TEAR-ING, *ppr.* Rending; pulling apart; lacerating; raging.

TEAR-LESS, *a.* Free from tears; unfeeling.

TEASE, *v. t.* To comb or card; to vex with impertinently.

TEAS-ED, *pp.* Combed; annoyed; irritated.

TEAS-EL, *n.* A plant, whose bur is used in dressing cloth.

TEAS-ER, *n.* One who teases or vexes.

TEAS-ING, *ppr.* Combing; carding; vexing.

TEAT, *n.* [A. S. *tit*; D. *tet*; Corn. *titi*; Fr. *teton*; Port. and Sp. *teta*.] The nipple of the breast; the dug of a beast.

TECH-I-LY, *ad.* Touchily; peevishly; frowardly.

TECH-I-NESS, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness.

TECH-NIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the arts or to professions.

TECH-NIC-AL, } professions.

TECH-NIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a technical manner; according to the signification of terms of art or the professions.

TECH-NIC-AL-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being technical.

TECH-NIC-AL-I-TY, } technical.

TECH-NICS, *n.* Learning that respects the arts; the doctrine of arts in general.

TECH-NO-LOG-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to technology; pertaining to the arts.

TECH-NOL'-O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of terms of the arts.

TECH-NOL'-O-GY, *n.* A treatise on the arts; an explanation of terms of art.

TECH'-Y, *a.* Peevish; fretful. More correctly, *touchy*.

TEC-TON-IC, *a.* Pertaining to building.

TED, *v. t.* To spread or turn, as grass in the swath.

TED'-DED, *pp.* Spread from the swath.

TED'-DER, *n.* A rope or chain to tie a beast in feeding; that by which one is restrained.

TED'-DER, *v. t.* To tie to a spot in feeding; to restrain to certain limits.

TED'-DER-ED, *pp.* Tied for feeding; restrained to certain limits.

TED'-DING, *ppr.* Spreading from the swath.

TE DE'-UM, *n.* [L.] A hymn sung in churches on occasions of joy.

TE'-DI-OUS, *a.* Slow; wearisome; tiresome.

TE'-DI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Slowly; so as to weary.

TE'-DI-OUS-NESS, *a.* Slowness or prolixity; tiresomeness; quality of wearying.

TE'-DI-UM, *n.* Irksomeness; wearisomeness.

TEEM, *v. t. or i.* To abound; to bring forth abundantly.

TEEM'-ED, *pret. and pp.* of TEEM.

TEEM'-ER, *n.* One that brings forth young.

TEEM'-FUL, *a.* Pregnant; very prolific.

TEEM'-ING, *ppr.* Producing young; a full; prolific.

TEEM'-LESS, *a.* Barren; unfruitful; not prolific.

TEENS, *n. plu.* Years between twelve and twenty.

TEETH, *n. plu.* of TOOTH. In the teeth, directly; in direct opposition; in front.

TEETH, *v. i.* To breed teeth.

TEETH-ING, *ppr.* Breeding teeth; undergoing dentition.

TEETH-ING, *n.* The process by which teeth first make their way through the gums.

TEG'-U-LAR, *a.* Like or pertaining to tiles.

TEG'-U-LAR-LY, *ad.* In the manner of tiles on a roof.

TEG'-U-MENT, *n.* A covering or cover.

TEG'-U-MENT'-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of teguments.

TEIL, } *n.* The lime tree or linden.

TEIL'-TREE, } *n.* The lime tree or linden.

TEINT, *n.* See TINT.

TEL'-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a spider's web.

TEL'-E-GRAPH, *n.* A machine for communicating information by signals for letters. *Electromagnetic telegraph*, instrument or apparatus for communicating words or language to a distance by the use of electricity.

TEL'-E-GRAPH-IC, *a.* Pertaining to a telegraph; communicated by a telegraph.

TEL'-E-SCOPE, *n.* An optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance.

TEL'-E-SCOP'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to a telescope.

TE-LES'-TICH, *n.* A poem, in which the final letters of the lines make a name.

TELL, *v. t. pret. and pp. told.* To relate; to inform; to report; to count.

TELL, *v. i.* To give an account.

TELL'-ER, *n.* One who tells or counts; an officer who pays money on checks.

TELL'-ING, *ppr.* Relating; informing.

TELL'-TALE, *n.* An officious informer; a part of an organ, which gives notice when the wind is exhausted.

TEL-LÜ'-RI-UM, *n.* A metal, in color between tin and silver, discovered 1782.

TEM-E-RÄ'-RI-OUS, *a.* Rash; hasty; headstrong.

TEM-E-RÄ'-RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Rashly; boldly.

TE-MER'-I-TY, *n.* Rash boldness; unreasonable contempt of danger.

TEM'-PER, *n.* Due mixture; frame of mind; passion; state of a metal.

TEM'-PER, *v. t.* [L. *tempero*; Fr. *temperer*; W. *tymperu*.] To mix; to qualify; to soften; to adjust; to form to the proper degree of hardness.

TEM'-PER-A-MENT, *n.* Constitution of the body.

TEM'-PER-ANCE, *n.* Moderate indulgence of the appetites or passions. Temperance in eating and drinking is opposed to *gluttony and drunkenness*, and in other indulgences to *excess*.

TEM'-PER-ATE, *a.* Moderate; sober; mild; cool.

TEM'-PER-ATE-LY, *ad.* With moderation.

TEM'-PER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Moderation; calmness; freedom from excess.

TEM'-PER-A-TURE, *n.* State with regard to heat and cold.

TEM'-PER-ED, *pp.* Duly mixed; adjusted; disposed.

TEM'-PER-ING, *ppr.* Mixing and qualifying.

TEM'-PEST, *n.* [L. *tempestas*.] Violent wind; a storm; a gale; violent agitation.

TEM'-PEST'-U-OUS, *a.* Stormy; turbulent; rough with wind.

TEM'-PEST'-U-OUS-LY, *ad.* Turbulently.

TEM'-PEST'-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Storminess; violence of wind.

TEM'-PLAR, *n.* Student of law, or in the Temple.

[*Eng.*] *Templars, Knights of the Temple*, a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem, in favor of pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land.

TEM'-PLE, *n.* [*L. templum.*] An edifice erected to some pagan deity; a church; side or slope of the head. In *England*, the Temples are two inns of court.

TEM'-PLET, *n.* A piece of timber in a building.

TEM'-PO-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to this life; not ecclesiastical or spiritual.

TEM'-PO-RAL'-I-TIES, } *n.* Secular possessions or

TEM'-PO-RALS, } revenues.

TEM'-PO-RAL'-I-TY, *n.* A secular possession.

TEM'-PO-RAL-LY, *ad.* With respect to this life.

TEM'-PO-RA-RI-LY, *ad.* For a time only.

TEM'-PO-RA-RI-NESS, *n.* State of being temporary.

TEM'-PO-RA-RY, *a.* Continuing for a time only.

TEM'-PO-RIZE, *v. i.* To comply with the time or occasion; to procrastinate; to delay.

TEM'-PO-RIZ-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *TEMPORIZE*.

TEM'-PO-RIZ-ER, *n.* A time-server; a trimmer.

TEM'-PO-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* Yielding to the times; *a.* time-serving.

TEMPT, *v. t.* [*Arm. tempti*; *L. tento*; *Fr. tenter*; *It. tentare.*] To entice; to entice to ill; to try; to prove.

TEMPT'-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be tempted.

TEMPT'-A-TION, *n.* Act of tempting; trial.

TEMPT'-ED, *pp.* Enticed to evil; tried.

TEMPT'-ER, *n.* One who entices to evil.

TEMPT'-ING, *ppr.* Enticing to evil; *a.* adapted to entice or allure; attractive.

TEN, *a.* [*A. S. tyn*; *D. tien*; *G. zehn*; *Gr. deka*; *L. decem*; *W. deg*; *Gaelic deich*; *Fr. dix.*] Noting the sum of twice five.

TEN'-A-BLE, *a.* That can be held or maintained.

TE-NA'-CIOUS, *a.* Holding fast; adhesive; obstinate.

TE-NA'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Adhesively; obstinately.

TE-NA'-CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Adhesiveness; obstinacy.

TE-NAC'-I-TY, *n.* Adhesiveness; stiffness.

TEN'-AN-CY, *n.* A holding or possession of land.

TEN'-ANT, *n.* One who holds or possesses land or other real estate, under another, either by grant, lease, or at will; one who holds possession of any place. *Tenant in capite*, or tenant in chief, by the laws of England, one who holds immediately of the king.

TEN'-ANT, *v. t.* To hold as a tenant.

TEN'-ANT-A-BLE, *a.* Fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

TEN'-ANT-ED, *pp.* Held by a tenant.

TEN'-ANT-LESS, *a.* Having no tenant; unoccupied.

TEN'-ANT-RY, *n.* Tenants in general.

TENCH, *n.* A fish, found in rivers and ponds.

TEND, *v. t.* To attend; to wait; to conduce.

TEND, *v. i.* To move in a certain direction; to be directed to any end or purpose.

TEND'-ED, *pp.* Attended; nursed.

TEND'-EN-CY, *n.* Drift; direction; course.

TEND'-ER, *n.* A small vessel that attends a larger, to convey provisions, &c.; an offer; a nurse.

TEN'-DER, *a.* [*Fr. tendre*; *It. tenero.*] Soft; easily broken; sore; affectionate.

TEND'-ER, *v. t.* To offer; to exhibit; to present.

TEND'-ER-ED, *pp.* Offered; presented.

TEND'-ER-HEART-ED, *a.* Having great sensibility.

TEND'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Offering in payment.

TEN'-DER-LING, *n.* A fondling; one made tender by two much kindness.

TEN'-DER-LOIN, *n.* A tender part of flesh.

TEN'-DER-LY, *ad.* Softly; gently; kindly.

TEN'-DER-NESS, *n.* Softness; soreness; kindness; sensibility.

TEN'-DERS, *plu.* Proposals for performing service.

TEND'-ING, *n.* The act of attending.

TEND'-ING, *ppr.* Having a certain direction.

TEN'-DIN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to a tendon; full of tendons.

TEN'-DON, *n.* A hard insensible cord, by which a muscle is attached to a bone.

TEN'-DRIL, *n.* The clasper of a vine, &c.

TEN'-SOME, *a.* Requiring much attention.

TEN'-E-BROUS, } *a.* Dark; gloomy.

TEN'-E'-BRI-OUS, }

TEN'-E-BROS'-I-TY, *n.* Darkness; gloom.

TEN'-E-MENT, *n.* A house; an apartment; that which is held.

TEN'-E-MENT'-AL, *a.* That may be held by tenants.

TE-NE'S'-MUS, *n.* [*L. Literally*, a straining.] Ineffectual effort or desire for stool.

TEN'-ET, *n.* [*L. tenet*, he holds.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine, which a person believes or maintains to be true.

TEN'-FOLD, *a.* Ten times more.

TEN'-NIS, *n.* A play, in which a ball is continually kept in motion by rackets.

TEN'-NIS, *v. t.* To drive a ball with rackets.

TEN'-ON, *n.* That part of timber which enters a mortise.

TEN'-OR, *n.* [*L. tenor.*] Continuity of state; purport; drift; part in music; the persons who sing tenor.

TENSE, *a.* Stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid.

TENSE, *n.* Form of a verb expressing time.

TENSE'-NESS, *n.* The state of being tense; rigidity.

TENS'-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The state that admits tension.

TENS'-I-BLE, } *a.* Capable of extension.

TENS'-ILE, }

TEN'-SION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. tensio.*] A stretching; stiffness; rigidity; distension.

TENS'-IVE, *a.* Giving the sensation of stiffness, tension, or contraction.

TENS'-OR, *n.* A muscle that extends or stretches a part.

TENT, *n.* A pavilion or movable lodge; a roll of lint; a red wine.

TENT, *v. t. or i.* To lodge in a tent; to probe; to fill with a tent.

TEN'-TA-CLE, *n.* A filiform organ of certain insects for feeling or motion.

TEN'-TAC'-U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to tentacles.

TENT'-A-TION, *n.* Temptation; trial; proof.

TENT'-A-TIVE, *a.* Trying; essaying.

TENT'-ED, *pp.* Covered or furnished with tents.

TENT'-ER, } *n.* A hook for stretching cloth

TENT'-TER-HOOK, } on a frame. *To be on the*

tenters, to be on the stretch, or in suspense.

TENT'-ER, *v. t.* To stretch on hooks.

TENT'-ER-ED, *pp.* Hung or stretched.

TENTH, *a.* The ordinal of ten.

TENTH, *n.* One part in ten; a title; the tenth part of annual produce or increase. *In music*, the octave of the third.

TENTH'-LY, *ad.* In the tenth place.

TENT'-ING, *ppr.* Keeping open with a tent; probing.

TENT'-O-RY, *n.* The awning of a tent.

TE-NU'-I-TY, *n.* Thinness; slenderness; rareness.

TEN'-U-OUS, *a.* Thin; slender; small; minute.

TEN'-URE, *n.* A holding; manner of holding lands and tenements.

TEP'-E-FAC'-TION, *n.* Act of warming; making tepid or moderately warm.

TEP'-E-FY, *v. t.* To make moderately warm.

TEP'-ID, *a.* Moderately warm; lukewarm.

TEP'-ID-NESS, *n.* Moderate warmth; gentle heat.

TE'-FOR, *n.* [*L.*] Gentle heat; moderate warmth.

TER'-A-PHIM, *n.* Household deities or images.

TERCE'-MA-JOR, *n.* A sequence of the three best cards.
 TER'-CEL, *n.* The male of the common hawk.
 TER'-E-BINTH, *n.* The turpentine tree.
 TER'-E-BIN'-THINE, *a.* Pertaining to turpentine.
 TE-RE'-DO, *n.* The borer; a sea-worm that perforates a ship's bottom.
 TE-RE'-TE, *a.* Round and tapering; columnar.
 TER'-GEM'-I-NAL, } *a.* [*L. tergeminus.*] Thrice
 TER'-GEM'-I-NATE, } double.
 TER'-GEM'-I-NOUS, *a.* Threefold.
 TER'-GI-VER-SA'-TION, *n.* A shifting; evasion; fickleness.
 TERM, *n.* [*Gr. τερμα; Fr. terme; L. terminus.*] A limit; bound; boundary; the extremity of any thing; any limited time; condition; time of session.
 TERM, *v. t.* To call; to name; to denominate.
 TER'-MA-GAN-CY, *n.* Turbulence; boisterousness.
 TER'-MA-GANT, *a.* Turbulent; boisterous.
 TER'-MA-GANT, *n.* A boisterous, brawling woman.
 TERM'-ED, *pp.* Called; denominated.
 TERM'-ER, *n.* One that travels to attend terms.
 TERM'-ER, } *n.* One who has an estate for a term
 TERM'-OR, } of years, or for life.
 TERM'-FEE, *n.* A fee for a suit during a term.
 TERM'-IN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be bounded.
 TERM'-IN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being terminable.
 TERM'-IN-AL, *a.* Ending; growing at the end; forming the extremity; terminating.
 TERM'-IN-ATE, *v. t.* To end; to limit; to conclude; to put an end to.
 TERM'-IN-ATE, *v. i.* To be limited; to end; to come to a limit in time.
 TERM'-IN-A'-TION, *n.* A limiting; end; result.
 TERM'-IN-A'-TION-AL, *a.* Forming the end or concluding syllable.
 TERM'-IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Directing determination.
 TERM'-IN-ER, *n.* A determining, as in law.
 TERM'-ING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating.
 TERM'-IN-OL'-O-GY, *n.* Explanation of terms.
 TERM'-IN-US, *n. plu.* termina. [*L.*] A boundary; the beginning or the end, as in a railroad or chain of lakes; a column.
 TERM'-LESS, *a.* Unlimited; boundless.
 TERM'-LY, *a.* Occurring every term; *ad.* term by term; every term.
 TERN, *a.* Three; consisting of three.
 TERN, *n.* A genus of aquatic fowls.
 TERN'-A-RY, *a.* Consisting of three; proceeding by threes; *n.* the number three.
 TERN'-ATE, *a.* Having three leaflets on a petiole.
 TER'-RACE, *n.* [*Fr. terrasse; It. terazzo.*] A raised bank, covered with turf; a flat roof; an open gallery or balcony.
 TER'-RACE, *v. t.* To form into a terrace; to open to the air and light.
 TER'-RAC-ED, *pp.* Formed with terraces.
 TER'-RAC-ING, *ppr.* Forming with terraces.
 TER'-RA-PIN, *n.* A species of tide-water tortoise.
 TER'-RA'-QUE-OUS, *a.* Consisting of land and water.
 TER'-RENE, *a.* Pertaining to the earth; earthy.
 TER'-RES'-TRI-AL, *a.* Belonging to the earth.
 TER'-RES'-TRI-AL-LY, *ad.* After an earthly manner.
 TER'-RI-BLE, *a.* Formidable; that may excite terror.
 TER'-RI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The qualities that excite terror.
 TER'-RI-BLY, *ad.* Dreadfully; frightfully; violently; very greatly.
 TER'-RI-ER, *n.* A dog that pursues game into burrows; a hole where foxes, rabbits, badgers, and the like secure themselves; a collection of acknowledgments of the vassals of a lordship.

TER'-RIF'-IC, *a.* Adapted to excite terror; dreadful; causing terror.
 TER'-RI-FI-ED, *pp.* Frightened; alarmed.
 TER'-RI-FY, *v. t.* To frighten greatly; to alarm or shock with fear.
 TER'-RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Affrighting; frightening.
 TER'-RIG'-E-NOUS, *a.* Earth-born; produced by the earth.
 TER'-RI-TO'-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to territory; limited to a certain district.
 TER'-RI-TO'-RI-AL-LY, *ad.* In regard to territory; by means of territory.
 TER'-RI-TO-RI-ED, *a.* Possessed of territory.
 TER'-RI-TO-RY, *n.* [*Fr. territoire; L. territorium.*] The extent or compass of land within the bounds or jurisdiction of any state or city; a tract of land belonging to, and under the dominion of a prince or state, lying at a distance from the seat of government.
 TER'-ROR, *n.* [*L. terror.*] That which may excite dread; dread; great fear or alarm.
 TER'-ROR-LESS, *a.* Free from terror.
 TER'-ROR-ISM, *n.* A state of being terrified, or a state impressing terror.
 TERSE, (ters, *a.* Smooth; neat; cleanly written
 TERSE'-LY, *ad.* Neatly; smoothly.
 TERSE'-NESS, *n.* Neatness of style; smoothness of language.
 TER'-TEN'-ANT, *n.* A tenant of land.
 TER'-TI-ALS, *n. plu.* Feathers near the junction of the wing with the body.
 TER'-TI-AN, *a.* Happening every third day.
 TER'-TI-AN, *n.* A disease whose paroxysms return every other day.
 TER'-TI-ARY, *a.* Third; of the third formation.
 TER'-TI-ATE, *v. t.* To examine the thickness of ordnance.
 TER'-TIUM QUID, [*L.*] A substance made by mixing two things together.
 TES'-SE-LAR, *a.* Formed in squares.
 TES'-SEL-ATE, *v. t.* To form into squares, or lay with checkered work.
 TES'-SEL-A-TED, *pp.* Formed in checkered work.
 TES'-SEL-A-TING, *ppr.* Forming in little squares.
 TES'-SEL-A'-TION, *n.* The making of Mosaic work.
 TEST, *n.* [*L. testa, an earthen pot.*] A cupel to try metals; trial; examination; discrimination; characteristic; judgment; distinction.
 TEST, *v. t.* To try by a fixed standard; to prove.
 TEST'-ABLE, *a.* That may be devised by will.
 TES'-TA'-CE-Å, *n. plu.* Shelled animals.
 TES'-TA'-CEOUS, *a.* Having a hard shell.
 TEST'-A-MENT, *n.* [*L. testamentum.*] A will; one of the divisions of the Scriptures.
 TEST'-A-MENT'-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a will.
 TEST'-ATE, *a.* Having made a will.
 TEST'-Å'-TOR, *n.* One who leaves a will at his death.
 TEST'-Å'-TRIX, *n.* A female who leaves a will.
 TEST'-ED, *pp.* Tried by a standard.
 TEST'-ER, *n.* The top covering of a bed.
 TEST'-I-CLE, *n.* An organ of animals.
 TEST'-IF-I-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of witnessing.
 TEST'-IF-I-CA'-TOR, *n.* One who gives witness or evidence.
 TEST'-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Witnessed; given in evidence.
 TEST'-I-FI-ER, *n.* One who gives testimony.
 TEST'-I-FY, *v. t.* To give testimony; to protest.
 TEST'-I-FY, *v. i.* To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact.
 TEST'-I-LY, *ad.* Fretfully; peevishly.
 TEST'-I-MO'-NI-AL, *n.* A certificate of character.
 TEST'-I-MO-NY, *n.* Affirmation in proof of something; profession; evidence. *In Scripture,* the two tables of the law.
 TEST'-I-NEES, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness.
 TEST'-ING, *n.* The act of trying for proof.

TEST'-ING, *ppr.* Proving by a standard.
TES-TOON', *n.* A silver coin of Italy and Portugal, from twelve to thirty-two cents.
TEST'-PA-PER, *n.* A paper impregnated with some chemical reagent, as litmus.
TES-TU'-DIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the tortoise.
TES-TU'-DO, *n.* A tortoise; a cover of shields; a tumor.
TEST'-Y, *a.* Peevish; petulant; fretful.
TET'-A-NUS, *n.* The locked jaw.
TE-TAUG', *n.* A fish, called also rock fish or black fish.
TETE, (tate,) [Fr.] False hair.
TETE-A-TETE, [Fr.] Head to head; in private.
TETH'-ER, *n.* A rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits. See **TEDDER**.
TETH'-ER, *v. t.* To confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain, for feeding within certain limits.
TET'-RA-CHORD, *n.* A series of four sounds, of which the extremes, or first and last, constitute a fourth.
TET'-RA-GON, *n.* A figure of four angles.
TET'-RAG'-ON-AL, *a.* Having four sides and angles. In botany, having prominent longitudinal angles.
TET'-RA-GON-ISM, *n.* The quadrature of the circle.
TET-RA-HE'-DRAL, *a.* Having four equal triangles.
TET-RA-HE'-DRON, *n.* A figure of four equal triangles.
TET-RAM'-E-TER, *n.* A verse of four feet.
TET-RA-PET'-AL-OUS, *a.* Having four petals.
TET-RAPH'-YL-LOUS, *a.* Having four leaves.
TE'-TRARCH, *n.* The governor of a fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince.
TE-TRARCH'-ATE, *n.* The fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince.
TE-TRARCH'-Y, *n.* vice.
TET-RA-SPERM'-OUS, *a.* Containing four seeds.
TE-TRAS'-TICH, *n.* A stanza of four verses.
TET'-RA-STY-LE, *n.* A building with four columns in front.
TET-RA-SYL-LAB'-IC, *a.* Consisting of four syllables.
TET-RA-SYL-LA-BLE, *n.* A word of four syllables.
TET'-TER, *n.* A cutaneous disease or eruptions.
TEU-TON'-IC, *a.* Noting what belongs to the Teutons or ancient Germans.
TEW'-EL, *n.* An iron pipe in forges, to receive the pipe of the bellows.
TEXT, *n.* [Fr. *texte*; L. *textus*.] A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written; a verse or passage in Scripture, which the preacher selects as the subject of a discourse; any passage in Scripture used as authority.
TEXT'-BOOK, *n.* A book of general principles, for students.
TEXT'-HAND, *n.* A large hand in writing, so called because it was customary to write the text in a large hand, and the notes in a smaller hand.
TEXT'-ILE, *a.* Woven, or that may be woven.
TEXT'-ILE, *n.* That which is or may be woven.
TEX-TO'-RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to weaving.
TEXT'-U-AL, *a.* Contained in the text.
TEXT'-U-A-RIST, *n.* One well versed in Scripture.
TEXT'-U-A-RY, *n.* tures.
TEXT'-U-A-RY, *a.* Contained in the text; authoritative.
TEXT'-URE, *n.* Manner of weaving or connecting; the web that is woven; the disposition of the several parts of a body in connection with each other.
THA'-LER, *n.* The German spelling of *dollar*.
THA-LY'-A, *n.* [Gr.] The muse of pastoral poetry.
THAM'-MUZ, *n.* The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, answering to part of June and July.
THAN, *ad.* or *con.* Noting comparison.

THANE, *n.* [A. S. *thegn*.] The Saxon name for baron.
THANK, *v. t.* To express gratitude for a favor.
THANK, *n.* [A. S. *thanc*.] Expression of gratitude, } tude, or sense of favor received.
THANK'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **THANK**.
THANK'-FUL, *a.* Grateful; feeling gratitude.
THANK'-FUL-LESS, *ad.* With a grateful sense of favors.
THANK'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Gratitude; acknowledgment for a favor.
THANK'-ING, *ppr.* Expressing gratitude to.
THANK'-LESS, *a.* Unthankful; not gaining thanks; not deserving thanks, or not likely to gain thanks.
THANK'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of gratitude; failure to acknowledge a kindness.
THANK-OF'-FER-ING, *n.* An offering of gratitude.
THANKS-GIV'-ER, *n.* One who gives thanks, or acknowledges a kindness.
THANKS-GIV'-ING, *a.* Rendering thanks for a favor.
THANKS-GIV'-ING, *n.* Act of giving thanks; a day for expressing gratitude.
THANK'-WOR-THY, *a.* Deserving of thanks.
THAT, *a.* [A. S. *that*, *that*; Goth. *thata*; D. *dat*; G. *das*; Dan. *det*; Sw. *det*.] *Pron.* or *substitute*, designating a particular person or thing, a word or sentence. In some cases, it has been called a conjunction.
THATCH, *n.* Straw for covering a building.
THATCH, *v. t.* To cover with straw or reeds.
THATCH'-ED, *pp.* Covered with thatch or straw.
THATCH'-ER, *n.* One who thatches buildings.
THATCH'-ING, *ppr.* Covering with straw.
THATCH'-ING, *n.* The act or the art of covering buildings with thatch.
THAU'-MA-TUR-GIST, *n.* One who deals in wonders.
THAU'-MA-TUR-GIC, *a.* Exciting wonder.
THAU'-MA-TUR-GY, *n.* Act of doing something wonderful.
THAW, *v. t.* or *i.* To melt, as ice or snow.
THAW, *n.* The dissolution of frost; the melting of ice or snow.
THAW'-ED, *pp.* Melted; dissolved.
THAW'-ING, *ppr.* Melting, as frost or snow.
THE, *a.* or *definitive*, denoting a particular person or thing. It is usually called the *definite article*.
THE'-A-TER, *n.* [Fr. *theatre*; L. *theatrum*; Gr. *θεατρον*.] A play house; a house for shows; an anatomical room; a building for scholastic exercises.
THE-AT'-RIC, *n.* } *a.* Pertaining to the stage and
THE-AT'-RIC-AL, *n.* } its exhibitions.
THE-AT'-RIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a manner suiting the stage.
THEE, *pron.* Objective case, singular of **THOU**.
THEFT, *n.* [A. S. *thyfthe*.] A felonious taking of property privately from the owner; act of stealing; the thing stolen.
THE'-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of tea.
THEIR, *pron.* *adjective*. Belonging to them. *Theirs* is used as a substitute of the adjective or the noun to which it refers. It is usually considered as in the possessive case.
THE'-ISM, *n.* Belief in the existence of a God.
THE'-IST, *n.* One who believes in the being of a God.
THE-IST'-IC, *n.* } *a.* Pertaining to theism or to a
THE-IST'-IC-AL, *n.* } theist; according to the doctrine of theists.
THEM, *pron.* Objective case of **THEY**.
THEME, *n.* Subject or topic on which one writes or discourses. In grammar, a radical verb, not modified by inflections.
THE'-MIS, *n.* In the mythology of the Greeks, the goddess of Justice.

THEMSELVES', *pron. plu. them and selves*, and added to *they* by way of emphasis.

THEN, *ad.* At that time; in that case; afterward; that time.

THENCE, *ad.* From that place; from that time; for that reason.

THENCE-FORTH, *ad.* From that time.

THENCE-FORWARD, } *ad.* From that time.

THE-OC'-RA-CY, *n.* A government or state under the immediate direction of God.

THE-O-CRAT'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to theo-

THE-O-CRAT'-IC-AL, } racy.

THE-OD'-O-LITE, *n.* An instrument for taking heights and distances, angles, &c.

THE-OG'-O-NY, *n.* In *mythology*, the generation of heathen deities.

THE-O-LO'-GI-AN, *n.* One versed in divinity.

THE-O-LOG'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to theology.

THE-O-LOG'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* According to theology.

THE-OL'-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in theology.

THE-OL'-O-GY, *n.* The science of God and divine things. *Moral theology* teaches us the divine laws relating to our manners and actions. *Speculative theology* explains the doctrines of religion as objects of faith. *Scholastic theology* derives the knowledge of several divine things from certain established principles of faith.

THE-OM'-A-CHY, *n.* A fighting, as of the giants, against the pagan deities.

THE-OP'-A-THY, *n.* A suffering to subdue sin.

THE-OR'-BO, *n.* An instrument like a lute.

THE'-O-REM, *n.* A proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning.

THE-O-RET'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to theory;

THE-O-RET'-IC-AL, } speculative; not practical.

THE-O-RET'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In theory; in speculation; speculatively, not practically.

THE-O-RIST, *n.* One who forms a theory.

THE'-O-RIZE, *v. i.* To form a theory; to speculate.

THE'-O-RY, *n.* Speculation; science; scheme founded on inferences from established principles.

THE-O-SOPH'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to theosophism.

THE-OS'-O-PHISM, *n.* Pretension to divine illumination; enthusiasm.

THE-OS'-O-PHIST, *n.* A pretender to divine illumination.

THE-OS'-O-PHIZE, *v. i.* To treat of God or of divine things.

THE-OS'-O-PHY, *n.* Divine wisdom; knowledge of God.

THER-A-PEU'-TIC, *a.* Curative; that pertains to the healing art.

THER-A-PEU'-TICS, *n.* That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases; a religious sect described by Philo.

THERE, *ad.* [A. S. *thær*; Goth. *thar*; Sw. *dar*.] In that place. It is sometimes opposed to *here*, *there* denoting the place most distant.

THERE-A-BOUT, } *ad.* Near that place; near

THERE-A-BOUTS, } that number, quantity, or degree.

THERE-AFT'-ER, *ad.* According to or after that.

THERE-AT, *ad.* At that place; then; on that account.

THERE-BY, *ad.* By that; for that cause; by that means; in consequence of that.

THERE-FOR, *ad.* For that or this; for it.

THERE'-FORE or **THERE'-FORE**, *ad.* For this reason; consequently; in recompense for this or that.

THERE-FROM, *ad.* From that or this.

THERE-IN, *ad.* In that or this place, time, or thing.

THERE-IN-TÖ, *ad.* Into that or this.

THERE-OF, (Compound *there* and *of*.) *ad.* Of that or this.

THERE-ON, *ad.* On that or this.

THERE-OUT, *ad.* Out of that or this.

THERE-TÖ, } *ad.* To that or this.

THERE-UN-TÖ, } *ad.* Under that or this.

THERE-UN'-DER, *ad.* Under that or this.

THERE-UP-ON, *ad.* Upon that or this; in consequence of that or this; immediately.

THERE-WITH, *ad.* With that or this.

THERE-WITH-AL, *ad.* Also; with that; over and above; at the same time.

THERM'-AL, *a.* Warm; tepid; pertaining to heat.

THER'-MO-GEN, *n.* The elementary matter of heat; caloric.

THERM-O-MO-LAMP, *n.* An instrument for furnishing light by means of inflammable gas.

THER-MOM'-E-TER, *n.* An instrument to measure heat.

THER-MO-MET'-RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer.

THER-MO-MET'-RIC-AL-LY, *ad.* By means of a thermometer.

THER'-MO-SCÖPE, *n.* An instrument showing the temperature of the air, or the degree of heat or cold.

THESE, *pron. plu.* of **THIS**.

THE'-SIS, *n.* [L. *thesis*; Gr. *θεσις*.] A theme; a subject; a proposition which a person advances, and offers to maintain by argument. In *music*, the unaccented part of the measure.

THE'-UR-GY, *n.* The art of doing things which are peculiar to God.

THEY, *pron. plu.* in the nominative case. Denoting persons or things.

THICK, *a.* [A. S. *thic*; G. *dick*; D. *dik*.] Dense; close; inspissated; noting the diameter of a body; frequent; following each other in quick succession; not having due distinction of syllables or good articulation; dull; somewhat deaf.

THICK, *ad.* Closely; in quick succession.

THICK'-EN, *v. t.* To make thick; to inspissate; to make frequent; to fill up interstices; to confirm.

THICK'-EN, *v. i.* To become thick; to become obscure; to become close or consolidated; to press.

THICK'-EN-ED, *pp.* Made thick; inspissated.

THICK'-EN-ING, *ppr.* Making dense, or more dense.

THICK'-EN-ING, *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick.

THICK'-ET, *n.* A wood with trees or shrubs closely set.

THICK'-ISH, *a.* Rather thick; dull or heavy.

THICK'-LY, *ad.* Closely; compactly; densely.

THICK'-NESS, *n.* Density; closeness; grossness.

THICK'-SET, *a.* Close planted; having a short thick body.

THICK'-SKULL, *n.* A stupid person; a block-head.

THIEF, *n.*; *plu.* **THIEVES**. [A. S. *thæof*; Sw. *tiuf*; D. *dief*; G. *dieb*; Dan. *tyv*.] One who secretly and feloniously takes the goods of another; one who seduces by false doctrine; one who makes it his business to cheat and defraud; an excrescence or waster in the snuff of a candle.

THIEVE, *v. i.* To practice stealing; to pilfer.

THIEVE'-RY, *n.* The practice of stealing; theft.

THIEV'-ISH, *a.* Given to stealing; secret; sly; acting by stealth; partaking of the nature of theft.

THIEV'-ISH-LY, *ad.* By theft.

THIEV'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being thievish.

THIGH, *n.* The part of the leg above the knee.

THILL, *n.* The shaft of a carriage.

THILL'-HORSE, *n.* The horse which supports the thills.

THIM'-BLE, *n.* A metal cap for the finger, used by seamstresses for driving the needle through cloth.

THIM'-BLE-RIG, n. A low game, with three thimbles and a ball.

THIN, a. [A. S. *thinn*; L. *tenuis*.] Not thick; lean; slim; slender; not full or well grown; not crowded or well stacked; slight; not sufficient for a covering.

THIN, ad. Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state.

THIN, v. t. To make thinner; to dilute; to attenuate.

THINE, a. Belonging to thee; relating to thee.

THING, n. [A. S. *thing*; G. *ding*; Sw. and Dan. *ting*.] An event; any substance; a portion.

THINK, v. i. or t. pret. and pp. thought; [A. S. *thincan*.] To have the mind occupied on a subject; to imagine; to judge.

THINK'-ER, n. One who thinks; but chiefly one who thinks in a particular manner.

THINK'-ING, ppr. Having ideas; imagining; a. cogitative; having the faculty of thought.

THINK'-ING, n. Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

THINK'-ING-LY, ad. By thought.

THIN'-LY, ad. In a scattered manner.

THIN'-NESS, n. Slenderness; smallness; rarity.

THIRD, a. The next to the second.

THIRD, n. One of three equal parts. *In music*, an interval containing three diatonic sounds.

THIRD'-LY, ad. In the third place.

THIRDS, n. plu. The third part of an estate, to which a widow is entitled by law during her life.

THIRST, (thurst,) n. [A. S. *thurst*.] Pain from want of drink; an eager desire after any thing.

THIRST, v. t. To feel a want of drink; to desire greatly.

THIRST'-I-NESS, n. State of being thirsty.

THIRST'-ING, ppr. Having eager desire.

THIRST'-Y, a. Suffering the want of drink; having no moisture; parched; having vehement desire for any thing.

THIR'-TEEN, a. Noting the sum of ten and three.

THIR'-TEENTH, a. The ordinal of thirteen.

THIR'-TI-ETH, a. The ordinal of thirty.

THIR'-TY, a. Thrice ten; twenty and ten.

THIS, plu. THESE; a. *A definitive adjective or pronoun*, denoting a specific person, thing, or sentence, near or just mentioned.

THIS'-TLE, (this'l,) n. [A. S. *thistel*; G. and D. *distel*; Sw. *tistel*.] A prickly plant.

THIS'-TLY, (this'-ly,) a. Overgrown with thistles.

THITH'-ER, ad. To that place or end.

THITH'-ER-WARD, ad. Toward that place.

THOLE, n. A pin in the gunwale of a boat.

THONG, n. [A. S. *thwang*.] A strap of leather, used for fastening any thing.

THO-RAC'-IC, a. Pertaining to the thorax or breast.

THO-RAC'-ICS, n. An order of fishes, respiring by gills.

THO'-RAL, a. Pertaining to a bed.

THO'-RAX, n. [L.] That part of the human skeleton which consists of the bones of the chest; also, the cavity of the chest.

THORN, n. [A. S. *thorn*; G. *dorn*; Goth. *thaurnus*.] A tree or shrub armed with spines; a spine; any thing troublesome; worldly cares.

THORN'-BACK, n. A fish of the ray kind.

THORN'-HEDGE, n. A hedge of thorns.

THORN'-LESS, a. Destitute of thorns.

THORN'-Y, a. Full of thorns; prickly; perplexing.

THOR'-OUGH, (thur'-ro,) a. Perfect; complete.

THOR'-OUGH, (thur'-ro,) prep. From side to side.

THOR'-OUGH-BASE, (thur'-ro-base,) n. An accompaniment to a continued base by figures.

THOR'-OUGH-FARE, (thur'-ro-fare,) n. A passage quite through; an unobstructed way; power of passing.

THOR'-OUGH-GO-ING, (thur'-ro-go-ing,) a. Going all lengths.

THOR'-OUGH-LY, (thur'-ro-ly,) ad. Completely; fully.

THOR'-OUGH-NESS, (thur'-ro-ness,) n. Completeness; perfectness.

THOR'-OUGH-PAC-ED, (thur'-ro-pas'-d,) a. Perfect; going all lengths.

THOR'-OUGH-STITCH, ad. Completely; fully.

THOR'-OUGH-WÖRT, n. A plant valued as medicinal.

THOSE, pron. plu. of THAT.

THOU, pron. denoting the second person, or person addressed in solemn style. *Obj. Thee.*

THOUGH, (thö,) verb defective. Grant; admit; allow. *Usually classed as a conjunction.*

THOUGHT, (thaut,) pret. and pp. of THINK.

THOUGHT, (thaut,) n. Act of thinking; idea; conception; fancy; conceit; particular consideration; opinion; design; judgment; solicitude; concern; the workings of conscience.

THOUGHT'-FUL, a. Contemplative; anxious.

THOUGHT'-FUL-LY, ad. With contemplation.

THOUGHT'-FUL-NESS, n. State of meditating.

THOUGHT'-LESS, a. Careless; heedless; giddy.

THOUGHT'-LESS-LY, ad. Without thought or care.

THOUGHT'-LESS-NESS, n. Want of thought; heedlessness; inattention.

THOUGHT'-SICK, a. Uneasy with reflection.

THOU'-SAND, n. The number of ten hundred.

THOU'-SAND, a. Denoting ten hundred.

THOU'-SANDTH, a. The ordinal of thousand.

THRALL, n. A slave; slavery; [obs.]

THRALL'-DÖM, n. Slavery; bondage; a state of servitude.

THRASH, v. t. To beat; to beat grain from the ear; to beat soundly with a stick or whip; to drub.

THRASH'-ED, pp. Beat from the ear; freed from the grain by beating.

THRASH'-ER, n. One who thrashes grain.

THRASH'-ING, ppr. Beating out of the husk or off the ear; beating soundly with a stick.

THRASH'-ING, n. The act of beating out grain with a flail; a sound drubbing.

THRASH'-ING-FLOOR, n. A floor or area on which grain is beaten out.

THRA-SON'-IE-AL, a. Boastful; given to bragging; implying ostentatious display.

THREAD, (thred,) n. [A. S. *thred, thrad*.] A small line or twist; a filament; the prominent, spiral part of a screw.

THREAD, (thred,) v. t. To put a thread in; to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.

THREAD'-BARE, a. Worn out; common; used till it has lost its novelty or interest.

THREAD'-Y, a. Like thread or filaments; slender; containing thread.

THREAT, (thret,) n. [A. S. *threat*.] A menace; denunciation of ill.

THREAT'-EN, v. t. To menace; to declare the purpose of inflicting evil; to exhibit the appearance of something evil approaching.

THREAT'-EN-ED, pp. Menaced with evil.

THREAT'-EN-ING, ppr. Menacing with evil; a. indicating something impending.

THREAT'-EN-ING, n. The act of menacing; a denunciation of evil.

THREAT'-EN-ING-LY, ad. In a threatening manner.

THREAT'-FUL, a. Full of threats; minacious.

THREE, a. Noting the sum of two and one.

THREE'-FOLD, a. Consisting of three; three double.

THREE-LEAV'-ED, a. Having three distinct leaflets.

THREE'-PEN-CE, (thrip'-ence,) n. The sum of three pennies.

- THREE'-PEN-NY**, (thrip'-en-ny,) *a.* Worth three-pence.
- THREE'-SCORE**, *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.
- THREN'-O-DY**, *n.* A song of lamentation.
- THRESH**, *v. t.* To thrash; *which see.*
- THRESH'-ER**, *n.* One who threshes.
- THRESH'-HOLD**, *n.* The door sill; entrance; the place or point of entering or beginning.
- THREW**, *pret.* and *pp.* of **THROW**.
- THRICE**, *ad.* Three times; at three times.
- THRID**, *v. t.* To slide through a passage; to slip, shoot, or run through, as a needle.
- THRID'-DING**, *ppr.* Sliding or running through.
- THRIFT**, *n.* Frugality; economical management; prosperity; increase of worldly goods; gain.
- THRIFT'-I-LY**, *ad.* Frugally; prosperously.
- THRIFT'-I-NESS**, *n.* Frugality; a thriving by industry.
- THRIFT'-LESS**, *a.* Profuse; neglecting frugality.
- THRIFT'-LESS-NESS**, *n.* State of being thriftless.
- THRIFT'-Y**, *a.* Frugal; sparing; thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous; growing vigorously; well husbanded.
- THRILL**, *v. t. or i.* To pierce; to bore; to tingle.
- THRILL**, *n.* [A. S. *thirlian*; G. and D. *drillen*; Dan. *trille*; Sw. *trilla*.] A warbling; a breathing hole.
- THRILL'-ING**, *ppr.* Drilling; boring; penetrating; feeling a tingling sensation running through the body.
- THRILL'-ING-LY**, *ad.* With thrilling sensations.
- THRILL'-ING-NESS**, *n.* The quality of being thrilling.
- THRIVE**, *v. i. pret.* thrived; *pp.* thrived, thriven. To prosper by industry.
- THRIV'-ED**, *pret.* and *pp.* of **THRIVE**.
- THRIV'-ER**, *n.* One who prospers and increases in property.
- THRIV'-ING**, *ppr.* Growing; prospering; *a.* prosperous; advancing in wealth.
- THRIV'-ING-LY**, *ad.* With prosperity.
- THRIV'-ING-NESS**, *n.* Prosperity; growth; *in-* **THRIV'-ING**, } crease.
- THROAT**, *n.* [A. S. *throta*, *throte*.] The fore part of the neck; the windpipe.
- THROAT'-Y**, *a.* Guttural.
- THROB**, *v. i.* To beat forcibly, as the heart or pulse.
- THROB**, *n.* A strong pulsation or beating; a violent beating of the heart and arteries; palpitation.
- THROB'-BED**, *pret.* and *pp.* of **THROB**.
- THROB'-BING**, *ppr.* Beating violently.
- THROB'-BING**, *n.* The act of beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse.
- THRÔE**, *n.* Extreme pain; anguish; agony; particularly applied to the pains of parturition.
- THRÔE**, *v. i.* To agonize; to suffer anguish.
- THRÔNE**, *n.* A royal seat; seat of a bishop.
- THRÔNE**, *v. t.* To enthrone; to place on a throne.
- THRÔN'-ED**, *pp.* Seated on a throne; exalted.
- THRONG**, *a.* [A. S. *thrang*; Ir. *drong*.] A crowd; a press of people; a great multitude.
- THRONG**, *v. z. or i.* To crowd; to press together; to come in multitudes.
- THRONG'-ED**, *pret.* and *pp.* of **THRONG**.
- THRONG'-ING**, *ppr.* Crowding; pressing together.
- THRONG'-ING**, *n.* The act of crowding together.
- THRÔN'-ING**, *ppr.* Placing on a royal seat; enthroning.
- THROS'-TLE**, (thros'l,) *n.* A bird; the song-thrush.
- THROS'-TLING**, (thros'-ling,) *n.* A disease of cattle; a swelling under the throat.
- THROT'-TLE**, *n.* The windpipe; the throat.
- THROT'-TLE**, *v. z. or i.* To choke; to breathe hard; to utter with breaks and interruptions.
- THROUGH**, (thru,) *prep.* From end to end, or side to side; by means of.
- THROUGH**, (thru,) *ad.* To the ultimate purpose; from beginning to end; to the end.
- THROUGH-OUT'**, *prep.* Quite through; in every part; from one extremity to the other.
- THROUGH-OUT'**, (thru'-out'), *ad.* In every part.
- THROVE**, *old pret.* of **THRIVE**.
- THROW**, *v. t. pret.* threw; *pp.* thrown. To fling; to cast; to toss; to turn; to twist.
- THROW**, *v. i.* To perform the act of throwing.
- THROW**, *n.* Act of hurling or flinging; a cast; the distance which a missile may be thrown; a stroke; effort; violent sally.
- THROW'-ER**, *n.* One who casts or flings.
- THROWN**, *pp.* of **THROW**. Cast; hurled; twisted.
- THROW'-STER**, *n.* One who twists silk.
- THRUM**, *n.* The ends of a weaver's threads.
- THRUM**, *v. t. or i.* To insert threads; to knot; to play badly.
- THRUM'-MED**, *pret.* of **THRUM**.
- THRUSH**, *n.* A bird; ulcers in the mouth.
- THRUST**, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* thrust. To push or drive with force; to shove.
- THRUST**, *n.* A violent push or driving; impulse.
- THRUST'-ER**, *n.* One that thrusts or drives.
- THRUST'-ING**, *n.* The act of pushing with force.
- THRUST'-INGS**, *n. plu.* In cheese making, the white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand.
- THRUST'-ING**, *ppr.* Driving or pushing forcibly.
- THÛ'-LE**, *n.* The name given in early history to the northernmost part of the habitable world, as Norway, or more probably Iceland; hence, the Latin phrase, *ultima thule*.
- THUMB**, (thum,) *n.* [A. S. *thuma*; D. *duim*; Sw. *tumme*.] The short, thick finger.
- THUMB**, *v. t.* To handle awkwardly; to soil with the fingers.
- THUMB'-ED**, *a.* Having thumbs; *pp.* handled awkwardly; soiled with the fingers.
- THUM'-MIN**, *n. plu.* [Heb.] Perfections.
- THUMP**, *v. t.* To beat with something thick.
- THUMP**, *v. i.* To fall on with a heavy blow.
- THUMP**, *n.* A heavy blow with something thick.
- THUMP'-ED**, *pret.* and *pp.* of **THUMP**.
- THUMP'-ING**, *ppr.* Beating with heavy blows; *a.* heavy; stout; large.
- THUM'-STALL**, *n.* A kind of thimble for shoemakers.
- THUN'-DER**, *n.* [A. S. *thunder*; Sw. *dunder*; D. *donder*; L. *tonitru*; Fr. *tonnerre*.] The sound which follows lightning; any loud noise; denunciation published.
- THUN'-DER**, *v. z.* To sound; to roar or rattle after an electrical discharge.
- THUN'-DER**, *v. t.* To emit with noise and terror; to publish any denunciatory threat.
- THUN'-DER-BOLT**, *n.* A shaft of lightning; fulmination.
- THUN'-DER-CLAP**, *n.* A burst of thunder; a sudden report of an explosion of electricity.
- THUN'-DER-CLOUD**, *n.* A cloud that produces lightning and thunder.
- THUN'-DER-ED**, *pret.* and *pp.* of **THUNDER**.
- THUN'-DER-ER**, *n.* One that thunders.
- THUN'-DER-ING**, *ppr.* Roaring or rattling after electrical discharges; *a.* loud; heavy in sound.
- THUN'-DER-ING**, *n.* Report of electrical explosion.
- THUN'-DER-OUS**, *a.* Producing thunder.
- THUN'-DER-SHOW-ER**, *n.* A shower accompanied with thunder.
- THUN'-DER-STORM**, *n.* A storm with thunder.
- THUN'-DER-STRIKE**, *v. t.* To strike or injure by lightning; to astonish; to strike dumb.
- THUN'-DER-STRUCK**, *pp. or a.* Astonished with wonder.
- THU-RIP'-ER-OUS**, *a.* Bearing frankincense.
- THU-RIP'-I-CA'-TION**, *n.* The act of fuming with incense.
- THURS'-DAY**, *n.* [Dan. *torsdag*, that is, *Thor's-*

day, the day consecrated to *Thor*, the god of thunder.] The fifth day of the week.

THUS, *ad.* So; in this manner.

THWACK, *v. t.* To beat; to bang; to strike hard.

THWACK, *n.* A blow; a heavy stroke.

THWACK'-ED, *pp.* Beaten; banged; struck hard.

THWACK'-ING, *ppr.* Striking with a heavy blow.

THWART, *a.* Cross; transverse; being across something else.

THWART, *v. t.* To cross; to traverse; to oppose.

THWART'-ING, *ppr.* Crossing; opposing; defeating.

THWART'-ING-LY, *ad.* With opposition; crossly.

THWART'-SHIPS, *ad.* Across the ship.

THY, *pron. a.* Belonging to thee; thine.

THYME or **THYME**, *n.* A fragrant plant.

THY'-MY, or **THY'-MY**, *a.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.

THY'-SELF, *pron.* Emphatically, thou or thee only.

THY'-RA, *n.* A diadem; a crown or head-dress.

TIC DOU-LOU-REUX, [Fr.] The painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden attacks, usually in the head.

TIV'-IAL, *a.* Pertaining to a flute or pipe.

TICK, *n.* Credit; trust; an insect; a case for feathers.

TICK, *v. i.* To run upon credit; to tap.

TICK'-EN, } *n.* A case for a bed, or cloth for a
TICK'-ING, } case.

TICK'-ET, *n.* A piece of paper for admission to a place, or one bearing a number in a lottery.

TICK'-ET, *v. t.* To mark by a ticket.

TICK'-LE, *v. t.* To excite a thrilling sensation by the touch.

TICK'-LED, *pp.* Excited; pleased.

TICK'-LER, *n.* One that tickles or pleases.

TICK'-LING, *n.* The act of affecting with titillation.

TICK'-LING *ppr.* Affecting with titillation.

TICK'-LISH, *a.* Sensible to slight touches; tottering.

TICK'-LISH-NESS, *n.* A ticklish state or quality.

TID'-BIT, *n.* A delicate piece of any thing eatable.

TID'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to tides; periodical rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing.

TIDE, *n.* [A. S. *tidan*, to happen; *tid*, time, season, opportunity.] The flowing of the sea; flux and reflux; stream; course.

TIDE, *v. t. or i.* To drive with the stream.

TIDE'-GATE, *n.* A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb.

TIDE'-LESS, *a.* Having no tide.

TIDE'-MILL, *n.* A mill driven by tide water.

TIDES'-MAN, } *n.* A man who watches the
TIDE'-WAIT'-ER, } landing of goods.

TY'-DI-LY, *ad.* With neat simplicity.

TY'-DI-NESS, *n.* Neatness and simplicity.

TY'-DINGS, *n. plu.* News; intelligence; notice.

TY'-DY, *a.* Neat and simple; cleanly; being in good order; dressed with neat simplicity.

TYE, } *v. t.* To bind; to fasten; to hold; to re-
TYE, } strain.

TYE, } *n.* A knot; a fastening; an obligation, moral
TYE, } or legal; a bond; a restraint.

TY'-ED, } *pp.* Bound; fastened.

TIER, *n.* A row of guns in a ship; a set or row.

TIERCE (ters or ters), *n.* A cask, containing one-third of a pipe, or forty gallons.

TIER'-CET, *n.* In poetry, a triplet.

TIFF, *n.* A draught of liquor; a pet; a fit of peevishness.

TIF'-FA-NY, *n.* A thin kind of silk.

TY'-GER, *n.* A rapacious animal, of the feline genus.

TIGHT, *a.* Tense; close; snug; hard; closely dressed.

TIGHT'-EN, *v. t.* To make more tight; to straiten.

TIGHT'-EN-ED, *pp.* Drawn tighter; straightened.

TIGHT'-EN-ING, *ppr.* Drawing tighter or more close.

TIGHT'-LY, *ad.* Closely; compactly; neatly.

TIGHT'-NESS, *n.* Compactness; closeness.

TY'-GRESS, *n.* A female tiger.

TIKE, *n.* A clown; a plowman; a dog.

TIL'-BU-RY, *n.* A gig or two wheeled carriage, without a top or cover.

TILE, *n.* A piece of baked clay for covering buildings.

TILE, *v. t.* To cover with tiles; as, to *tile* a house.

TIL'-ED, *pp.* Covered with tiles.

TIL'-ER, *n.* One who lays tiles.

TIL'-ING, *ppr.* Covering with tiles.

TIL'-ING, *n.* A roof covered with tiles; tiles in general.

TILL, *n.* A money-box; a shelf; a vetch.

TILL, *prep. or ad.* To the time; until.

TILL, *v. t.* [A. S. *tiltan*.] To labor; to cultivate;

to plow, and prepare seeds, and to dress crops;

TILL'-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plow.

TILL'-AGE, *n.* The operation of preparing land for the seed, and of taking care of it during the growth of the crop; the cultivation of land.

TILL'-ED, *pp.* Cultivated; prepared for seed.

TILL'-ER, *n.* One who cultivates; a husbandman.

TILL'-ER, *v. i.* To put forth shoots or cions.

TILL'-ER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **TILLER**.

TILL'-ING, *ppr.* Cultivating; as, land.

TILT, *n.* A tent; a covering; a thrust; a military exercise; a large hammer.

TILT, *v. t.* To incline; to point or thrust; to hammer or forge; to rush.

TILT, *v. i.* To run or ride, and thrust with the lance.

TILT'-BOAT, *n.* A boat covered with canvas or other cloth.

TILT'-ED, *pp.* Inclined; covered; hammered.

TILT'-ER, *n.* One that tilts; one that hammers.

TILTH, *n.* The state of being tilled, or prepared for seed.

TILT'-HAM-MER, *n.* A heavy hammer in iron-works.

TILT'-ING, *ppr.* Causing to lean; thrusting; hammering.

TIM'-BAL, *n.* A kettle-drum.

TIM'-BER, *n.* [A. S. *timber*.] The body or stem of a tree; a single piece or squared stick of wood for building.

TIM'-BER, *v. t.* To furnish with timber.

TIM'-BER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with timber.

TIM'-BER-HEAD, *n.* In ships, the top end of a timber rising above the gunwale, and serving for belaying ropes.

TIM'-BREL, *n.* An instrument of music.

TIME, *n.* [A. S. *tim*, *tima*; Dan. *time*; Sw. *timme*.] A part of duration; season; age; the present life; measure of sounds.

TIME, *v. t.* To adapt to the occasion, to regulate sounds.

TIM'-ED, *pp.* Regulated; adapted to the season.

TIME'-IST, *n.* In music, a performer who keeps good time.

TIME'-KEEP'-ER, *n.* A clock or watch.

TIME'-KILL'-ING, *a.* Adapted to kill time.

TIME'-LESS, *a.* Untimely; unseasonable.

TIME'-LI-NESS, *n.* Seasonableness; a being in good time.

TIME'-LY, *a.* Seasonable; in good time.

TIME'-LY, *ad.* Early; in good time.

TIME'-PIECE, *n.* A clock or watch; a chronometer.

TIME'-PLEAS'-ER, *n.* One who complies with the prevailing opinions.

TIME'-SCORN'-ER, *n.* One who scorns time.

TIME-SERV-ER, *n.* One who complies with the times.
TIME-SERV-ING, *a.* Obsequiously complying with fashionable opinions.
TIM-ID, *a.* [Fr. *timide*; L. *timidus*; Gaelic, *tim*, fear.] Fearful; timorous; not bold.
TIM-ID-I-TY, } *n.* Want of courage; cowardice.
TIM-ID-NESS, }
TIM-ID-LY, *ad.* In a weak, cowardly manner.
TIM-OR-OUS, *a.* Fearful; bashful; scrupulous.
TIM-OR-OUS-LY, *ad.* With fear; scrupulously.
TIM-OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fearfulness; timidity.
TIN, *n.* [A. S. *tin*; G. *zinn*; Sw. *tenn*; Ir. *stan*; Fr. *clain*; L. *stannum*.] A white metal, with a tinge of yellow; thin plates of iron, covered with tin.
TIN, *v. t.* To overlay with tin; to cover with tin.
TIN-C-TURE, *n.* An extract of a substance; infusion.
TIN-C-TURE, *v. t.* To tinge; to imbue the mind; to communicate a portion of any thing foreign.
TIN-C-TUR-ED, *pp.* Tinged; slightly impregnated.
TIND-ER, *n.* Something very inflammable.
TIND-ER-BOX, *n.* A box in which tinder is kept.
TINE, *n.* A tooth or prong, as of a fork or a harrow.
TINE-MAN, *n.* Anciently an officer of the forest in England, who had the care of the vert and venison.
TIN-FOIL, *n.* Tin reduced to a thin leaf.
TING, *n.* A sharp sound.
TINGE, *v. t.* [L. *tingo*; Gr. *τεγγω*; G. *tunken*, to dip.] To imbue with something foreign.
TINGE, *n.* A color; dye; tincture, or a slight degree of it.
TING-ED, *pp.* Imbued; impregnated.
TING-ENT, *a.* Having the power to tinge.
TING-ING, *pp.* Slightly impregnating.
TIN-GLE, *v. t.* To feel a thrilling sound, or pain.
TIN-GLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **TINGLE**.
TIN-GLING, *n.* A thrilling sensation.
TIN-GLING, *pp.* Having a thrilling sensation.
TINK, *v. i.* To make a sharp, shrill sound.
TINK-AL, *n.* Crude, unrefined borax.
TINK-ER, *n.* One who mends vessels of metal.
TINK-LE, *v. i.* To make small, sharp sounds.
TINK-LED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **TINKLE**.
TINK-LING, *pp.* Making small, sharp sounds.
TIN-MAN, *n.* One who deals in tin; one who manufactures tin vessels.
TIN-MINE, *n.* A mine where tin is obtained.
TIN-NED, *pp.* Overlaid with tin.
TIN-NER, *n.* One who works in tin mines; one who manufactures tin vessels.
TIN-NING, *n.* The art or practice of covering with tin.
TIN-NING, *pp.* Covering with tin or tin-foil.
TIN-NY, *a.* Abounding with tin.
TIN-SEL, *n.* Something shining and gaudy; something superficially showy, and more gaudy than valuable.
TIN-SEL, *a.* Gaudy; showy to excess.
TIN-SEL, *v. t.* To adorn with something showy.
TIN-SEL-ED, *pp.* Decorated with gaudy ornaments.
TIN-SEL-ING, *pp.* Adorning with something gaudy.
TINT, *n.* [It. *tinta*; Fr. *teint*; L. *tinctus*.] A color; a slight coloring, distinct from the ground or principal color.
TINT, *v. t.* To tinge or give a slight coloring to.
TINT-ING, *pp.* Giving a slight coloring to.
TINT-ING, *n.* A forming of tints.
TIN-TIN-NAB-U-LA-RY, *a.* Having or making the sound of a bell.
TIN-NY, *a.* Very small; puny; little.
TIP, *n.* Top end; point; a slight stroke.

TIP, *v. t.* To form a point; to lower one end, as a cart. To tip the wink, to wink to another for notice.
TIP-PED, *pp.* Pointed; covered at the point.
TIP-PET, *n.* A covering for the neck of females.
TIP-PLE, *v. t.* To drink; as, strong liquors, in luxury or excess.
TIP-PLE, *v. i.* To drink strong liquors habitually.
TIP-PLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **TIPPLE**; *a.* intoxicated.
TIP-PLER, *n.* One who drinks strong liquors habitually.
TIP-PLING, *n.* The habitual practice of drinking spirituous liquors.
TIP-PLING, *pp.* Habitually drinking strong liquors.
TIP-PLING-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which liquors are sold in drams or small quantities.
TIP-STAFF, *n.* An officer; a constable.
TIP-SY, *a.* Fuddled; intoxicated.
TIP-TOE, *n.* The end of the toes.
TIP-TOP, *n.* The highest or utmost degree.
TI-RADE, *n.* A strain of declamation.
TIRE, *n.* A tier or row; a head-dress; furniture; a band of iron for a wheel.
TIRE, *v. t.* To adorn. [obs.]
TIRE, *v. t.* or *i.* To fatigue; to harass; to weary.
TIR-ED, *pp.* Wearied; fatigued.
TIR-ED-NESS, *n.* Weariness; fatigue.
TIR-ING-ROOM, *n.* The room or place where players dress for the stage.
TIRE-SOME, *a.* Tedious; wearisome; exhausting the strength or patience.
TIRE-SOME-NESS, *n.* Wearisomeness.
TIRE-WOM-AN, *n.* A woman who makes head-dresses.
TIR-ING, *pp.* Wearying; exhausting strength.
TIS, *a* contraction of *it is*.
TIS-RI, *n.* The first Hebrew civil month, answering to a part of September and part of October.
TIS-SUE, (*tish'-u*), *n.* Cloth interwoven with gold or silver. In anatomy, a texture of parts; a connected series.
TIS-SUE, *v. t.* To make tissue; to interweave; to variegate.
TIS-SU-ED, *pp.* Formed with variegated work.
TIS-SU-ING, *pp.* Interweaving with figures.
TIT, *n.* A small horse; a little bird.
TIT-ANI-UM, *n.* A metal, of a dark copper color.
TIT-BIT, *n.* See **TIDBIT**.
TITH-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.
TITHE, *n.* The tenth of any thing, especially of profits.
TITHE, *v. t.* To levy a tenth part on; to tax to the amount of a tenth.
TITH-ED, *pp.* Taxed to the amount of a tenth.
TITH-ER, *n.* One who collects tithes.
TITHE-FREE, *a.* Exempt from paying tithes.
TITH-ING, *pp.* Levying a tenth on.
TITH-ING, *n.* A decenary; a company of ten.
TITH-ING-MAN, *n.* A peace officer; a parish officer.
TIT-IL-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *titillo*.] To tickle.
TIT-IL-LA-TING, *pp.* Ticking.
TIT-IL-LA-TION, *n.* The act of tickling, or state of being tickled; any slight pleasure.
TIT-LARK, *n.* A small bird; a species of lark.
TY-TLE, *n.* An inscription; appellation; right; the instrument which is evidence of right.
TY-TLE, *v. t.* To name; to call; to entitle; to honor.
TY-TLED, *pp.* Called; named; *a.* having a title.
TY-TLE-PAGE, *n.* The page containing the title.
TIT-MOUSE, *n.* A small bird.
TIT-TER, *v. i.* To laugh dimly; to giggle; to laugh with restraint.
TIT-TER, } *n.* Restrained laughter.
TIT-TER-ING, }
TIT-TER-ER, *n.* One that giggles.

TIT'-TLE, *n.* A point; a dot; a small particle.
TIT'-TLE-TAT-TLE, *n.* Idle talk or prattle.
TIT'-U-LAR, *a.* Existing in name only; nominal; having the title of an office without discharging its duties.
TIT'-U-LAR, } *n.* One invested with a title, in
TIT'-U-LAR-Y, } virtue of which he holds an
 office, whether he performs the duties of it or not.
TIT'-U-LAR-Y, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a title.
TIT'-U-LAR-LY, *ad.* In title only; nominally.
TME'-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure by which a compound word is separated by the intervention of one or more words.
TÖ, *prep.* Toward, or moving toward.
TÖAD, *n.* A paddock; a small, clumsy animal.
TÖAD'-EAT-ER, *n.* A vulgar name given to an obsequious parasite.
TÖAD'-FISH, *n.* The fishing frog.
TÖAD'-FLAX, *n.* A species of snap-dragon.
TÖAD'-STOOL, *n.* A mushroom or fungous plant.
TÖAST, *v. t.* To dry and scorch by heat; to honor in drinking; as, to *toast* a lady or a guest.
TÖAST, *n.* Bread dried and scorched, or such bread dipped in melted butter; one honored in drinking.
TÖAST'-ER, *n.* He or that which toasts.
TO-BAC'-CO, *n.* A plant, a native of America, used for cigars and for snuff.
TO-BAC'-CO-NIST, *n.* A dealer in or a manufacturer of tobacco.
TO-BAC'-CO-PIPE, *n.* A pipe used for smoking tobacco.
TOC'-SIN, *n.* [Fr.] A bell for giving alarm.
TOD, *n.* A weight of twenty-eight pounds; a bush; a fox.
TO-DAY', *n.* This present day.
TOD'-DY, *n.* A juice from the palm tree; a mixture of spirit and water sweetened.
TÖE, *n.* [A. S. *ta.*] One of the extremities of the foot.
TOFT, *n.* A grove of trees.
TÖ'-GA-TED, } *a.* Dressed in a gown; wearing a
TÖ'-GED, } gown.
TO'-GA VI-RI'-LIS, [L.] Manly gown; a gown worn by men; first put on by young men at seven-teen years of age.
TO-GETH'-ER, *ad.* In company; in concert.
TOLL, *v. i.* [A. S. *tolan*, to strive.] To drudge; to work hard; to labor.
TOIL, *n.* Hard labor; fatigue; a net.
TOLL'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **TOLL**.
TOLL'-ER, *n.* One who toils or labors with pain.
TOLL'-ET, *n.* A cloth over a table in a dressing room; a dressing table.
TOLL'-ING, *ppr.* Laboring with pain.
TOLL'-LESS, *a.* Free from toil.
TOLL'-SÖME, *a.* Laborious; wearisome.
TOLL'-SÖME-NESS, *n.* Laboriousness; fatigue.
TOISE, *n.* A measure of six French feet.
TO-KAY', *n.* Wine made at Tokay in Hungary.
TÖ'-KEN, *n.* A sign; note; mark; memorial.
TÖL'-BOOTH. See **TOLLBOOTH**.
TÖLD, *pret.* and *pp.* of **TÖLL**. Related; said.
TÖLE, *v. t.* To draw or allure by some bait.
TÖL'-ED, *pp.* Drawn; allured.
TO-LE'-DO, *n.* A sword.
TÖL'-ER-A-BLE, *a.* Supportable; sufferable; moderately good or agreeable.
TÖL'-ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being supportable.
TÖL'-ER-A-BLY, *ad.* Moderately well; passably.
TÖL'-ER-ANCE, *n.* Act of enduring.
TÖL'-ER-ANT, *a.* Enduring; indulgent.
TÖL'-ER-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tolcrer*; L. *tolero.*] To allow; to suffer; to permit.
TÖL'-ER-A'-TION, *n.* Allowance; sufferance.
TÖL'-ING, *ppr.* Drawing away; inducing to follow.

TÖLL, *n.* A tax or fee for passing; a miller's portion of grain for grinding; sound of a bell.
TÖLL, *v. t. or i.* To ring a bell in a particular way.
TÖLL'-BOOTH, *n.* A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll; a prison.
TÖLL'-BAR, *n.* A bar or beam, used for stopping boats on a canal at the toll house, or on a road, for stopping passengers.
TÖLL'-BRIDÖE, *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing.
TÖLL'-DISH, *n.* A dish for measuring tolls in mills.
TÖLL'-GATE, *n.* A gate where toll is paid.
TÖLL'-GATH-ER-ER, *n.* The man who takes toll.
TÖLL'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where toll is taken.
TÖLL'-ED, *pp.* Caused to ring.
TÖLL'-ING, *ppr.* Causing to sound; sounding.
TÖM'-A-HAWK, *n.* An Indian hatchet.
TÖM'-A-HAWK, *v. t.* To cut or kill with a hatchet.
TO-MÄ'-TO or **TO-MÄ'-TO**, *n.* A plant; the love-apple.
TÖMB, *n.* The grave; a vault for the dead; a monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.
TÖMB, *v. t.* To bury; to inter.
TÖMB'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a tomb.
TÖM'-BOY, *n.* A rude boy or romping girl.
TÖMB'-STONE, *n.* A stone over or near a grave, erected to preserve the memory of the deceased; a monument.
TÖME, *n.* A book; a volume.
TÖM'-FOOL, *n.* A great fool; a trifler.
TÖM-FOOL'-E-RY, *n.* Foolish trifling.
TO-MENT'-OUS, *a.* Downy; nappy; cottony.
TO-MOR'-RÖW, *n.* The day after the present.
TÖM'-PI-ON, *n.* See **TAMPION**.
TÖM'-TIT, *n.* A small bird; a titmouse.
TON, the termination of the names of places, is *town*, a hill, or fortress.
TON, *n.* The prevailing fashion.
TÖN, *n.* A tun; the weight of twenty hundred gross. See **TUN**.
TÖNE, *n.* [Fr. *ton*; Sp. *tono*; Dan. *tone*; L. *tonus*; Gr. *rovos*.] Sound; accent; a whining; strength. *In music*, an interval of sound.
TÖNE, *v. t.* To utter with a whine; to tune.
TÖN'-ED, *a.* Having a tone.
TÖNE'-LESS, *a.* Having no tone; unmusical.
TÖNGS, *n. plu.* An instrument to handle fire.
TÖNGUE, *n.* [A. S. *tung*, *tunga*; Goth. *tugga*; Sw. *tunga*; Dan. *tunge*; D. *tong*; G. *zung*.] The instrument of taste and of speech; speech; discourse; a language.
TÖNGUE, *v. t.* To chide; to scold.
TÖNG U'-ED, *a.* Having a tongue.
TÖNGUE'-TI-ED, *a.* Having an impediment in speech.
TÖN'-IC, *a.* Relating to sounds; increasing strength.
TÖN'-IC, *n.* A medicine that gives strength. *In music*, the key note, or principal sound, which generates all the rest.
TO-NIGHT', *n.* This present night.
TÖN'-NAGE, *n.* Tunnage; *which see*.
TÖN'-SIL, *n.* A gland in the mouth.
TÖN'-SURE, *n.* Act of clipping or shaving off the hair.
TON-TINE', *n.* Annuity or survivorship. Thus, an annuity is shared among a number, on the principle that the share of each, at his death, is enjoyed by the survivors.
TOO, *ad.* Over; noting excess; likewise; also.
TOOK, *pret.* and *pp.* of **TAKE**.
TOOL, *n.* An instrument; a person used as an instrument by another person; a *word of reproach*.

TOOL, *v. t.* To shape with a tool.
TOOT, *v. i.* To make a particular sound with the tongue, or with a horn.
TOOTH, *n.*; *plu.* **TEETH**. A bony substance in the jaw for chewing; a tine; a prong. *Tooth and nail*, with one's own utmost power; *to the teeth*, in open opposition; *in spite of the teeth*, in defiance of opposition.
TOOTH, *v. t.* To indent; to furnish with teeth.
TOOTH'-ACHE, *n.* A pain in the teeth or jaw.
TOOTH'-DRAW-ER, *n.* One who extracts teeth.
TOOTH'-DRAW-ING, *n.* The act or practice of drawing teeth.
TOOTH'-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having teeth; indented.
TOOTH'-EDGE, *n.* Sensation in the teeth, excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of certain substances.
TOOTH'-LESS, *a.* Deprived of, or wanting teeth.
TOOTH'-PICK, } *n.* An instrument to clear
TOOTH'-PICK-ER, } teeth.
TOOTH'-SOME, *a.* Grateful to the taste.
TOP, *n.* [*A. S. top*; *D., Dan., and W. top*; *Sw. topp*.] The highest part; the surface; the highest place or person.
TOP, *n.* [*G. topf*.] An inverted conoid, which children play with by whirling it on its point.
TOP, *v. t.* or *i.* To be eminent; to tip; to crop.
TÖ'-PAREH, *n.* The principal man in a place.
TÖ'-PAREH-Y, *n.* A little state or government.
TÖ'-PAZ, *n.* A mineral or gem, of a yellowish color.
TOPE, *v. i.* To drink to excess; to tittle.
TOP'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **TOPE**.
TOP'-ER, *n.* A tippler; a drunkard; one who drinks to excess; a sot.
TOP'-ET, *n.* The crested titmouse.
TOP-GAL'-LANT, *a.* The *top gallant* sail, is one which is above the sail extended across the topmast; highest; elevated.
TOP'-HEAV-Y, *a.* Too heavy at the top.
TÖ'-PHET, *n.* Hell; a place where children were burnt.
TOP'-IC, *n.* [*Gr. τοπος*; *L. topicus*.] Subject of discourse; an external remedy.
TOP'-IC, } *a.* Local; limited to one place;
TOP'-IC-AL, } pertaining to a topic or subject of a discourse.
TOP'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Locally; with application to a particular part.
TOP'-KNOT, *n.* A knot on the head.
TOP'-LESS, *a.* Having no top.
TOP'-MAST, *n.* The mast next above the lower mast.
TOP'-MÖST, *a.* Uppermost; highest.
TO-POG'-RA-PHER, *n.* A describer of places.
TO-PO-GRAPH'-IC, } *a.* Descriptive of a
TO-PO-GRAPH'-IC-AL, } place; pertaining to topography.
TO-PO-GRAPH'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* By local description.
TO-POG'-RA-PHY, *n.* Description of a place, city, town, parish, or tract of land.
TOP'-PED, *pp.* Capped; covered; cropped.
TOP'-PING, *ppr.* Covering on the top; *a.* proud; assuming superiority; *fine*.
TOP'-PING, *n.* *In seamen's language*, the act of pulling one extremity of the yard higher than the other.
TOP'-PING-LY, *ad.* Proudly; bravely; with airs of disdain.
TOP'-PLE, *v. i.* To fall or pitch forward.
TOP'-SAIL, *n.* A sail extended across the topmast.
TOP'-SY-TURV'-Y, *ad.* With the head downward.
TORCH, *n.* [*It. torcia*; *Fr. torche*.] A light made of some combustible matter.
TORCH'-BEAR-ER, *n.* One whose office is to bear a torch.

TORCH'-LIGHT, *n.* A light made with a torch.
TÖRE, *n.* Dead grass on land in spring.
TÖRE, *pret.* of **TEAR**.
TÖR'-MENT, *n.* Extreme anguish; torture; that which gives pain or vexation.
TÖR'-MENT', *v. t.* To put to extreme pain; to vex; to harass; to put into great agitation.
TÖR'-MENT'-ED, *pp.* Pained to extremity; teased.
TÖR'-MENT'-ING, *ppr.* Inflicting severe distress; teasing; vexing.
TÖR'-MENT'-OR, }
TÖR'-MENT'-ER, } *n.* One who inflicts torture.
TÖRN, *pp.* of **TEAR**.
TÖR-NA'-DO, *n.* A sudden and violent wind or tempest, distinguished by a whirling motion.
TÖR-PE'-DO, *n.* The cramp fish, or electric ray.
TÖR-PES'-CENCE, *n.* Insensibility; torpor.
TÖR-PES'-CENT, *a.* Becoming torpid or numb.
TÖR'-PID, *a.* Destitute of feeling; numb; dull; having lost motion, or the power of exertion and feeling.
TÖR-PID'-I-TY, } *n.* Numbness; insensibility;
TÖR'-PID-NESS, } inactivity; sluggishness; stu-
TÖR'-PI-TÖDE, } pidity.
TÖR'-POR, *n.* Numbness; loss of power of motion; sluggishness; stupidity.
TÖR-PÖR'-IF-IC, *a.* Tending to produce torpor.
TÖR-RE-FAC'-TION, *n.* The act of drying or roasting.
TÖR'-RE-FI-ED, *pp.* Dried; roasted; scorched.
TÖR'-RE-FY, *v. t.* To parch; to roast or dry.
TÖR'-RE-FY-ING, *ppr.* Drying by a fire; roasting; parching.
TÖR'-RENT, *n.* [*L. torrens*.] A very rapid stream; a strong current.
TÖR'-RENT, *a.* Rushing in a rapid stream.
TÖR'-RID, *a.* Burning; hot; parching; dried with heat.
TÖR'-RID-NESS, *n.* A burning heat.
TÖRS'-EL, *n.* Something twisted.
TÖR'-SION, *n.* Act of twisting or wreathing.
TÖR'-SO, *n.* [*It.*] The body of a statue, mutilated of head and limbs.
TÖRT, *n.* Wrong; injury done to person or property.
TÖRT'-ILE, *a.* Twisted; twined; wreathed.
TÖR'-TIÖUS, *a.* Done by wrong; unjust.
TÖRT'-IVE, *a.* [*L. tortus*.] Twisted; wreathed.
TÖR'-TOISE, *n.* An animal covered with a crust.
TÖR'-TOISE-SHELL, *n.* The shell, or rather scales of the tortoise, used in various manufactures.
TÖRT'-Ü-ÖUS, *a.* Twisted; wreathed.
TÖR'-TURE, *n.* [*Fr. torture*.] Torment; violent pain; anguish.
TÖR'-TURE, *v. t.* To punish with torture; to inflict extreme pain.
TÖR'-TUR-ED, *pp.* Pained to extremity; tormented; stretched on the wheel; harassed.
TÖR'-TUR-ER, *n.* One who tortures; a tormenter.
TÖR'-TUR-ING, *ppr.* Tormenting; stretching on the rack; vexing.
TÖ'-RUS, } *n.* A large round molding.
TÖRE, }
TÖRV'-ÖUS, *a.* Sour of aspect; stern; of a severe countenance.
TÖ'-RY, *n.* An advocate for royal power. During the American revolution, those who opposed the war, and favored the claims of Great Britain, were called *tories*.
TÖ'-RY-ISM, *n.* The principles of a tory.
TOSS, *v. t.* or *i.* To throw with the hand; to agitate; to roll and tumble.
TOSS, *n.* A throwing upward; a jerk; a particular manner of throwing up the head.
TOSS'-ED, *pp.* Thrown upward; agitated.
TOSS'-ING, *ppr.* Throwing up; jerking; raising.
TOSS'-ING, *n.* The act of throwing upward; a rolling and tumbling.

TOSS'-POT, *n.* A toper; one habitually given to strong drink.

TOST, *pret.* and *pp.* for **TOSSED**.

TÓ'-TAL, *a.* [Fr.; *L. totalis*.] Whole; full; complete; not divided.

TÓ'-TAL, *n.* The whole; whole sum.

TÓ-TAL-I-TY, *n.* The whole sum or amount.

TÓ'-TAL-LY, *ad.* Wholly; fully; completely.

TÓTE, *v. t.* To carry or convey, [*local*.]

TÓW'-ED, *pp.* Carried or borne.

TÓT'-I-DEM VER-BIS, [L.] In so many words; in the very words.

TÓ'-TIES QUÓ'-TIES, [L.] As often as; as often as one, so often the other.

TÓ'-TÓ CŒ'-LO, [L.] Wholly; as opposite as the poles, or as possible.

TÓT'-TER, *v. i.* To vacillate, so as to be in danger of falling.

TÓT'-TER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **TÓTTER**.

TÓT'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Shaking; vacillating.

TÓU'-CAN, *n.* A fowl; a constellation.

TOUCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *toucher*; Goth. *tekan*; D. *teken*.] To reach to; to feel; to affect; to move; to come in contact with.

TOUCH, *n.* Contact; sense of feeling; act of touching.

TOUCH'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be touched; tangible.

TOUCH'-ED, *pp.* Hit; affected.

TOUCH'-HOLE, *n.* The vent of a cannon or other species of fire arms.

TOUCH'-I-NESS, *n.* Peevishness; irascibility.

TOUCH'-ING, *ppr.* Hitting; affecting; *a.* adapted to affect the feelings.

TOUCH'-ING-LY, *ad.* Affectingly; movingly.

TOUCH'-ME-NOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *impatiens*.

TOUCH'-STONE, *n.* A stone to try metals.

TOUCH'-WOOD, *n.* Decayed wood, that easily takes fire.

TOUCH'-Y, *a.* Peevish; irritable.

TOUGH, (*tuſ*), *a.* Not easily parted; not brittle; strong.

TOUGH'-EN, (*tuf'-n*), *v. t.* and *i.* To make or become tough.

TOUGH'-LY, (*tuf'-ly*), *ad.* In a tough manner.

TOUGH'-NESS, (*tuf'-nes*), *n.* Firmness of cohesion.

TÓU'-PEE', } *n.* An artificial lock or curl; a little

TÓU'-PET', } *tuft*.

TÓUR, *n.* A journey; a turn; revolution.

TÓUR'-IST, *n.* One who makes a tour.

TÓUR'-MA-LINE, *n.* A stone sometimes used as a gem, and remarkable for exhibiting electricity by heat.

TÓURN'-A-MENT, *n.* A martial sport or exercise on horseback; a tilt.

TÓURN'-E QUET, (*turn'-e-ket*), *n.* [Fr.] A surgical instrument or bandage, which is straitened or relaxed by a screw, and used to check hemorrhages.

TÓUSE, *v. t.* To pull and haul; to tear.

TÓUS'-ED, *pp.* Pulled; hauled; tumbled.

TÓUS'-EL, *v. t.* To touse; to tumble; to tangle.

TÓW, *n.* The coarse part of flax and hemp.

TÓW, *v. t.* [A. S. *teogan*.] To draw or drag on water by a rope.

TÓW'-AGE, *n.* Act of towing; price of towing.

TÓ'-WARD, *prep.* [A. S. *toward*.] In a direction to; regarding; with respect to; with ideal tendency to; nearly.

TÓ'-WARD, *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt.

TÓ'-WARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Aptness; docility.

TÓ'-WARD-LY, *a.* Ready to do or learn; tractable.

TÓ'-WARD-NESS, *n.* Towardliness; tractableness.

TÓW'-BOAT, *n.* A boat that is towed.

TÓW'-ED, *pp.* Drawn on water.

TÓW'-EL, *n.* [Fr. *touaille*.] A cloth for wiping the hands, &c.

TÓW'-EL-ING, *n.* Cloth for towels.

TÓW'-ER, *n.* [A. S. *tor*; Ir. *tor*; Arm. *tour*; Sp., It., and Port. *torre*; W. *tor*; G. *thurm*; L. *turris*; Gr. *ῥυρῆς*.] A high edifice; a citadel; a fortress.

TÓW'-ER, *v. i.* To soar aloft; to mount high.

TÓW'-ER-ED, *a.* Guarded by towers; adorned by towers.

TÓW'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Rising aloft; soaring; *a.* very high; elevated.

TÓW'-ER-Y, *a.* Adorned or defended with towers.

TÓW'-ING, *ppr.* Drawing on water, as a boat.

TÓW'-LINE, } *n.* A rope for towing.

TÓW'-ROPE, }

TÓWN, *n.* [A. S. *tan*.] A collection of houses inhabited; the inhabitants; a township; the whole territory under certain limits.

TÓWN'-CLERK, *n.* A register of town proceedings.

TÓWN'-CRY-ER, *n.* A public crier.

TÓWN'-HOUSE, *n.* A house for town business.

TÓWN'-SHIP, *n.* The territory of a town.

TÓWN'S'-MAN, *n.* A man of the same town.

TÓWN'-TALK, *n.* Common discourse of a town, or the subject of common conversation.

TÓW'-ROPE, *n.* A rope used in towing ships and boats.

TÓX-I-ŒO-LOG'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to toxicology.

TÓX-I-ŒOL'-O-GY, *n.* The branch of medicine which treats of poisons.

TOY, *n.* A trifle; a plaything.

TOY, *v. i.* To dally amorously; to trifle or play.

TOY'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **TÓY**.

TOY'-ER, *n.* One who trifles or toys.

TOY'-FUL, *a.* Full of trifling play.

TOY'-ISH, *a.* Given to dallying; trifling; wanton.

TOY'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Trifling behavior.

TOY'-MAN, *n.* One that deals in toys.

TOY'-SHOP, *n.* A shop where toys are sold.

TRACE, *v. t.* To follow; to mark out; to draw.

TRACE, *n.* A mark drawn; a footstep; remains; impressions.

TRÁCE'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be traced.

TRÁC'-ED, *pp.* Delineated; followed.

TRÁC'-ER, *n.* One who marks out.

TRÁ'-CES, *n. plu.* The straps of a harness for drawing.

TRÁCE'-RY, *n.* Ornamental work.

TRÁ-ŒHE'-Á, *n.* The windpipe.

TRÁ-ŒHE'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the trachea.

TRÁ'-ŒYTE, *n.* A species of volcanic rock.

TRÁC'-ING, *ppr.* Delineating; following.

TRÁC'-ING, *n.* The regular path.

TRÁCK, *n.* A mark left by something passing; footstep; beaten path; course.

TRÁCK, *v. t.* To follow by traces or footsteps; to tow a boat in a canal.

TRÁCK'-AGE, *n.* A drawing and towing as of a boat.

TRÁCK'-ED, *pp.* Followed by the footsteps.

TRÁCK'-ING, *ppr.* Following by the tracks; drawing a boat; towing.

TRÁCK'-LESS, *a.* Having no footsteps or path.

TRÁCT, *n.* [L. *tractus*.] A region; extent; a treatise or written discourse of indefinite length.

TRÁCT'-ABLE, *a.* Governable; manageable.

TRÁCT'-A-BIL-I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being

TRÁCT'-A-BLE-NESS, } tractable or manageable; docility.

TRÁCT'-A-BLY, *ad.* With ready compliance.

TRÁCT'-ATE, *n.* A treatise; a tract.

TRÁCT'-Á-TION, *n.* Treatment; discussion.

TRÁCT'-ILE, *a.* That may be drawn out; ductile.

TRACT-IL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being drawn in length.

TRAC'-TION, *n.* The act of drawing.

TRADE, *n.* The act or business of exchanging commodities by barter, or the business of buying and selling for money; the business which a person has learned; art; occupation; men engaged in the same profession.

TRADE, *v. i.* To buy or sell; to deal; to barter.

TRAD'-ED, *pp.* Bartered, sold, or exchanged.

TRAD'-ER, *n.* One who trades; a trading vessel.

TRADE'-SALE, *n.* An auction by and for book-sellers.

TRADES'-MAN, *n.* A shopkeeper; a mechanic.

TRADE'-WIND, *n.* A wind that blows from the same point the whole year, or a periodical wind.

TRAD'-ING, *ppr.* Trafficking; buying and selling; *a.* carrying on commerce.

TRAD'-ING, *n.* The business of carrying on commerce; the act of trading.

TRA-DI'-TION, *n.* Delivery; transmission from father to son; that which is handed down from age to age by oral communication.

TRA-DI'-TION-AL, } Delivered orally from
TRA-DI'-TION-A-RY, } father to son.

TRA-DI'-TION-AL-LY, *ad.* By tradition; by transmission from father to son.

TRA-DI'-TION-ER, } *n.* One that adheres to tra-
TRA-DI'-TION-IST, } dition.

TRAD'-ITIVE, *a.* Handed down from age to age by oral communication.

TRA-DECE', *v. t.* To defame; to slander; to vilify.

TRA-DUC'-ED, *pp.* Calumniated; defamed.

TRA-DUC'-ER, *n.* One who defames or vilifies; a slanderer; a calumniator.

TRA-DUC'-ING, *ppr.* Slandering; calumniating.

TRA-DUC'-ING-LY, *ad.* By way of defamation.

TRA-DUC'-TION, *n.* Derivation; tradition; transmission from one to another.

TRA-DUC'-TIVE, *a.* That may be deduced.

TRAF'-FICK, } *n.* Trade; commerce, either by bar-
TRAF'-FIC, } ter or by buying and selling.

TRAF'-FICK, } *v. i.* To trade; to buy and sell.
TRAF'-FIC, }

TRAF'-FICK, } *v. t.* To exchange in traffic.
TRAF'-FIC, }

TRAF'-FICK-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of TRAFFICK.

TRAF'-FICK-ER, *n.* One who trades; a dealer.

TRAF'-FICK-ING, *ppr.* Trading; bartering.

TRAG'-A-CANTH, *n.* Goat's thorn; a plant; a gum.

TRA-GÉ'-DI-AN, *n.* An actor of tragedies.

TRAG'-EDY, *n.* [Fr. *tragedie*; It. and Sp. *tragedia*.] A dramatic poem, representing some action having a fatal issue; a fatal event; any event in which human lives are lost by unauthorized violence.

TRAG'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to tragedy; fatal;
TRAG'-IC-AL, } mournful; expressive of tragedy, the loss of life, or of sorrow.

TRAG'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* With a fatal event.

TRAG'-IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Fatality; mournfulness.

TRAG'-I-COM'-E-DY, *n.* A piece in which serious and comic scenes are blended.

TRAG'-I-COM'-IC, } *a.* Pertaining to tragi-com-
TRAG'-I-COM'-IC-AL, } edy; partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

TRAG'-I-COM'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a tragi-comical manner.

TRAIL, *v. t.* or *i.* To drag or draw; to be drawn; to lower; as, to trail arms.

TRAIL, *n.* Any thing drawn behind; track; scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; the entrails of a fowl.

TRAIL'-ED, *pp.* Drawn along the ground; hunted; brought to a lower position.

TRAIL'-ING, *ppr.* Hunting by the track; drawing.

TRAIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *trainer*.] To draw along; to en-

tie; to exercise for discipline; to break, tame, and accustom to draw.

TRAIN, *n.* The tail of a bird or a gown; retinue; a series; a succession of connected things; a process; regular method; a company in order; a procession.

TRAIN'-BAND, *n.* A company of militia.

TRAIN'-BANDS, *n. plu.* Militia; so called because trained to military exercises.

TRAIN'-BEAR-ER, *n.* One who holds up a train.

TRAIN'-ED, *pp.* Drawn; exercised; educated.

TRAIN'-ING, *n.* The act or process of drawing or educating; the disciplining of troops.

TRAIN'-ING, *ppr.* Drawing; instructing; teaching and forming by practice.

TRAIN'-OIL, *n.* Oil from the blubber or fat of whales.

TRAIPE, *v. i.* To walk sluttishly or carelessly.

TRAIT, *n.* [Fr. *trait*.] A stroke; touch; a line; a feature.

TRAIT'-OR, *n.* One who violates his allegiance or his trust, and betrays his country.

TRAIT'-OR-OUS, *a.* Treacherous; deceitful; consisting in treason; implying breach of allegiance.

TRAIT'-OR-OUS-LY, *ad.* Treacherously; falsely.

TRAIT'-OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Treachery; breach of trust.

TRAIT'-RESS, *n.* A female who betrays her country or her trust.

TRA-JECT', *v. t.* To throw or cast through.

TRAJ'-ECT, *n.* A ferry; a place for passing water.

TRA-JEC'-TION, *n.* Act of darting through; transportation; emission.

TRA-JECT'-O-RY, *n.* The orbit of a comet.

TRA-LA'-TION, *n.* A change in the use of a word.

TRAL-A-TY'-TIOUS, *a.* Metaphorical; not literal.

TRAM'-MEL, *n.* A long net; shackles; an iron hook.

TRAM'-MEL, *v. t.* To catch; to confine; to hamper.

TRAM'-MEL-ED, *pp.* Caught; shackled.

TRAM'-MEL-ING, *ppr.* Catching; confining.

TRA-MONT'-ANE, *a.* Being beyond the mountain.

TRAMP, *v. t.* or *i.* To tread; to travel; to stroll.

TRAMP'-ER, *n.* A stroller; a vagrant.

TRAM'-PLE, *v. t.* or *i.* To tread under foot; especially to tread upon with pride or scorn; to prostitute by treading.

TRAM'-PLED, *pp.* Trod under foot.

TRAM'-PLER, *n.* One who treads down.

TRAM'-PLING, *ppr.* Treading down; prostrating by treading; treating with contempt and insult.

TRANCE, *n.* An ecstasy; a kind of rapture. *In medicine*, catalepsy, or a total suspension of mental power and voluntary motion.

TRANC'-ED, *a.* Laying in an ecstasy.

TRAN'-QUIL, *a.* Quiet; calm; undisturbed.

TRAN'-QUIL-IZE, *v. t.* To quiet; to calm; to allay.

TRAN'-QUIL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Quieted; allayed.

TRAN'-QUIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Composing; calming

TRAN'-QUIL-LI-TY, *n.* [L. *tranquillitas*.] Quietness; freedom from agitation of mind or external disturbance.

TRAN'-QUIL-LY, *ad.* Quietly; peacefully.

TRAN'-QUIL-NESS, *n.* Peacefulness; quietness.

TRANS-ACT', *v. t.* To do; to perform; to manage.

TRANS-AC'-TION, *n.* Performance; act; management; that which is done. *In the civil law*, an adjustment of a dispute by mutual agreement.

TRANS-ACT'-OR, *n.* One who performs.

TRANS-AL'-PINE, *a.* Being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome.

TRANS-AN'-I-MATE, *v. t.* To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body.

TRANS-AT-LAN'-TIC, *a.* Being beyond or on the other side of the Atlantic.

TRANS-CEND', *v. t.* To surmount; to surpass.

TRANS-CEND'-ED, *pp.* Overpassed; exceeded.
 TRANS-CEND'-ENCE, } *n.* Superior excellence;
 TRANS-CEND'-EN-CY, } elevation above truth;
 exaggeration.
 TRANS-CEND'-ENT, *a.* Surpassing; very excellent.
 TRANS-CEND'-ENT'-AL, *a.* Surpassing others.
 TRANS-CEND'-ENT'-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of aiming at, or arriving at superior excellence.
 TRANS-CEND'-ENT'-AL-IST, *n.* One who believes in transcendentalism.
 TRANS-CEND'-ENT'-LY, *ad.* Supereminently.
 TRANS-CEND'-ENT'-NESS, *n.* Superior or unusual excellence.
 'TRAN-SCRIBE', *v. t.* To copy; to write over again in the same words.
 TRAN-SCRIB'-ED, *pp.* Copied.
 TRAN-SCRIB'-ER, *n.* One who copies; a copier.
 TRAN-SCRIB'-ING, *ppr.* Copying; writing a copy.
 TRAN-SCRIPT, *n.* A copy from an original; a copy of any kind.
 TRAN-SCRIP'-TION, *n.* Act of copying.
 TRAN-SCRIP'-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In the manner of a copy.
 TRANS-CUR'-SION, *n.* A passing beyond limits.
 TRANS-DUC'-TION, *n.* The act of conveying over.
 TRANS'-EPT, *n.* In ancient churches, the aisles extending across the nave and main aisle.
 TRANS-FER', *v. t.* To convey from one place or person to another; to sell or alienate title.
 TRANS'-FER, *n.* The removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another.
 TRANS-FER'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be conveyed; negotiable; assignable.
 TRANS-FER'-ED, *pp.* Conveyed from one to another.
 TRANS-FER'-REE', *n.* One to whom a transfer is made.
 TRANS-FER'-RER, *n.* He who transfers.
 TRANS-FER'-RING, *ppr.* Conveying from one to another.
 TRANS-FIG-UR-A'-TION, *n.* Change of form.
 TRANS-FIG'-URE, *v. t.* To transform, or change the external appearance of.
 TRANS-FIG'-UR-ED, *pp.* Changed in form.
 TRANS-FIG'-UR-ING, *ppr.* Transforming; changing the external form.
 TRANS-FIX', *v. t.* To pierce through; to kill.
 TRANS-FIX'-ED, *pp.* Pierced through.
 TRANS-FIX'-ING, *ppr.* Piercing through with a pointed weapon.
 TRANS-FORM', *v. t.* To change the form or shape; to change one substance to another.
 TRANS-FORM-A'-TION, *n.* The act or operation of changing the form or external appearance; metamorphosis; transmutation.
 TRANS-FORM'-ED, *pp.* Changed in form.
 TRANS-FORM'-ING, *ppr.* Changing the form; *a.* adapted to effect a change of form or state.
 TRANS-FUSE', *v. t.* To pour into another; to transfer, as blood, from one animal to another; to cause to pass from one to another.
 TRANS-FUS'-ED, *pp.* Poured from one into another.
 TRANS-FU'-SI-BLE, *a.* That may be transfused.
 TRANS-FU'-SION, *n.* Act of pouring from one into another.
 TRANS-GRESS', *v. t. or i.* To pass beyond; to violate; to sin.
 TRANS-GRESS'-ED, *pp.* Overpassed; violated.
 TRANS-GRES'-SION, *n.* Violation of law or duty.
 TRANS-GRESS'-IVE, *a.* Faulty; culpable.
 TRANS-GRESS'-OR, *n.* A law-breaker; an offender.
 TRAN-SHIP', *v. t.* To carry from ship to ship.
 TRAN-SHIP'-MENT, *n.* A transferring to another ship.

TRAN-SHIP'-PED, *pp.* Conveyed from one ship to another.
 TRAN'-SIENT, *a.* Passing; not stationary; hasty. A transient person is a person that is traveling through a place.
 TRAN'-SIENT-LY, *ad.* For a short time; hastily.
 TRAN'-SIENT-NESS, *n.* Speedy passage.
 TRANS'-IT, *n.* A passing, as of goods, through a country, or of a planet over the disk of the sun.
 TRANS-I'-TION, (trans-izh'-on.) *a.* Passing from one place or state to another. In rhetoric, passing from one subject to another.
 TRANS-I'-TION-AL, *a.* Containing or denoting transition.
 TRANS'-I-TIVE, *a.* Passing over; indicating a passing. In grammar, a transitive verb is one which is or may be followed by an object.
 TRANS'-I-TIVE-LY, *ad.* In a transitive manner.
 TRANS'-I-TO-RI-LY, *ad.* With short continuance.
 TRANS'-I-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* A passing with short continuance; speedy evanescence.
 TRANS'-I-TO-RY, *a.* Passing without stay; fleeting.
 TRANS-LA'-TA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being translated into another language.
 TRANS-LATE', *v. t.* To remove; to render into another language.
 TRANS-LAT'-ED, *pp.* Conveyed from one place to another.
 TRANS-LA'-TION, *n.* A removal from one place to another; the removal of a bishop from one see to another; the removal of a person to heaven without death; the act of turning into another language.
 TRANS-LA'-TOR, *n.* One who translates.
 TRANS-LA'-TRESS, *n.* A female translator.
 TRANS-LO-CA'-TION, *n.* Exchange of place; a substitution of one thing for another.
 TRANS-LU'-CEN-CY, *n.* Imperfect transparency.
 TRANS-LU'-CENT, *a.* Transmitting rays imperfectly.
 TRANS-LU'-CID, *a.* Translucent; transparent.
 TRANS-MA-RINE', *a.* Being beyond the sea.
 TRANS-MI-GRANT, *a.* Migrating.
 TRANS-MI-GRATE, *v. i.* To pass from one country or body to another.
 TRANS-MI-GRAT'-ION, *n.* Passing from one country to another; the passage of the soul into another body, according to Pythagoras.
 TRANS-MI-GRAT'-OR, *n.* One who transmigrates.
 TRANS-MIS-SI-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of being transmissible.
 TRANS-MIS'-SIBLE, *a.* That may be transmitted through a transparent body, or passed from one to another.
 TRANS-MIS'-SION, *n.* Act of sending from one place to another; a sending through.
 TRANS-MIS'-SIVE, *a.* Transmitted; sent; derived from one to another.
 TRANS-MIT', *v. t.* To send from one to another; to suffer to pass through.
 TRANS-MIT'-TAL, *n.* Transmission.
 TRANS-MIT'-TED, *pp.* Sent from one person or place to another; caused to pass through.
 TRANS-MIT'-TER, *n.* One who transmits.
 TRANS-MIT'-TI-BLE, *a.* That may be transmitted.
 TRANS-MIT'-TING, *ppr.* Sending from one person or place to another; suffering to pass through.
 TRANS-MU-TA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of change into another substance.
 TRANS-MU'-TA-BLE, *a.* Capable of change into another substance.
 TRANS-MU'-TA-BLY, *ad.* With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.
 TRANS-MU-TA'-TION, *n.* Change into another substance.

- TRANS-MÛTE', *v. t.* To change into another substance.
- TRANS-MÛT'-ED, *pp.* Changed into another substance or nature.
- TRANS-MÛT'-ER, *n.* One that transmutes.
- TRANS'-OM, *n.* A lintel; a beam across the stern.
- TRANS'-PA-DANE, *a.* Beyond the Po in Italy.
- TRANS-PAR'-EN-CY, *n.* The quality of suffering light to pass through; perviousness to light.
- TRANS-PAR'-ENT, *a.* Transmitting rays of light; clear; pellucid; pervious to light.
- TRANS-PAR'-ENT-LY, *ad.* Clearly; so as to be seen through.
- TRANS-PAR'-ENT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being transparent.
- TRANS-PIERCE', *v. t.* To pierce through.
- TRANS-PIERC'-ED, *pp.* Pierced through.
- TRANS-PIE'-U-OUS, *a.* Transparent.
- TRANS-PI-RÁ'-TION, *n.* A passing through pores.
- TRANS-PIRE', *v. t. or i.* To pass or send through pores; to become known.
- TRANS-PIR'-ED, *pret. and pp. of* TRANSPIRE.
- TRANS-PIR'-ING, *ppr.* Exhaling; passing off in insensible perspiration.
- TRANS-PLANT', *v. t.* To plant in another place; to remove and settle, or establish for residence in another place; *as, to transplant* inhabitants.
- TRANS-PLANT'-Á'-TION, *n.* Act of removing, and planting in another place.
- TRANS-PLANT'-ED, *pp.* Removed, and planted or settled in another place.
- TRANS-PLANT'-ER, *n.* One who transplants.
- TRANS-SPLEND'-ENT, *a.* Very resplendent.
- TRANS'-PORT, *n.* Ecstasy; a carrying; a ship for transportation; a convict banished.
- TRANS-PÓRT', *v. t.* To convey or carry; to ravish with pleasure; to banish.
- TRANS-PÓRT'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be transported.
- TRANS-PÓRT'-Á'-TION, *n.* Act of conveying; banishment.
- TRANS-PÓRT'-ED, *pp.* Carried; conveyed; removed.
- TRANS-PÓRT'-ED-LY, *ad.* In a state of rapture.
- TRANS-PÓRT'-ER, *n.* One who transports.
- TRANS-PÓS'-AL, *n.* A changing of place.
- TRANS-PÓSE', *v. t.* To change place, and put one thing in the place of the other.
- TRANS-PÓS'-ED, *pp.* Changed in place.
- TRANS-PÓS'-ING, *ppr.* Changing the place of things, and putting each in the place of the other.
- TRANS-PO-SÍ'-TION, *n.* Change of places; the state of being reciprocally changed in place. *In grammar*, a change of the natural order of words in a sentence. *In music*, a change in the composition or performance, by which the whole is removed to another key.
- TRANS-PO-SÍ'-TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to transposition.
- TRAN-SUB-STAN'-TIATE, *v. t.* To change to another substance.
- TRAN-SUB-STAN-TÍ'-Á'-TION, *n.* Change of substance; the supposed change of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ.
- TRAN-SU-DA'-TION, *n.* A passing out in sweat.
- TRAN-SÛDE', *v. i.* To pass out in sweat through the pores; *as, liquor may transude* through leather.
- TRAN-SÛD'-ING, *ppr.* Passing through the pores of a substance.
- TRANS-VERS'-AL, *a.* Running across or over.
- TRANS-VERSE', *a.* Lying in a cross direction.
- TRANS-VERSE', *v. t.* To overturn.
- TRANS-VERSE'-LY, *ad.* In a cross direction.
- TRAP, *n.* [A. S. *trapp*; Fr. *trape*.] An engine to catch beasts; an ambush; a stratagem.
- TRAP, *v. t. or i.* To catch in a trap; to insnare.
- TRAP, *n.* A name given to rocks, characterized by a columnar form.
- TRA-PAN', *v. t.* To insnare; to take by stratagem.
- TRA-PAN', *n.* A snare or stratagem.
- TRAP'-DÓOR, *n.* A door in a floor or roof.
- TRAPES, *n.* A slattern; a slutish woman.
- TRA-FE'-ZI-UM, *n.* A figure under four unequal right lines, not parallel.
- TRAP'-PER, *n.* One who sets traps to catch beavers and other wild animals.
- TRAP'-PINGS, *n. plu.* Ornaments; horse furniture.
- TRAP'-STICK, *n.* A boy's plaything; a small leg.
- TRASH, *n.* Waste matter; bad or unripe fruit.
- TRASH, *v. t. or i.* To lop or crop; to strip of leaves.
- TRASH'-ED, *pp.* Lopped; cropped; stripped.
- TRASH'-Y, *a.* Waste; worthless.
- TRAU-MAT'-IC, *n.* A medicine, useful in the cure of wounds.
- TRAU-MAT'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to wounds.
- TRAV'-AIL, *v. t.* To toil; to labor, or be in labor.
- TRAV'-AIL, *n.* Toil; labor; child-birth.
- TRAV'-AIL-ED, *pret. and pp. of* TRAVAIL.
- TRAV'-EL, *v. t.* To make a journey or voyage.
- TRAV'-EL, *v. t.* To pass; to journey over.
- TRAV'-EL, *n.* A journey; a voyage; the distance that a man travels in the performance of his official duties. *Travels, in the plural*, an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey.
- TRAV'-EL-ED, *pret. and pp. of* TRAVEL.
- TRAV'-EL-ER, *n.* One who travels or is passing; one who visits foreign countries.
- TRAV'-EL-ING, *ppr.* Walking; going; journeying; *a. incurred by or paid for* travel.
- TRAV'-ERS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be traversed.
- TRAV'-ERSE, *a.* Lying across; *ad. crosswise.*
- TRAV'-ERSE, *n.* Any thing lying across; *a. denial.*
- TRAV'-ERSE, *v. t.* To cross; to wander over; to deny; to survey.
- TRAV'-ERSE, *v. i.* *In fencing*, to use the posture or motions of opposition or counter action.
- TRAV'-ERS-ED, *pret. and pp. of* TRAVERSE.
- TRAV'-ERS-ING, *ppr.* Crossing; passing over.
- TRAV'-ES-TÍ-ED, *pp.* Disguised by dress.
- TRAV'-ES-TIN, *n.* *In mineralogy*, tufa, or incrustations formed by calcareous deposit.
- TRAV'-ES-TY, *n.* A parody, or burlesque translation.
- TRAV'-ES-TY, *a.* Having an unusual dress; a book or composition translated in a burlesque manner.
- TRAV'-ES-TY, *v. t.* To translate so as to turn to ridicule.
- TRAY, *n.* A hollow trough of wood.
- TREACH'-ER-OUS, *a.* Faithless; perfidious.
- TREACH'-ER-OUS-LY, *ad.* Perfidiously; by violating allegiance or faith pledged.
- TREACH'-ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Breach of faith.
- TREACH'-ER-Y, *n.* Violation of allegiance or faith; perfidy.
- TREA'-CLE, *n.* Spume of sugar; molasses.
- TREAD, *v. i. pret. trod*; *pp. trod, trodden*. [A. S. *trédan*; Goth. *trudan*; D. *trod*.] To step; to set the foot.
- TREAD, *n.* A stepping, or manner of stepping.
- TREAD'-ER, *n.* One who treads.
- TREAD'-ING, *ppr.* Stepping; walking on.
- TREAD'-LE, *n.* The part of a loom which is moved by the foot.
- TREAD'-MILL, *n.* A mill moved by persons treading on a wheel; a punishment.
- TREA'-SON, *n.* The highest crime against a state; violation of allegiance.
- TREA'-SON-A-BLE, *a.* Partaking of treason.

TREAS'URE, (trezh'-ur,) *n.* Wealth accumulated; a great quantity; abundance.

TREAS'URE, *v. t.* To lay up; to provide a supply; to collect up for future use.

TREAS'UR-ED, *pp.* Hoarded; laid up for use.

TREAS'URE-HOUSE, *n.* A house or building where stores are kept.

TREAS'UR-ER, *n.* An officer who has charge of a treasury.

TREAS'UR-Y, *n.* A place where public money is kept.

TREAT, *v. t. or i.* To handle; to negotiate; to entertain; to discourse on.

TREAT, *n.* An entertainment given; a feast.

TREAT-ED, *pp.* Handled; discoursed on; entertained.

TREAT-ING, *ppr.* Handling; entertaining; negotiating.

TREAT-ISE, *n.* A written discourse; a book; a tract.

TREAT-MENT, *n.* Usage; management.

TREAT-Y, *n.* Negotiation; compact; contract.

TREAT-Y-MAK-ING, *a.* The treaty-making power is lodged in the executive government.

TREB'-LE, (trib'l,) *a.* Threefold; triple; acute.

TREB'-LE, *n.* A part in music, whose sounds are highest or most acute.

TREB'-LE, (trib'l,) *v. t. or i.* To make or become threefold, or thrice as much.

TREB'-LED, (trib'-ld,) *pp.* Made threefold.

TREB'-LE-NESS, (trib'-l-ness,) *n.* State of being threefold.

TREB'-LY, (trib'-ly,) *ad.* In a threefold number, or quantity.

TREE, *n.* [A. S. *treo*; Dan. *træ*; Sw. *trä*.] The largest of the vegetable kind, consisting of a stem, roots, and branches.

TREE, *v. t.* To drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree.

TREE-FROG, *n.* A species of frog that is found on trees.

TREE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of trees.

TREE-NAIL, *n.* A long wooden pin, used in ship-building.

TREE-TÖAD, *n.* A small animal, found on trees.

TRE'-FOIL, *n.* A species of grass, with three leaves.

TRE'L-LAGE, (tre'l'-lage,) *n.* Rail-work to support trees.

TREL'-LIS, *n.* A lattice-work of iron.

TREL'-LIS-ED, *a.* Having a trellis or trellises.

TREM'-BLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *trembler*; L. *tremō*; Gr. *τρεμω*.] To shake or quake; to shiver; to shudder; to totter.

TREM'-BLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of TREMBLE.

TREM'-BLER, *n.* One that trembles.

TREM'-BLING, *ppr.* Shaking; quaking; shivering.

TREM'-BLING, *n.* A shaking; a quivering.

TREM'-BLING-LY, *ad.* With shaking or shivering.

TRE-MEN'-DOUS, *a.* Awful; dreadful; frightful; such as may astonish by its force and violence.

TRE-MEN'-DOUS-LY, *ad.* In a manner to awaken terror.

TRE-MEN'-DOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tremendous, terrible, or violent.

TRE'-MOR, *n.* An involuntary trembling or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.

TREM'-U-LOUS, *a.* Trembling; shaking; shivering; affected with fear or timidity.

TREM'-U-LOUS-LY, *ad.* With shivering.

TREM'-U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* A shivering or quivering.

TRENCH, *v. t.* To dig a ditch or long cut in the earth; to furrow; to form with deep furrows by plowing.

TRENCH, *n.* A long narrow cut in the earth.

TRENCH'-ED, *pp.* Cut into long hollows or ditches; furrowed deep.

TRENCH'-ER, *n.* One that digs a trench; a wooden plate.

TRENCH'-ER-FRIEND, *n.* One who frequents the tables of others; a spunger.

TRENCH'-ER-MAN, *n.* A great eater; a glutton.

TRENCH'-ING, *ppr.* Cutting into ditches.

TRENCH'-PLOW, *n.* A plow to cut a deep furrow.

TRENCH'-PLOW, *v. t.* To plow with deep furrows.

TRENCH'-PLOW-ED, *pp.* Plowed deep.

TRENCH'-PLOW-ING, *n.* The act of plowing deep.

TREND, *n.* That part of the stock of an anchor, from which the size is taken.

TREND, *v. i.* To run; to have a particular direction.

TREND, *v. t.* To free wool from filth, [*local*.]

TREN'-DLE, *n.* A trundle; a round body; any thing round that is used in turning or rolling.

TRE-PAN', *n.* A circular saw, used in surgery.

TRE-PAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *trepan*; It. *trapano*; Gr. *τροπανον*.] To cut or perforate with a trepan; a surgical operation for relieving the brain from pressure or irritation.

TRE-PAN', *n.* A snare. See TRAPAN.

TRE-PAN'-NED, *pp.* Cut with a trepan.

TRE-PAN'-NING, *ppr.* Perforating the skull with a trepan.

TRE-PAN'-NING, *n.* The operation of making an opening in the skull.

TREPH'-INE, *n.* An instrument for trepanning, more modern than the trepan.

TREPH'-INE, *v. t.* To perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

TREP-ID-A'-TION, [*L. trepidatio*.] An involuntary trembling; a quaking or quivering from fear or terror.

TRES'-PASS, *v. i.* To enter on another's land without right; to sin or transgress; to intrude; to put to inconvenience by demand or importunity.

TRES'-PASS, *n.* Transgression; offense; any violation of a known rule or duty; sin.

TRES'-PASS-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of TRESPASS.

TRES'-PASS-ER, *n.* One who trespasses; a transgressor of the moral law; a sinner.

TRES'-PASS-ING, *ppr.* Entering unlawfully; violating the divine law or moral duty.

TRESS, *n.* [Fr. and Dan. *trasse*; Sw. *träss*.] A lock, knot, or ringlet of hair.

TRESS'-ED, *a.* Having tresses; curled.

TRES'-TLE, (tres'l,) *n.* A frame to support any thing; a frame of posts with a cross beam.

TRET, *n.* An allowance in weight for waste.

TREV'-ET, } *n.* A stool, or other thing, supported
TRIV'-ET, } by three legs.

TREY, *n.* The three at cards or dice.

TRI, in compounds, signifies THREE.

TRI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be tried or legally examined.

TRI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being triable.

TRI'-AD, *n.* The union of three; three united. In music, the common chord, consisting of the third, fifth, and eighth.

TRI'-AL, *n.* A temptation; experiment; legal examination; suffering that puts strength, patience, or faith to the test.

TRI-AN'-GLE, *n.* A figure of three lines and three angles.

TRI-AN'-GU-LAR, *a.* That has three angles.

TRI-AN'-GU-LAR-LY, *ad.* After the form of a triangle.

TRI'-ARCH-Y, *n.* Government by three persons.

TRIBE, *n.* A family, race, or series of generations; a division of people, animals, or vegetables.

TRIB'-LET, *n.* A tool for making rings.

TRI-BOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument to ascertain the degree of friction.

TRI-BRACH, *n.* A poetic foot, of three short syllables.

TRIB-U-LA'TION, *n.* Distress; great affliction.

TRI-BU'NAL, *n.* [*L. tribunal.*] A court of justice.

TRIB-U-NA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to tribunes.

TRIB'UNE, *n.* [*Fr. tribun.*] A Roman officer; a pulpit for a speaker.

TRIB'UNE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a tribune.

TRIB-U-NT'IAL, *a.* Suiting a tribune.

TRIB'-U-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being tributary.

TRIB'-U-TA-RY, *a.* Subject to pay tribute; contributing; paid in tribute; yielding supplies of any thing.

TRIB'-U-TA-RY, *n.* One who is subject to pay tribute.

TRIB'-UTE, *n.* A tax imposed on a conquered country.

TRI-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* Having three capsules.

TRICE, *n.* A short time; an instant; a moment.

TRI-CHOT'O-MOUS, *a.* Divided into three parts.

TRICK, *n.* [*D. trek; Dan. trekke; Fr. tricher.*] A cheat; artifice; stratagem; a habit.

TRICK, *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive; to adorn.

TRICK'-ED, *pp.* Cheated; deceived; adorned.

TRICK'-STER, *n.* A deceiver; a cheat.

TRICK'-ER-Y, *n.* A dressing; artifice; stratagem.

TRICK'-ING, *ppr.* Cheating; defrauding; adorning.

TRICK'-ISH, *a.* Knavishly artful; given to cheating.

TRICK'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Deception; practice of cheating.

TRICK'-LE, *v. i.* To flow or drop gently.

TRICK'-LED, *pret.* and *pp.* of TRICKLE.

TRICK'-LING, *ppr.* Flowing down gently.

TRI-COC'-COUS, *a.* Having three grains or seeds.

TRI-COL-OR, *n.* The national French banner, of blue, white, and red, adopted at the first revolution.

TRI-COR'-PO-RAL, *a.* Having three bodies.

TRI-CUS'-PID-ATE, *a.* Having three points.

TRY-DENT, *n.* A scepter or spear, with three prongs, which mythology put into the hands of Neptune, the god of the sea.

TRY-DEN'-TATE, *a.* Having three teeth.

TRY-ED, *pp.* Attempted; examined; tested.

TRI-EN'-NI-AL, *a.* Lasting or being every third year.

TRI-EN'-NI-AL-LY, *ad.* Once in three years.

TRY-ER, *n.* One who tries or makes experiments.

TRI-FAL'-LOW, *v. t.* To plow a third time before harrowing.

TRI-FA'-RI-OUS, *a.* Being in three forms.

TRI-FID, *a.* Divided into three parts.

TRI-FLE, *n.* A thing of little value or consequence; a cake.

TRI-FLE, *v. i.* To act or talk with levity or folly.

TRI-FLE, *v. t.* To make of no importance.

TRI-FLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of TRIFLE.

TRI-FLER, *n.* One who trifles.

TRI-FLING, *ppr.* Acting or talking with levity; *a.* of little value or importance; trivial.

TRI-FLING, *n.* Employment in things of no value.

TRI-FLING-LY, *ad.* Without importance.

TRI-FLING-NESS, *n.* Levity; smallness of value.

TRIF'-LO-ROUS, *a.* Three-flowered; bearing three flowers.

TRI-FÖ'-LI-ATE, *a.* Having three leaves.

TRI-FORM, *a.* Having a triple form.

TRIG, *v. t.* To stop or fasten a wheel.

TRIG'-A-MY, *n.* The having three consorts at once.

TRIG'-GER, *n.* The catch of a wheel or gun.

TRIG'-LYPH, *n.* An ornament in the frieze of the Doric columns.

TRIG'-ON, *n.* A triangle; a term used in astrology.

TRIG'-ON-AL, } *a.* Triangular; having three
 TRIG'-ON-OUS, } corners.
 TRIG-O-NO-MET'-RIE-AL, *a.* According to trigonometry.

TRIG-O-NOM'-E-TRY, *n.* The measuring of triangles; the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles, by means of certain parts, which are given.

TRI-HE'-DRAL, *a.* Having three equal sides.

TRI-HE'-DRON, *n.* A figure having three equal sides.

TRI-J'-U-GOUS, *a.* Having three pairs.

TRI-LAT'-ER-AL, *a.* Having three sides.

TRI-LIT'-ER-AL, *a.* Consisting of three letters.

TRI-LIT'-ER-AL, *n.* A word consisting of three letters.

TRILL, *n.* A quaver; a shaking of the voice.

TRILL, *v. t.* To quaver or shake; to flow.

TRILL'-ED, *pp.* Shaken; quavered; uttered with rapid vibrations.

TRILL'-ING, *ppr.* Shaking; quavering; flowing.

TRILL'-ION, *n.* A million of millions of millions, or the square of a million multiplied by a million.

TRI-LO-BATE, *a.* Having three lobes.

TRI-LOC'-U-LAR, *a.* Having three cells for seeds.

TRIM, *a.* Firm; compact; tight; neat; snug.

TRIM, *v. t.* or *i.* [*A. S. trumian, trymian.*] To dress; to shave; to balance a vessel; to supply with oil.

TRIM, *n.* Dress; state; condition.

TRIM'-E-TER, *n.* A division of verse, of three measures.

TRI-MET'-RIE-AL, *a.* Consisting of three poetic measures.

TRIM'-LY, *ad.* Nicely; sprucely; in good order.

TRIM'-MED, *pp.* Put in good order; balanced; clipped.

TRIM'-MER, *n.* One who trims; a timber; a time-server.

TRIM'-MING, *ppr.* Putting in order; pruning; balancing; fluctuating between parties.

TRIM'-MING, *n.* Ornamental appendages to a dress.

TRIM'-NESS, *n.* Snugness; neatness; the state of being close, and in good order.

TRI-NAL, *a.* Threefold.

TRINE, *a.* Belonging to the number three; an aspect of planets one hundred and twenty degrees distant.

TRI-NERV'-ATE, } *a.* Having three nerves or un-
 TRI-NERV-ED, } branched vessels.

TRIN'-GLE, *n.* A little square ornament in building.

TRIN-I-TA'-RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity.

TRIN-I-TA'-RI-AN, *n.* One who believes in the Trinity.

TRIN'-ITY, *n.* The union of three persons in one Godhead.

TRINK'-ET, *n.* A jewel; a ring; a thing of little value.

TRI-NÖ'-MI-AL, *n.* A root consisting of three parts.

TRI'-O, *n.* Three; a concert of three parts.

TRI'-OR, *n.* *In law,* a person appointed by the court to examine whether the challenge to a panel is just or not.

TRIP, *v. i.* To step lightly; to err or stumble.

TRIP, *v. t.* [*G. trippeln; D. trippen; Sw. trippa; W. tripiaw.*] To supplant; to cause to fall; to loose an anchor from the bottom by its cable.

TRIP, *n.* A stumble; error; a short voyage.

TRIP'-AR-TITE, *a.* Divided into three parts.

TRI-PAR-TI'-TION, *n.* A division by three.

TRIPLE, *n.* The entrails or stomach of an animal.

TRIP'-E-DAL, *a.* Having three feet.

TRI-PEN'-NATE, } *a.* Having bipinnate leaves on
 TRI-PIN'-NATE, } each side.

TRI-PER'-SON-AL, } *a.* Consisting of three persons.

TRI-PER-SON-AL-I-TY, *n.* The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead.
 TRI-PET'-A-LOUS, *a.* Having three petals.
 TRIP'-HAM-MER, *n.* A large hammer, used in forges.
 TRIPH'-THONG, *n.* A coalition of three vowels in a syllable, or in one compound sound.
 TRIPH-THON'-GAL, *a.* Pertaining to a triph-thong.
 TRIPH'-YL-LOUS, *a.* Having three leaves.
 TRIP'-LE, *a.* Treble; threefold.
 TRIP'-LE, *v. t.* To make threefold.
 TRIP'-LE-CROWN-ED, *a.* Having three crowns.
 TRIP'-LED, *pp.* Made threefold.
 TRIP'-LET, *n.* Three verses in poetry that rhyme.
 TRIP'-LI-CATE, *a.* Thrice as much; threefold.
 TRIP-LI-CAT'-TION, *n.* Act of trebling, or making threefold. *In civil law,* the same as surrejoinder in common law.
 TRI-PLIC'-I-TY, *n.* State of being threefold.
 TRY'-POD, *n.* A stool with three feet, on which the priest and sibyls in ancient times were placed to render oracles.
 TRIP'-O-LI, *n.* A stone or mineral, used in polishing.
 TRIP'-O-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to Tripoli in Africa.
 TRIP'-PED, *pret.* and *pp.* of TRIP.
 TRIP'-PER, *n.* One who walks nimbly or trips.
 TRIP'-PING, *ppr.* Stumbling; supplanting; stepping nimbly.
 TRIP'-PING, *n.* Act of supplanting; a light dance.
 TRIP'-PING, *n.* The act of tripping; the losing of an anchor from the ground by its cable or buoy-rope.
 TRIP'-PING, *a.* Quick; nimble.
 TRIP'-PING-LY, *ad.* With light and hasty steps.
 TRIP'-TÔTE, *n.* A noun having three cases only.
 TRI-PÛ'-DI-A-RY, *a.* Relating to dancing.
 TRI-QUE'-TROUS, *a.* Having three plane sides.
 TRI-RÂ'-DI-A-TED, *a.* Having three rays.
 TRY'-REME, *n.* A galley with three benches of rowers.
 TRISE, *v. t.* To haul and tie up by a line.
 TRIS'-ED, *pp.* Hauled and tied close.
 TRI-SECT', *v. t.* To cut into three equal parts.
 TRI-SECT'-ED, *pp.* Divided into three equal parts.
 TRI-SEC'-TION, *n.* A division into three parts.
 TRI-SPERM'-OUS, *a.* Containing three seeds.
 TRI-SYL-LAB'-IC, } *a.* Consisting of three syl-
 TRI-SYL-LAB'-IC-AL, } lables.
 TRI-SYL-LA-BLE, *n.* [*L. tres*, three, and *syllaba*, syllable.] A word of three syllables.
 TRITE, *a.* [*L. tritus*.] Old; stale; common; worn out; used until so common as to have lost its novelty and interest.
 TRITE'-LY, *ad.* In a trite manner.
 TRITE'-NESS, *n.* Commonness; staleness; a state of being worn out.
 TRI-THE-ISM, *n.* A belief in three Gods.
 TRI-THE-IST, *n.* One who believes that there are three Gods in the Godhead.
 TRI-THE-IST'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.
 TRI-TON, *n.* A fabled sea-demon, supposed to be the trumpeter of Neptune; a genus of Mollusca; a bird.
 TRI-TÔNE, *n.* A false concord, of three tones.
 TRI-TOX'-YD, *n.* *In chemistry,* a compound of one equivalent of a base with three equivalents of oxygen.
 TRIT'-Û-R-A-BLE, *a.* That may be triturated.
 TRIT'-Û-RATE, *v. t.* [*L. tritura*, from *tritus*, *tero*, to wear.] To rub or grind to a fine powder. *Among the ancient Romans,* a pompous ceremony performed in honor of a victorious general; victory; conquest; joy or exultation for success.
 TRIT-Û-RÂ'-TION, *n.* Act of grinding to powder.
 TRI-UMPH, *n.* Joy or pomp for success.
 TRI-UMPH, *v. i.* To exult; to rejoice at victory.

TRI-UMPH'-AL, *a.* Celebrating victory.
 TRI-UMPH'-ANT, *a.* Noting triumph; victorious.
 TRI-UMPH'-ANT-LY, *ad.* With triumph.
 TRI-UMPH-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of TRIUMPH.
 TRI-UMPH-ER, *n.* One who triumphs.
 TRI-UM-VIR, *n.* One of three men.
 TRI-UM-VIR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a triumvirate.
 TRI-UM-VIR-ATE, *n.* Government by three men.
 TRI-ÛNE, *a.* Three in one; an epithet applied to God, to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons.
 TRI-Û-NI-TY, *n.* Trinity.
 TRI-VALV'-Û-LAR, *a.* Having three valves.
 TRIV'-ET, *n.* See TREVET.
 TRIV'-I-AL, *a.* Trifling; small; inconsiderable.
 Trivial name, in natural history, the name for the species, which, added to the generic name, forms the complete denomination of the plant.
 TRIV'-I-AL-LY, *ad.* Triflingly; lightly.
 TRIV'-I-AL-NESS, *n.* Lightness; smallness.
 TRÔAT, *v. i.* To cry, as a buck.
 TRÔAT, *v. t.* To cry, as a buck in butting time.
 TRÔ'-EAR, *n.* An instrument to tap dropsical persons.
 TRO-CHÂ'-IC, } *a.* Consisting of trochees.
 TRO-CHÂ'-IC-AL, }
 TRÔ'-CHE, *n.* A medicine formed of a cake, made by mixing the medicine with sugar and mucilage.
 TRÔ'-CHEE, *n.* A poetic foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short.
 TRÔ-CHIL'-ICS, *n.* The science of rotary motion.
 TRÔ'-CHIL, *n.* An aquatic bird; a wren; the humming bird; a ring.
 TROËH'-LE-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the trochlea; a pulley-like muscle.
 TRÔD, *pret.* and *pp.* of TREAD.
 TROD, } *pp.* of TREAD.
 TROD'-DEN, }
 TROG'-LO-DYTE, *n.* One who inhabits caves.
 TRÔLL, *v. t.* To roll; to run about.
 TRÔLL, *v. t.* [*G. trollen*.] To roll; to move volubly.
 TRÔLL'-ED, *pp.* Rolled; turned about.
 TROL'-LOP, *n.* A stroller; a slattern.
 TROM'-BONE, *n.* [*It.*] A deep-toned instrument, of the trumpet kind.
 TROMP, *n.* A blowing machine, used in furnaces.
 TROOP, *n.* [*Fr. troupe*; *It. truppa*; *Sp. tropa*.] A body of soldiers; a multitude.
 TROOP, *v. i.* To march in a line or body.
 TROOP'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of TROOP.
 TROOP'-ER, *n.* A horse-soldier; one of the cavalry.
 TRÔPE, *n.* [*L. tropus*; *Gr. τροπος*; *W. trova*.] A figure of speech, as when a word is used in a signification different from its proper one.
 TRÔ'-PHI-ED, *a.* Adorned with trophies.
 TRÔ'-PHY, *n.* *Among the ancients,* a pile of arms taken from a vanquished enemy; any thing taken and preserved as a memorial of victory.
 TROP'-IC, *n.* The line that bounds the sun's declination from the equator.
 TROP'-IC-AL, *a.* Being within the tropics; incident to the tropics; figurative.
 TROP'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a figurative manner.
 TRO-POL'-O-GY, *n.* A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes.
 TROP-O-LOG'-IC-AL, *a.* Varied by tropes.
 TROT, *v. i.* [*Fr. trotter*; *G. trotten*; *It. trottare*; *Sp. trotar*.] To move in a trot; to walk fast.
 TROT, *n.* A high pace of a horse.
 TROTH, *n.* Truth; faith; fidelity, [*obs.*]
 TROTH'-LESS, *a.* Faithless; false, [*obs.*]
 TROT'-TER, *n.* A trotting horse; a sheep's foot.
 TROT'-TING, *ppr.* Moving in a trot.
 TROU'-BA-DÔUR, (trou'-ba-dôr.) *n.* [*Fr.*] Formerly a poet in Provence, in France.
 TROUB'-LE, (trub'l.) *v. t.* To disturb; to agitate; to afflict.

TROUB-LE, (trub'l.) *n.* Disturbance; affliction.
TROUB-LED, (trub'led,) *pp.* Disturbed; afflicted.
TROUB'-LER, (trub'-ler,) *n.* [Fr. *troubler*; It. *turbare*.] One who disturbs; one who afflicts or molests.
TROUB'-LE-SOME, (trub'l-sum,) *a.* Vexatious; teasing; molesting; giving inconvenience to.
TROUB'-LE-SOME-LY, (trub'l-sum-ly,) *ad.* Vexatiously.
TROUB'-LE-SOME-NESS, (trub'l-sum-ness,) *n.* Vexatiousness; unseasonable intrusion.
TROUB'-LING, *ppr.* Disturbing; vexing.
TROUB'-LOUS, *a.* Full of disorder; afflictive; tumultuous.
TROUGH, (trauf,) *n.* [A. S. *trog*.] A long hollow vessel.
TROUNCE, *v. t.* To beat; to punish; to harass.
TROUN'-CING, *ppr.* Beating severely.
TROUN'-CING, *n.* A severe beating.
TROUSE, *n.* A garment worn by children.
TROUS'-ERS. See **TROUSERS**.
TROUT, *n.* [A. S. *trucht*; Fr. *truite*; It. *trouta*; L. *trutta*.] A delicate fish.
TRO'-VER, *n.* [Fr. *trouver*; It. *trovare*.] An action for goods found.
TROW, *v. i.* To suppose or think.
TROW'-EL, *n.* A tool for laying bricks and stones in mortar.
TROWS'-ERS, *n. plu.* A loose lower garment for men.
TROY, } *n.* Twelve ounces to the
TROY-WEIGHT, } pound.
TRU'-ANT, *a.* Idle; wandering from business.
TRU'-ANT, *n.* An idle boy; an idler.
TRU'-ANT-LY, *ad.* Like a truant.
TRU'-ANT-SHIP, *n.* Idleness; neglect of employment.
TRUCE, *n.* [Goth. *triggwa*; It. *tregua*.] Suspension of arms; temporary peace.
TRUCE-BREAK-ER, *n.* One who violates a covenant.
TRUCK, *v. t. or i.* [Fr. *troquer*; Sp. *trocar*.] To exchange commodities; to barter.
TRUCK, *n.* Exchange of goods; barter; a wheel; a low carriage for carrying heavy goods.
TRUCK-AGE, *n.* The practice of bartering.
TRUCK'-ED, *pp.* Exchanged; bartered.
TRUCK'-ER, *n.* One that exchanges goods.
TRUCK-ING, *ppr.* Bartering; giving goods for goods.
TRUCK'-LE, *n.* A small wheel or caster.
TRUCK'-LE, *v. i.* To yield or bend obsequiously.
TRUCK'-LED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **TRUCKLE**.
TRUCK'-LE-BED, *n.* A bed that runs under another; a trundle bed.
TRUCK'-LING, *ppr.* Yielding obsequiously to the will of another.
TRUCKS, *n.* Wheels; a low carriage for draught.
TRU'-CU-LENCE, *n.* Savage ferocity; terrible-ness of countenance.
TRU'-CU-LENT, *a.* Savage; ferocious.
TRUDGE, *v. i.* To jog on heavily; to travel on foot.
TRUDGE'-ED, *pp.* of **TRUDGE**.
TRUDGE'-ING, *ppr.* Traveling or walking heavily.
TRUE, *a.* [A. S. *treow*; Sw. *tro*; Dan. *troe*; G. *treu*; D. *trouw*.] Conformable to fact; genuine; faithful; free from falsehood; honest; exact; conformable to a rule or pattern.
TRUE'-BORN, *a.* Of genuine birth.
TRUE'-BRED, *a.* Coming of a good breed.
TRUE'-HEART-ED, *a.* Honest; sincere; faithful.
TRUE'-HEART-ED-NESS, *n.* Honesty; fidelity.
TRUE-LOVE'-KNOT, *n.* A knot composed of lines united in many involutions; the emblem of interwoven affections or engagements.
TRUE'-NESS, *n.* Exactness; faithfulness; certainty.

TRUE'-PEN-NY, *n.* A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.
TRUF'-FLE, (trū'-fle,) *n.* A kind of mushroom, growing under ground.
TRU'-ISM, *n.* An undoubted truth.
TRULL, *n.* A low, vagrant, lewd woman.
TRU'-LY, *ad.* Certainly; really; exactly.
TRUMP, *n.* [It. *tromba*; Sp. *trompa*; Fr. *trompette*.] A trumpet; a winning card.
TRUMP, *v. t. or i.* To take with a trump; to blow.
TRUMP'-ER-Y, *n.* Trifling, empty talk; useless matter.
TRUMP'-ET, *n.* A wind instrument of music.
TRUMP'-ET, *v. t.* To sound; to proclaim.
TRUMP'-ET-CALL, *n.* A call at the sound of a trumpet.
TRUMP'-ET-ED, *pp.* Published; proclaimed.
TRUMP'-ET-ER, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.
TRUMP'-ET-ING, *ppr.* Sounding abroad.
TRUMP'-ET-TONG U-ED, *a.* Having a sound vociferous as a trumpet.
TRUNC'-ATE, } *a.* Cut off short; maimed.
TRUNC'-A-TED, }
TRUNC'-A-TION, *n.* The act of cutting off.
TRUNCH'-EON, *n.* A staff of command; a club.
TRUNCH'-EON, *v. t.* To beat with a truncheon.
TRUN'-CHEON-EER, *n.* A person armed with a truncheon.
TRUN'-DLE, *v. i.* To roll on little wheels.
TRUN'-DLE, *v. t.* To roll, as a thing on little wheels.
TRUN'-DLE, *n.* A round body or little wheel.
TRUN'-DLE-BED, *n.* A bed on trundles.
TRUN'-DLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **TRUNDLE**.
TRUN'-DLE-HEAD, *n.* The wheel that turns a millstone.
TRUN'-DLING, *ppr.* Act of rolling on wheels.
TRUNK, *n.* The stem of a tree, severed from the roots; the body; the proboscis of an elephant; a long tube; a box covered with skin.
TRUNK'-HOSE, *n.* Large breeches, formerly worn
TRUN'-NEL, *n.* A tree nail; a long wooden pin.
TRUN'-NION, *n.* A knob on a cannon.
TRU'-SION, *n.* Act of thrusting or pushing.
TRUSS, *n.* A bundle; a bandage for ruptures. *In navigation*, a machine to pull a lower yard close to its mast, and retain it firmly in that position.
TRUSS, *v. t.* To pack or bind close; to skewer.
TRUSS'-ED, *pp.* Bound or packed firmly.
TRUSS'-ING, *ppr.* Packing or binding closely.
TRUST, *n.* Confidence; credit; charge; care.
TRUST, *v. t.* To confide in; to believe; to commit to the care of; to give credit to.
TRUST, *v. i.* To be confident of something, present or future; to be credulous.
TRUST'-EE, *n.* A person to whom any business is committed; a person to whom is confided the management of an institution.
TRUST'-I-LY, *ad.* Faithfully; honestly.
TRUST'-I-NESS, *n.* Fidelity; honesty; integrity.
TRUST'-ING, *ppr.* Confiding in; giving credit to.
TRUST'-WORTHY, *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence.
TRUST'-Y, *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence; faithful; that will not fail.
TRUTH, *n.* [A. S. *treoth*; G. *treue*.] Conformity to fact; veracity; certainty; exactness; faithfulness.
TRUTH'-FUL, *a.* Full of truth.
TRUTH'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of truth; faithless.
TRUT'-FA'-CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to the trout.
TRY, *v. t. or i.* To attempt; to make effort; to examine; to test; to purify.
TRY'-ING, *ppr.* Attempting; examining; *a.* adapted to try.
TUB, *n.* A wooden vessel for washing, &c.
TUBE, *n.* A pipe; a long hollow vessel.

TU'-BER-CLE, n. A small swelling or tumor.
TU'-BER-CU-LAR, } a. Full of knobs or pim-
TU'-BER-CU-LOUS, } ples.
TU'-BER-CU-LATE, a. Having small knobs.
TUBEY-ROSE, n. A plant with a tuberous root.
TU'-BER-OUS, a. Full of knobs or swellings.
TU'-BU-LAR, a. Consisting of a pipe; fistular.
TU'-BU-LA-TED, } pp. or a. Made in the form of
**TU'-BU-LOUS, } a small tube.
TU'-BULE, n. A small tube.
TU'-BU-LI-FORM, a. Having the form of a tube.
TU'-BU-LOUS, a. Hollow; containing a tube.
TUCK, n. A long narrow sword.
TUCK, v. t. To thrust under, or press in or together;
 to fold under; to inclose by pushing close around.
TUCK-ED, pret. and pp. of TUCK.
TUCK-ER, n. A piece of cloth for the breast.
TUCK-ET, n. A flourish in music; a prelude.
TUCK-ING, ppr. Pressing under or together; fold-
 ing.
TUES'-DAY, n. [Sw. *Tisdag*; Dan. *Tirsdag*; D.
Dingsdag; G. *Dingstag*; A. S. *Tuesdaeg*, from
Tig or *Tuisco*, the Mars of our ancestors.] The
 third day of the week.
TUE'-FALL, n. A building with a sloping roof
 on one side only.
TU'-FA, n. A porous, stony substance.
TU-FA'-CEOUS, a. Consisting of *Tufa*.
TUF-FOON', n. A typhoon; a violent tempest; tor-
 nado.
TUFT, n. A cluster of trees, grass, hair, &c.
TUFT, v. t. To plant or adorn with tufts.
TUFT'-ED, pp. or a. Covered or adorned with
 tufts.
TUFT'-Y, a. Growing in tufts or clusters.
TUG, v. i. To pull or draw with labor.
TUG, v. t. [A. S. *teogan*.] To pull or draw with
 great effort.
TUG, n. A pulling with force; a sort of carriage;
 traces of a harness.
TUG'-GED, pret. and pp. of TUG.
TUG'-GER, n. One who tugs or pulls with great
 effort.
TUG'-GING, ppr. Pulling hard; dragging.
TU-I'-TION, n. Guardianship; instruction; price
 of teaching.
TU'-LIP, n. A plant and beautiful flower.
TU'-LIP-TREE, n. A tree bearing flowers like the
 tulip.
TUM'-BLE, v. i. [A. S. *tumbian*.] To roll; to fall;
 to roll down; to play mountebank tricks.
TUM'-BLE, v. t. To turn over; to turn or throw
 about for examination.
TUM'-BLE, n. A fall; a fall with rolling.
TUM'-BLED, pret. and pp. of TUMBLE.
TUM'-BLER, n. One who tumbles; a glass; a
 pigeon; a dog.
TUM'-BLING, ppr. Rolling; falling; rumping.
TUM'-BLING-BAY, n. In a canal, an overflow or a
 weir.
TUM'-BREL, n. A ducking stool; a cart.
TUM'-BRIL, n. A kind of basket or cage of osiers.
TU-ME-FA'-TION, n. A swelling.
TU'-ME-FI-ED, pp. Swelled; enlarged.
TU'-ME-FY, v. t. or i. To swell; to puff up.
TU'-MID, a. Swelled; distended; pompous.
TU'-MID-NESS, n. A state of being swelled.
TU'-MOR, n. A swelling; a morbid enlargement of
 any part of the body.
TU'-MOR-ED, a. Swelled; distended.
TU'-MOR-OUS, a. Swelling; protuberant.
TUMP, n. A little hillock.
TUMP, v. t. To form a mass of earth round a
 plant. [*Eng.*]
TUMP'-ED, pp. Surrounded by a hillock of earth.
TU-MU-LAR, a. Consisting in a heap.
TU'-MU-LOUS, a. Full of hillocks; consisting in a
 heap; formed in a heap or hillock.**

TU'-MULT, n. [L. *tumultus*.] Wild commotion
 riot; bustle.
TU-MULT'-U-A-RILY, ad. With tumult.
TU-MULT'-U-A-RI-NESS, n. Turbulence; confu-
 sion.
TU-MULT'-U-A-RY, a. Confused; disorderly;
 noisy.
TU-MULT'-U-A'-TION, n. Commotion; irregular
 or disorderly movement.
TU-MULT'-U-OUS, a. Turbulent; disorderly;
 greatly agitated.
TU-MULT'-U-OUS-LY, ad. With tumult; in a
 disorderly manner.
TU-MULT'-U-OUS-NESS, n. Disorder; commo-
 tion.
TUN, n. [A. S. *tunna*; Sw. *tunna*, a cask; Fr.
tonne; D. *ton*; W. *tynell*, a barrel or tun.] A
 cask of four hogsheds; twenty hundred weight.
TUN, v. t. To put in a cask.
TUN'-A-BLE, a. That may be put in tune; musical.
TUN'-A-BLE-NESS, n. Harmony; melodiousness.
TUN'-A-BLY, ad. Harmoniously; melodiously.
TUNE, n. A series of musical notes; harmony; the
 state of giving the proper sounds; as, when we say
 an instrument is in *tune*; proper state for use or
 application.
TUNE, v. t. To put in a state for music; to sing
TUNE, v. i. To form one sound to another.
TUN'-ED, pp. Put in a state for harmony.
TUNE'-FUL, a. Harmonious; melodious.
TUNE'-LESS, a. Destitute of harmony.
TUN'-ER, n. One who tunes instruments.
TUNG'-STEN, n. A mineral; a metal discovered
 in 1781.
TU'-NIE, n. A waistcoat or garment; a membrane;
 a covering.
TU'-NIC-A-TED, a. Covered with a tunic.
TU'-NI-CLE, n. A cover; a case; thin skin.
TUN'-ING, n. The act of tuning.
TUN'-ING-FORK, n. A steel instrument for tuning
 musical instruments, or giving the pitch.
TUNK'-ER, n. The Tunkers are a religious sect in
 Pennsylvania, of German origin.
TUN'-NAGE, n. Amount of tuns; money paid by
 the tun.
TUN'-NEL, n. A vessel for conveying liquors into
 other vessels; a passage; as, a *tunnel* or subter-
 raneous arch through a hill, for a canal or a rail-
 way.
TUN'-NEL, v. t. To form like a tunnel.
TUN'-NY, n. The name of a fish.
TUP, n. A ram, [*local*.]
TU'-PE-LO, n. A tree; a species of *Nyssa*.
TUR'-BAN, n. A head-dress worn in the East.
TUR'-BAN-ED, a. Wearing a turban.
TUR'-BAR-Y, n. A right of digging turf on ano-
 ther's land.
TURB'-ID, a. Thick; muddy; foul.
TURB'-ID-NESS, n. Muddiness; foulness.
TUR'-BIN-ATE, } a. Spiral; wreathed conically
**TUR'-BIN-A-TED, } from the base to an apex.
TUR-BI-NA'-TION, n. The act of spinning or
 whirling, as a top.
TUR'-BOT, n. A fish, eaten as delicate food.
TUR'-BU-LENCE, n. Tumult; confusion.
TUR'-BU-LENT, a. Tumultuous; agitated.
TUR'-BU-LENT-LY, ad. Tumultuously.
TU-REEN', n. A vessel for holding soup.
TURF, n. [A. S. *tyrf*; D. *turf*; Sw. *torf*.] The
 upper stratum of earth filled with roots; sod; peat.
TURF, v. t. To cover with turf or green sod.
TURF'-ED, pp. Covered with sod or turf.
TURF'-ING, ppr. Covering with turf.
TURF'-ING, n. The operation of laying down turf,
 or covering with green sod.
TURF'-INESS, n. A state of abounding with turf.
TURF'-MOSS, n. A tract of turf or boggy land.
TURF'-Y, a. Full of turf; like turf.**

TUR'-GENT, *a.* Swelling; swelled; protuberant.
 TUR'-GES'-CENCE, } *n.* State of being swelled.
 TUR'-GES'-CEN-CY, }
 TUR'-GID, *a.* Tumid; swelled; bombastic. *More generally,* the word is applied to an enlarged part of the body.
 TUR'-GID'-I-TY, } *n.* Swelled state of a thing;
 TUR'-GID'-NESS, } pompousness; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast.
 TUR'-KEY, *n.* A large fowl, a native of America, which furnishes delicious food.
 TURK'-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Turkey.
 TURK'-OIS', (tur-káz') } *n.* A beautiful mine-
 TUR'-QUOIS', (tur-kwæz') } ral, used in jewelry.
 TUR'-ME-RIC, *n.* Indian saffron, used as a medicine and for dyeing.
 TUR'-MOIL', *n.* Great stir; trouble; disturbance.
 TUR'-MOIL', *v. t. or i.* To harass with commotion.
 TUR'-MOIL'-ED, *pp.* Disturbed; harassed.
 TURN, *v. t.* To change or shift sides; to change the state of a balance; to form; to transform; to agitate in the mind; to cause to turn round; to alter.
 TURN, *v. i.* To move round; to have a circular motion; to change sides; to become acid; to repent.
 TURN, *n.* Act of moving round; change.
 TURN'-COAT, *n.* One who changes sides.
 TURN'-ED, *pp.* Moved round; changed.
 TURN'-NIP, *n.* A bulbous root, of great value and much used for food.
 TURN'-ER, *n.* One who turns or uses a lathe.
 TURN'-ER-Y, *n.* The art of forming by a lathe.
 TURN'-ING, *n.* A winding; a bending course; deviation from the proper course; curdling.
 TURN'-ING, *ppr.* Moving in a circle; changing; winding.
 TURN'-KEY, *n.* One who has the care of the keys of a prison.
 TURN'-OUT, *n.* The place in a railway where cars turn out of the way; also, an equipage.
 TURN'-PIKE, *n.* A toll-gate; a road on which are turnpikes.
 TURN'-PIKE, *v. t.* To form or erect a turnpike.
 TURN'-PIK'-ED, *pp.* Formed in the manner of a turnpike road.
 TURN'-PIKE-ROAD, *n.* A road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established by law, and kept in repair by the toll collected from travelers.
 TURN'-SOLE, *n.* A plant; the heliotrope.
 TURN'-SPIT, *n.* One who turns a spit.
 TURN'-STILE, *n.* A turnpike in a foot-path.
 TUR'-PEN-TINE, *n.* A resinous substance, flowing from pine, fir, and other trees.
 TUR'-PI-TUDE, *n.* Inherent baseness or vileness of principle in the human heart.
 TUR'-REL, *n.* A cooper's tool.
 TUR'-RET, *n.* [*L. turris.*] A small tower or eminence.
 TUR'-RET-ED, *a.* Furnished with a turret.
 TUR'-TLE, *n.* [*A. S. turtle; L. turtur.*] A dove or pigeon; a tortoise.
 TUR'-TLE-DOVE, *n.* A dove or pigeon.
 TUR'-TLE-SHELL, *n.* A species of *Murex*; a tortoise shell.
 TUS'-CAN, *a.* Noting an order of architecture.
 TUS'-CAN, *n.* An order of columns.
 TUSH, *a.* An exclamation, indicating rebuke or contempt.
 TUSK, *n.* A long pointed tooth of a beast.
 TUSK' ED, } *a.* Having tusks; furnished with
 TUSK'-Y, } tusks.
 TUSK'-SLE, *n.* A struggle; a conflict. *See* Touse.
 TUT, an exclamation, used for checking or rebuking.
 TU'-TE-LAGE, *n.* Guardianship; care; protection.
 TU'-TE-LAR, } *a.* Guarding; to have the charge
 TU'-TE-LA-RY, } of protecting a person or thing.
 TU'-TE-NAG, *n.* Zink, so called by the Chinese.

TU'-TOR, *n.* One who instructs; a preceptor. In American colleges, *tutors* are graduates, selected by the trustees, to instruct the undergraduates the first three years.
 TU'-TOR, *v. t.* To teach; to instruct; to discipline.
 TU'-TOR-AGE, *n.* *In the civil law,* guardianship; the charge of a pupil and his estate.
 TU'-TOR-ED, *pp.* Instructed; corrected.
 TU'-TOR-ESS, *n.* A female instructor; a governess.
 TU'-TO'-RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to, or exercised by a tutor or instructor.
 TU'-TOR-ING, *ppr.* Instructing; correcting.
 TU'-TOR-ING, *n.* Act of instructing; education.
 TUT'-TI, *n.* [*It.*] *In music,* a direction for all to play in full concert.
 TUT'-TY, *n.* An ore of zink, formed into tubular pieces.
 TWAIN, *a.* Two.
 TWANG, *v. i.* To sound with a quick, sharp noise.
 TWANG, *v. t.* To make to sound, by pulling a tense string, and letting it go suddenly.
 TWANG, *n.* A sharp, quick sound.
 TWANG'-ING, *n.* Act of sounding sharply.
 TWAT'-TLE, *v. i.* To prate; to gabble; to chatter.
 TWAT'-TLING, *ppr.* Prating; chattering.
 TWÉAG', } *v. t.* To twitch; to pinch and pull with
 TWEAK, } a sudden jerk.
 TWEAG, } *n.* A pinch; perplexity.
 TWEAK, }
 TWEE'-DLE, *v. t.* To handle lightly.
 TWEEL, *v. t.* To weave with many leases in the harness.
 TWEEZ'-ER-CASE, *n.* A case for carrying tweezers.
 TWEEZ'-ERS, *n. plu.* Nippers to pull out hairs.
 TWELFTH, *n.* The ordinal of twelve.
 TWELVE, *a.* Noting the sum of two and ten.
 TWELVE-MONTH, *n.* A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.
 TWELVE'-PEN-CE, *n.* A shilling.
 TWELVE'-PEN-NY, *a.* Sold or valued at a shilling.
 TWELVE'-SCÖRE, *a.* Twelve times twenty, 240.
 TWEN'-TIETH, *a.* The ordinal of twenty.
 TWEN'-TY, *a.* Noting the sum of twice ten; verbally, an indefinite number.
 TWEN'-TY-FOLD, *a.* Twenty times as many.
 TWY'-BIL, *n.* A kind of mattock and a halberd.
 TWICE, *ad.* Two times; doubly.
 TWI'-FAL-LÖW, *v. t.* To plow a second time.
 TWIG, *n.* [*A. S. twig; D. twyg.*] A small shoot of a tree.
 TWIG'-GEN, *a.* Made of twigs; wicker.
 TWIG'-GY, *a.* Abounding with twigs.
 TWY'-LIGHT, *n.* The faint light after sunset and before sunrise; uncertain view.
 TWY'-LIGHT, *a.* Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; shaded; seen or done by twilight.
 TWILL, *v. t.* To quill. *See* QUILL.
 TWIN, *n.* One of two born together; a sign of the zodiac.
 TWIN, *a.* Noting one of two born at a birth; very much resembling.
 TWIN'-BORN, *a.* Born at the same birth.
 TWINE, *v. t. or i.* To twist; to wrap; to unite.
 TWINE, *n.* Strong thread; a twist; close embrace.
 TWIN'-ED, *a.* Made of twine; *pp.* twisted together; wound round.
 TWINGÉ, *v. t. or i.* To tweak; to pinch; to feel sharp pain.
 TWINGÉ, *n.* A tweak; a pinch; a darting pain.
 TWING'-ING, *n.* A sudden, sharp local pain.
 TWIN'-ING, *ppr.* Winding round; uniting closely to. *In botany,* ascending spirally around a branch or prop.
 TWINK'-LE, *v. i.* To sparkle; to flash at intervals.
 TWINK'-LED, *pret.* and *pp.* of TWINKLE.
 TWINK'-LING, *ppr.* Sparkling; shaking with intermitted light; flashing.

TWINK'-LING, *n.* A motion of the eye; a sparkling.

TWIN'-LING, *n.* A twin lamb.

TWIRL, *v. t.* To move or whirl round.

TWIRL, *v. i.* To revolve with velocity.

TWIRL, *n.* A quick turn or circular motion.

TWIRL'-ED, *pp.* Whirled around.

TWIST, *v. t.* To wind, as one thread round another; to contort; to wreathe; to form.

TWIST, *v. i.* To be contorted or united, by winding round each other.

TWIST, *n.* A thread made by twisting.

TWIST'-ER, *n.* One who twists; the instrument of twisting.

TWIST'-ING, *ppr.* Winding round.

TWIT, *v. t.* To reproach or upbraid.

TWITCH, *v. t.* To pull suddenly; to snatch.

TWITCH, *n.* A sudden pull; a twinge.

TWITCH'-ED, *pp.* Pulled with a jerk.

TWITCH'-ER, *n.* One that twitches.

TWITCH'-GRASS, *n.* Couchgrass; a species of grass which it is difficult to exterminate.

TWIT'-TER, *v. i.* To make a noise, as swallows.

TWIT'-TER, *n.* A small intermitted noise.

TWIT'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Uttering small noises.

TWIT'-TING, *ppr.* Upbraiding; reproaching.

TWO, (*too*), *a.* [A. S. *twa*; Goth. *twa*; D. *twee*; G. *zwei*; Sw. *tva*; Ir. *do*; Russ. *tva*, *tvoe*; Slav. *dva*; Sans. *dui*; Gipsej, *dúj*; Hindoo, *du*; L. *duo*; Sp. *dos*; Fr. *deux*.] One and one.

TWO'-EDGE-ED, *a.* Having an edge on both sides.

TWO'-FOLD, *a.* Two of the kind; double.

TWO'-HAND-ED, *a.* Stout; strong.

TWO'-PENCE, *n.* A small coin, two pennies in value.

TWO'-TONG U'-ED, *a.* Double-tongued.

TYE, *n.* A knot; an obligation.

TYE, *v. t.* To bind; to fasten.

TY'-ING, *ppr.* Binding; fastening.

TY'-KE, *n.* A dog; or one as contemptible as a dog.

TYM'-BAL, *n.* A kind of kettle-drum.

TYM'-PAN, *n.* A drum; a pannel; a printer's frame for the sheets.

TYM-PA-NY'-TES, *n.* *In medicine*, a flatulent distension of the belly.

TYM'-PA-NUM, *n.* The drum of the ear.

TYM'-PA-NY, *n.* A flatulent distension of the belly.

TYPE, *n.* [L. *typus*.] A mark; an emblem; form of a disease; a printing letter.

TYPE'-MET'-AL, *n.* A compound of lead and antimony.

TY'-PHOID, *a.* Resembling typhus.

TY'-PHUS, *n.* A fever characterized by great debility.

TYP'-IE, } *a.* Emblematical; figurative.

TYP'-IE-AL, }

TYP'-IE-AL-LY, *ad.* In a figurative manner.

TYP'-IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being typical.

TYP'-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Represented by a symbol.

TYP'-I-FY, *v. t.* To represent by an image or emblem.

TY'-POG'-RA-PHER, *n.* A printer.

TY'-PO-GRAPH'-IE, } *a.* Pertaining to types or

TY'-PO-GRAPH'-IE-AL, }

TY'-PO-GRAPH'-IE-AL-LY, *ad.* With types.

TY'-POG'-RA-PHY, *n.* The art of printing.

TYR'-AN-NESS, *n.* A female tyrant.

TY-RAN'-NIC, } *a.* Arbitrary; cruel; des-

TY-RAN'-NIC-AL, }

TY-RAN'-NIC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a tyrannical manner.

TY-RAN'-NI-CIDE, *n.* The killing or killer of a tyrant.

TYR'-AN-NIZE, *v. i.* To exercise despotic or cruel power; to rule with oppression.

TYR'-AN-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Ruled with oppressive severity.

TYR'-AN-NOUS, *a.* Cruel; arbitrary; despotic.

TYR'-AN-NY, *n.* Arbitrary or cruel exercise of power.

TY'-RANT, *n.* [L. *tyrannus*; Gr. *τυραννος*.] A monarch, or other ruler, who uses power to oppress his subjects; a despotic ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor.

TYR'-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Tyre; being of a purple color.

TY'-RO, *n.* A beginner; a novice.

TZAR, *n.* The emperor of Russia.

TZAR'-Y'-NÄ, *n.* The empress of Russia.

U.

U is classed with the broad vowels. It has one sound, called the diphthongal, or long, as in *mute*; another, called a short sound, as in *bull*; and another short sound, as in *run*.

U'-BER-TY, *n.* Abundance; fruitfulness.

U'-BI'-E-TY, *n.* The state of being in a place.

U'-BIQ'-UL-TA-RY, *a.* Existing every where.

U'-BIQ'-UL-TY, *n.* Existence every where.

U'-BI SU'-PRA, [L. where above.] A reference to a former quotation.

UD'-DER, *n.* The glandular substance of the breast.

UD'-DER-ED, *a.* Furnished with udders.

UG'-L-LY, *ad.* With deformity; vilely.

UG'-L-NESS, *n.* Deformity; want of beauty; turpitude of mind.

UG'-LY, *a.* Not handsome; deformed; offensive.

U-KÄSE', *n.* *In Russia*, a royal order.

U'-LANS, *n.* Militia among the Tartars.

UL'-CER, *n.* A sore that discharges pus, &c.

UL'-CER-ATE, *v. t. or i.* To become or make ulcerous.

UL'-CER-A-TED, *pp.* Affected with ulcers.

UL'-CER-A-TING, *ppr.* Turning to an ulcer.

UL'-CER-Ä'-TION, *n.* The forming of an ulcer.

UL'-CER-ED, *a.* Having ulcers.

UL'-CER-OUS, *a.* Afflicted with ulcers.

UL'-CER-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being ulcerous.

ULE'-TREE, *n.* A tree which, from its juice, furnishes a certain kind of elastic gum.

U-LIG'-IN-OUS, *a.* Slimy; soft; muddy.

U-LÄGE, *n.* Wantage of a cask of liquor.

UL'-NAR, *a.* Pertaining to the ulna or cubit.

UL-TE'-RI-OR, *a.* Further; lying beyond.

UL'-TI-MA RA'-TI-O, [L.] The last reasoning.

UL'-TI-MA RA'-TI-O RE'-GUM, [L.] The last reasoning of kings.

UL'-TI-MATE, *a.* Final; concluding.

UL'-TI-MATE-LY, *ad.* Finally; at last.

UL'-TI-MÄ'-TUM, [L.] *In diplomacy*, the final proposition.

UL'-TRA, [L.] Beyond; hence, a person who advocates extreme measures.

UL'-TRA-ISM, *n.* The principles of men who advocate extreme measures.

UL'-TRA-IST, *n.* One who pushes a principle or measure to extremes.

UL'-TRA-MA-RINE', *n.* A beautiful blue color.

UL'-TRA-MON'-TANE, *a.* Beyond the mountains.

UL-TRA-MUN'-DANE, *a.* Beyond this world.
 UL-U-LATE, *v. i.* To howl, as a dog or wolf.
 UL-U-LA'-TION, *n.* A howling, like the wolf.
 UM'-BEL, *n.* A collection of small flowers in a head, as that of a carrot.
 UM'-BEL-LAR, *a.* Having the form of an umbel.
 UM'-BEL-LATE, *a.* Consisting of an umbel.
 UM-BEL-LIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing umbels.
 UM'-BER, *n.* A yellowish ore of iron, used as a paint; a fowl; a fish.
 UM'-BER-ED, *a.* Painted with umber; shaded.
 UM-BIL'-IC, *n.* A conical depression at the base of a univalve shell.
 UM-BIL'-IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to the navel.
 UM-BIL'-IC-ATE, *a.* Like the navel.
 UM'-BLES, *n.* The entrails of a deer.
 UM'-BO, *n.* The boss of a shield.
 UM-BRAE'-U-LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of an arbor.
 UM'-BRAGE, *n.* A shade; screen; offense; suspicion of injury; resentment.
 UM-BRA'-GEOUS, *a.* Shady; dark; forming a shade.
 UM-BRA'-GEOUS-NESS, *n.* Shadiness.
 UM-BREL'-LA, *n.* A screen or shade for sheltering the person from rain or heat.
 UM-BRIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Casting or making a shade.
 UM'-PIR-AGE, *n.* The decision of a single person, or an authority to decide.
 UM'-PIRE, *n.* A third person, who decides; one to whose sole decision a question is referred.
 UN, *a* prefix, gives to words a negative sense.
 UN-A-BAS'-ED, *a.* Not abased or humbled.
 UN-A-BASH'-ED, *a.* Not abashed or ashamed.
 UN-A-BAT'-ED, *a.* Not abated or reduced; not diminished in strength or violence.
 UN-A-BAT'-ING, *a.* Not abating or lessening; continuing without alleviation.
 UN-A-BRE'-VI-A-TED, *a.* Not abridged or shortened.
 UN-AB-JUR'-ED, *a.* Not renounced on oath.
 UN-A'-BLE, *a.* Not able; not having power or means; not having adequate knowledge or skill.
 UN-A-BOL'-ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be abolished.
 UN-A-BOL'-ISH-ED, *a.* Not abolished or repealed; remaining in force.
 UN-A-BRIDG'-ED, *a.* Not abridged or shortened.
 UN-AB'-RO-GA-TED, *a.* Not annulled.
 UN-AB'-SOLV'-ED, *a.* Not absolved or set free.
 UN-AB-SORB'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be absorbed.
 UN-AC-CEL'-ER-A-TED, *a.* Not hastened.
 UN-AC-CENT'-ED, *a.* Not accented.
 UN-AC-CEPT'-A-BLE, *a.* Not acceptable; not welcome; not such as will be received with pleasure.
 UN-AC-CEPT'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of not pleasing.
 UN-AC-CEPT'-A-BLY, *ad.* Not acceptably; in an unwelcome or displeasing manner.
 UN-AC-CEPT'-ED, *a.* Not accepted or received.
 UN-AC-CLI'-MA-TED, *a.* Not inured to the climate.
 UN-AC-COM'-MO-DA-TED, *a.* Not suited; not furnished with external conveniences.
 UN-AC-COM'-MO-DA-TING, *ppr.* Not obliging.
 UN-AC-COM'-PA-NI-ED, *a.* Unattended; having no attendants or companions.
 UN-AC-COM'-PLISH-ED, *a.* Not finished or executed; not refined in manners.
 UN-AC-CORD'-ANT, *a.* Not harmonious.
 UN-AC-CORD'-ING, *a.* Not according or agreeing.
 UN-AC-COUNT'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be explained; not subject to control; not responsible.
 UN-AC-COUNT'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inexplicableness; irresponsibility.

UN-AC-COUNT'-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be explained.
 UN-AC-CRED'-IT-ED, *a.* Not received or authorized.
 UN-AC-CUS'-ED, *a.* Not accused or charged.
 UN-AC-CUS'-TOM-ED, *a.* Not accustomed; new; not made familiar.
 UN-A-CHIEV'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be done.
 UN-A-CHIEV'-ED, *a.* Not performed.
 UN-ACH'-ING, (un-ake'-ing.) *ppr.* Not aching; not giving or receiving.
 UN-AC-KNOWL'-EDG-ED, *a.* Not confessed.
 UN-AC-QUAINT'-ANCE, *n.* Want of acquaintance or familiarity.
 UN-AC-QUAINT'-ED, *a.* Not acquainted; unusual; not having familiar knowledge.
 UN-AC-QUAINT'-ED-NESS, *n.* Want of acquaintance.
 UN-AC-QUIR'-ED, *a.* Not gained or acquired.
 UN-AC-QUIT'-TED, *a.* Not acquitted.
 UN-AC'T'-ED, *a.* Not performed or executed.
 UN-AC'T'-IVE, *a.* Not active or diligent.
 UN-AC'T'-U-A-TED, *a.* Not actuated or moved.
 UN-A-DAPT'-ED, *a.* Not adapted or suited.
 UN-A-DAPT'-ED-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness.
 UN-AD-DICT'-ED, *a.* Not addicted or devoted.
 UN-AD-JUDG'-ED, *a.* Not judicially decided.
 UN-AD-JUST'-ED, *a.* Not adjusted or settled.
 UN-AD-MIN'-IS-TER-ED, *a.* Not administered.
 UN-AD-MIR'-ED, *a.* Not regarded with honor, respect, or affection.
 UN-AD-MON'-ISH-ED, *a.* Not admonished.
 UN-A-DOPT'-ED, *a.* Not adopted or received.
 UN-A-DOR'-ED, *a.* Not adored or worshipped.
 UN-A-DORN'-ED, *a.* Not ornamented.
 UN-A-DUL'-TER-A-TED, *a.* Not adulterated; pure.
 UN-AD-VENT'-UR-OUS, *a.* Not bold or resolute.
 UN-AD-VIS'-A-BLE, *a.* Not expedient; not prudent.
 UN-AD-VIS'-ED, *a.* Not advised; indiscreet; done without due consideration.
 UN-AD-VIS'-ED-LY, *ad.* Inconsiderately.
 UN-AD-VIS'-ED-NESS, *n.* Imprudence; rashness.
 UN-AF'-FA-BLE, *a.* Not free to converse; reserved.
 UN-AF-FECT'-ED, *a.* Not affected; natural; real; unremoved; not having the passions or affections touched.
 UN-AF-FECT'-ED-LY, *ad.* In sincerity; without disguise.
 UN-AF-FECT'-ING, *a.* Not adapted to move the passions.
 UN-AF-FEC'-TION-ATE, *a.* Wanting affection.
 UN-AF-FIRM'-ED, *a.* Not affirmed.
 UN-AF-FRIGHT'-ED, *a.* Not frightened.
 UN-AG'-GRA-VA-TED, *a.* Not aggravated.
 UN-AG'-I-TA-TED, *a.* Not agitated; calm.
 UN-A-GREE'-A-BLE, *a.* Not agreeable.
 UN-AID'-ED, *a.* Not assisted; not aided.
 UN-AIM'-ING, *a.* Having no particular aim.
 UN-A-LARM'-ED, *a.* Not disturbed with fear.
 UN-AL'-IEN-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be alienated.
 UN-AL'-IEN-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to admit of alienation.
 UN-AL'-IEN-ATE, } *a.* Not estranged; not
 UN-AL'-IEN-A-TED, } alienate; not transferred.
 UN-AL-LAY'-ED, *a.* Not appeared or quieted.
 UN-AL-LE'-VI-A-TED, *a.* Not mitigated.
 UN-AL-LY'-ED, *a.* Having no alliance or connection, either by nature, marriage, or treaty; having no powerful relation.
 UN-AL-LOW'-ED, *a.* Not allowed or permitted.
 UN-AL-LOY'-ED, *a.* Not alloyed or mixed; not reduced by foreign mixture.
 UN-AL-LUR'-ED, *a.* Not allured or enticed.
 UN-AL-LUR'-ING, *a.* Not tempting.

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BAR; MÊTE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NÔTE, DÔVE, MÔVE,

- UN-AL'-TER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be altered; unchangeable; immutable.
- UN-AL'-TER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability.
- UN-AL'-TER-A-BLY, *ad.* Unchangeably; immutably.
- UN-AL'-TER-ED, *a.* Not altered or changed.
- UN-A-MÁZ'-ED, *a.* Not amazed; free from astonishment.
- UN-AM-BIG'-U-OUS, *a.* Not ambiguous.
- UN-AM-BIG'-U-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a clear manner.
- UN-AM-BIG'-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Explicitness.
- UN-AM-BI'-TIOUS, *a.* Not aspiring; free from ambition; not showy or prominent.
- UN-AM-BI'-TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from ambition.
- UN-A-MEND'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be amended.
- UN-A-MEND'-ED, *a.* Not rectified or corrected.
- UN-A'-MI-A-BLE, *a.* Not conciliating love.
- UN-A'-MI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of loveliness.
- UN-A-MÚS'-ED, *a.* Not entertained.
- UN-A-MÚS'-ING, *g.* Not affording amusement.
- UN-A-MÚ'-SIVE, *g.* Not affording amusement.
- UN-AN-A-LOG'-I-C-AL, *a.* Not analogical.
- UN-A-NAL'-O-GOUS, *a.* Not analogous.
- UN-AN'-A-LYZ-ED, *a.* Not analyzed or resolved into simple parts.
- UN-AN'-CHOR-ED, *a.* Not anchored.
- UN-AN'-GU-LAR, *a.* Having no angles.
- UN-AN'-I-MAL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not animalized; not formed into animal matter.
- UN-AN'-I-MÁ-TED, *a.* Not animated; spiritless.
- UN-AN'-I-MÁ-TING, *a.* Not enlivening.
- UN-NA-NIM'-I-TY, *n.* Agreement of a number of persons in opinion or determination.
- UN-NAN'-I-MOUS, *a.* Being of one mind; formed by unanimity.
- UN-NAN'-I-MOUS-LY, *ad.* With entire agreement.
- UN-NAN'-I-MOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being of one mind.
- UN-AN-NEAL'-ED, *a.* Not annealed.
- UN-AN-NEX-ED, *a.* Not annexed or joined.
- UN-AN-NOUNC'-ED, *a.* Not announced or proclaimed.
- UN-AN-NOY'-ED, *a.* Not incommoded.
- UN-A-NOINT'-ED, *a.* Not anointed.
- UN-AN'-SWE-ER-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be answered satisfactorily; not capable of refutation.
- UN-AN'-SWE-ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unanswerable.
- UN-AN'-SWE-ER-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond refutation.
- UN-AN'-SWE-ER-ED, *a.* Not answered; not replied to; not suitably returned.
- UN-AP-PALL'-ED, *a.* Not daunted or dismayed.
- UN-AP-PÁR'-EL-ED, *a.* Not clothed; bare.
- UN-AP-PÁR'-ENT, *a.* Not visible; concealed.
- UN-AP-PEAL'-A-BLE, *a.* Admitting no appeal.
- UN-AP-PEAS'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be pacified.
- UN-AP-PEAS'-ED, *a.* Not appeased; not pacified.
- UN-AP-PLY-ED, *a.* Not applied; not used according to the destination.
- UN-AP-PRE'-CIA-TED, *a.* Not duly estimated.
- UN-AP-PRE-HEND'-ED, *a.* Not apprehended.
- UN-AP-PRE-HENS'-I-BLE, *a.* Not to be understood.
- UN-AP-PRE-HENS'-IVE, *a.* Not apprehensive; not intelligent; not ready of conception.
- UN-AP-PRIS'-ED, *a.* Not previously informed.
- UN-AP-PRÓACH'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be approached.
- UN-AP-PRÓACH'-ED, *a.* Not approached.
- UN-AP-PRÓ'-PRI-A-TED, *a.* Not appropriated; not applied, or directed to be applied, to any specific object.
- UN-AP-PRÓV'-ED, *a.* Not approved.
- UN-APT', *a.* Unfit; not ready; not qualified; not disposed; unsuitable.
- UN-APT'-LY, *ad.* Unfitly; improperly.
- UN-APT'-NESS, *n.* Unfitness; dullness; want of quick apprehension; disqualification.
- UN-AR'-GU-ED, *a.* Not argued; not debated.
- UN-ARM'-ED, *a.* Not being armed; defenseless.
- UN-AR-RAIGN'-ED, *a.* Not arraigned.
- UN-AR-RANG'-ED, *a.* Not disposed in order.
- UN-AR-RAY'-ED, *a.* Not arrayed or dressed.
- UN-ART'-FUL, *a.* Not artful; artless; sincere.
- UN-ART'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Without art or stratagem.
- UN-AR-TIC'-U-LÁ-TED, *a.* Not distinctly pronounced.
- UN-AR-TI-FI'-CIAL, *a.* Not artificial; not formed by art.
- UN-AR-TI-FI'-CIAL-LY, *ad.* Without art.
- UN-AS-CEND'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be ascended.
- UN-AS-CER-TAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be made certain.
- UN-AS-CER-TAIN'-ED, *a.* Not ascertained; not reduced to a certainty.
- UN-ASK'-ED, *a.* Not asked or requested; unsolicited; not sought by entreaty or care.
- UN-AS-PI-RÁ-TED, *a.* Having no aspirate.
- UN-AS-PIR'-ING, *a.* Not ambitious.
- UN-AS-SAIL'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be assailed.
- UN-AS-SAIL'-ED, *a.* Not attacked or assaulted.
- UN-AS-SÁULT'-ED, *a.* Not assailed; not attacked.
- UN-AS-SAY'-ED, *a.* Not assayed, or essayed; not subjected to assay or trial.
- UN-AS-SEM-BLED, *a.* Not congregated.
- UN-AS-SERT'-ED, *a.* Not asserted or affirmed.
- UN-AS-SESS'-ED, *a.* Not assessed or rated.
- UN-AS-SIGN'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be assigned; that can not be transferred by assignment or indorsement.
- UN-AS-SIGN'-ED, *a.* Not transferred.
- UN-AS-SIM'-I-LÁ-TED, *a.* Not assimilated. *In physiology,* not actually made a part, either of the fluids or solids of the body; not animalized.
- UN-AS-SIST'-ED, *a.* Not aided or assisted.
- UN-AS-SIST'-ING, *a.* Not helping; not aiding.
- UN-AS-SÓ'-CIA-TED, *a.* Not associated.
- UN-AS-SORT'-ED, *a.* Not distributed into sorts.
- UN-AS-SUM'-ING, *a.* Not assuming; modest; not making lofty pretensions.
- UN-AS-SÚR'-ED, *a.* Not assured or insured.
- UN-A-TÓN'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be appeased.
- UN-A-TÓN'-ED, *a.* Not expiated.
- UN-AT-TACH'-ED, *a.* Not attached; not adhering; having no fixed interest; not united by affection.
- UN-AT-TACK'-ED, *a.* Not attacked or assaulted.
- UN-AT-TAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be obtained.
- UN-AT-TAIN'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being beyond reach.
- UN-AT-TAIN'-ED, *a.* Not attained or reached.
- UN-AT-TÁINT'-ED, *a.* Not attainted; not corrupted.
- UN-AT-TEM'-PER-ED, *a.* Not tempered by mixture.
- UN-AT-TEMPT'-ED, *a.* Not attempted; not tried.
- UN-AT-TEND'-ED, *a.* Having no company or retinue; not medically attended.
- UN-AT-TEND'-ING, *a.* Not attended; not listening.
- UN-AT-TEST'-ED, *a.* Not attested; not affirmed.
- UN-AT-TIR'-ED, *a.* Not adorned or attired.
- UN-AT-TRACT'-ED, *a.* Not attracted; not affected by attraction.
- UN-AT-TRACT'-IVE, *a.* Not attractive.
- UN-AUD'-IT-ED, *a.* Not audited or adjusted.
- UN-AUG-MENT'-ED, *a.* Not increased. *In grammar,* having no augment or additional syllable.
- UN-AU-THEN'-TIC, *a.* Not genuine or true.
- UN-AU-THEN'-TIC-A-TED, *a.* Not authenticated; not made certain by authority.
- UN-AU-THOR'-I-TÁ-TIVE, *a.* Not authoritative.

UN-AU'-THOR-IZ-ED, *a.* Not warranted by authority.
 UN-A-VAIL'-A-BLE, *a.* Not available; not having sufficient power to produce the intended effect.
 UN-A-VAIL'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inefficiency; uselessness.
 UN-A-VAIL'-ING, *a.* Ineffectual; useless; vain.
 UN-A-VENG'-ED, *a.* Not avenged; not punished.
 UN-A-VERT'-ED, *a.* Not turned away.
 U'-NA VO'-CE, [L.] With one voice; unanimously.
 UN-A-VOID'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be shunned; inevitable.
 UN-A-VOID'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inevitableness.
 UN-A-VOID'-A-BLY, *ad.* Inevitably; in a manner that prevents failure or escape.
 UN-A-VOID'-ED, *a.* Not avoided or shunned.
 UN-A-VOW'-ED, *a.* Not avowed; not acknowledged.
 UN-A-WAK'-ED, } *a.* Not awakened; not
 UN-A-WAK'-EN-ED, } roused from spiritual
 slumber or stupidity.
 UN-A-WARE', *a.* Without thought; inattentive.
 UN-A-WARE', } *ad.* Suddenly; unexpectedly;
 UN-A-WARES', } without premeditated design.
 UN-AW'-ED, *a.* Undaunted; having no fear.
 UN-BACK'-ED, *a.* Not having been backed.
 UN-BAK'-ED, *a.* Not baked.
 UN-BAL'-AN-CED, *a.* Not balanced or poised;
 not settled; not restrained by equal power.
 UN-BAL'-LAST, *v. t.* To free from ballast.
 UN-BAL'-LAST-ED, *pp.* Freed from ballast; *a.*
 having no ballast; unsteady.
 UN-BAND'-ED, *a.* Having no band.
 UN-BAN'-NER-ED, *a.* Having no banner.
 UN-BAP-TIZ'-ED, *a.* Not baptized.
 UN-BAR', *v. t.* To loose from a bar; to unfasten.
 UN-BAR'-RED, *pp.* Having its bars removed.
 UN-BASH'-FUL, *a.* Not bashful; bold.
 UN-BATH'-ED, *a.* Not bathed; not wet.
 UN-BAT'-TER-ED, *a.* Not battered, or beaten;
 not bruised or beaten by blows.
 UN-BEAR'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be borne or endured.
 UN-BEARD'-ED, *a.* Beardless.
 UN-BEAR'-ING, *a.* Bearing no fruit.
 UN-BEAT'-EN, *a.* Not beaten; not treated with
 blows; untrod; not beaten by the feet.
 UN-BEAT'-TE-OUS, } *a.* Having no beauty; not
 UN-BEAT'-TI-FUL, } beautiful.
 UN-BE-COM'-ING, *a.* Unsuitable; improper for
 the person or character; indecorous.
 UN-BE-COM'-ING-LY, *ad.* In an improper man-
 ner.
 UN-BE-COM'-ING-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness; im-
 properly; indecorousness.
 UN-BED', *v. t.* To raise or rouse from bed.
 UN-BE-DED, *pp.* Roused from bed.
 UN-BE-FIT'-TING, *a.* Unsuitable; unbecoming.
 UN-BE-FR-END'-ED, *a.* Not befriended; having
 no friendly aid.
 UN-BE-GOT'-TEN, *a.* Not generated.
 UN-BE-GUILE', *v. t.* To free from deceit.
 UN-BE-HELD', *a.* Not beheld; not seen.
 UN-BE-LIEF', *n.* Incredulity; the withholding of
 belief; infidelity; disbelief of the truth of the
 gospel and of divine revelation.
 UN-BE-LIEVE', *v. t.* Not to believe or trust.
 UN-BE-LIEV'-ED, *a.* Not believed; not discred-
 ited.
 UN-BE-LIEV'-ER, *n.* One incredulous; an infidel;
 one who discredits revelation, or the divine mission
 and doctrines of Christ.
 UN-BE-LIEV'-ING, *a.* Not believing; infidel.
 UN-BE-LÖV'-ED, *a.* Not beloved.
 UN-BE-MÖAN'-ED, *a.* Not lamented.
 UN-BEND', *v. t.* To relax or slacken; to remit from
 a strain or exertion; to set at ease for a time; to

relax effeminately. *In seamanship,* to take the
 sails from their yards and stays.
 UN-BEND'-ING, *pp.* Relaxing; taking off; *a.* un-
 yielding; inflexible; firm.
 UN-BEND'-ING-LY, *ad.* Without bending; obsti-
 nate.
 UN-BENT', *pp.* Relaxed; unsubdued; unstrung.
 UN-BEN'-E-FIC-ED, *a.* Having no benefice.
 UN-BE-NEV'-O-LENT, *a.* Not benevolent.
 UN-BE-NIGHT'-ED, *a.* Not visited by darkness.
 UN-BE-NIG', *a.* Not favorable or propitious.
 UN-BE-QUEATH'-ED, *a.* Not given by legacy.
 UN-BE-SEEM'-ING, *a.* Unbecoming; not befit-
 ting.
 UN-BE-SOUGHT', (un-be-saut',) *a.* Not sought.
 UN-BE-SPOK'-EN, *a.* Not ordered beforehand.
 UN-BE-STAR'-RED, *a.* Not adorned by stars.
 UN-BE-STÖW'-ED, *a.* Not bestowed or given.
 UN-BE-TRAY'-ED, *a.* Not betrayed.
 UN-BE-WAIL'-ED, *a.* Not lamented.
 UN-BE-WITCH', *v. t.* To free from fascination.
 UN-BE-WITCH'-ED, *pp.* Freed from fascination.
 UN-BI'-AS, *v. t.* To free from bias or prejudice.
 UN-BI'-AS-ED, *pp.* Freed from prejudice; *a.* im-
 partial; unprejudiced; free from bias.
 UN-BID', } *a.* Not bid; not invited; not re-
 UN-BID'-DEN, } quested to attend.
 UN-BIG'-OT-ED, *a.* Free from bigotry.
 UN-BIND', *v. t.* To untie; to loose from bands.
 UN-BISH'-OP, *v. t.* To deprive of episcopal orders.
 UN-BISH'-OP-ED, *pp.* Deprived of orders.
 UN-BIT', *a.* Not bit.
 UN-BIT', *v. t.* To take bits from the mouth of. *In*
seamanship, to remove the turns of a cable from
 off the bits.
 UN-BIT'-TED, *pp.* Unbridled; freed from the bit.
 UN-BLAM'-A-BLE, *a.* Not blamable or culpable.
 UN-BLAM'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Freedom from blam-
 ableness.
 UN-BLAM'-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to incur no blame.
 UN-BLAM'-ED, *a.* Not charged with a fault; free
 from censure.
 UN-BLAST'-ED, *a.* Not made to wither.
 UN-BLEED'-ING, *a.* Not bleeding; not suffering
 loss of blood.
 UN-BLEM'-ISH-ED, *a.* Free from blemish or stain
 UN-BLENCH'-ED, *a.* Not discolored or stained.
 UN-BLENCH'-ING, *a.* Not shrinking; firm.
 UN-BLEND'-ED, *a.* Not blended; not mingled.
 UN-BLES'T', *a.* Not blessed; unhappy; excluded
 from benediction.
 UN-BLIGHT'-ED, *a.* Not blighted or blasted.
 UN-BLIND'-ED, *a.* Not blinded.
 UN-BLOOD'-ED, *a.* Not stained with blood.
 UN-BLOOD'-Y, *a.* Not stained with blood.
 UN-BLOS'-SOM-ING, *a.* Not producing blossoms.
 UN-BLOWN', *a.* Not blown; not opened, as a bud;
 not extinguished; not inflated with wind.
 UN-BLUNT'-ED, *a.* Not made blunt or dull.
 UN-BLUSH'-ING, *a.* Destitute of shame.
 UN-BLUSH'-ING-LY, *ad.* With impudence.
 UN-BÖAST'-FUL, *a.* Not boastful; unassuming.
 UN-BOD'-I-ED, *a.* Having no material body.
 UN-BOIL'-ED, *a.* Not boiled.
 UN-BÖLT', *v. t.* To loose from fastening by a bolt.
 UN-BÖLT'-ED, *pp.* Free from bolts; *a.* not bolted
 or fastened; not sifted.
 UN-BON'-NET-ED, *a.* Having no bonnet on.
 UN-BÖÖK'-ISH, *a.* Not addicted to books; not
 cultivated by erudition.
 UN-BOOT'-ED, *a.* Having no boots on.
 UN-BORN', } *a.* Not born; future; not brought
 UN'-BORN, } into life.
 UN-BOR'-RÖW-ED, *a.* Not borrowed; original.
 UN-BÖ'-SOM, *v. t.* To reveal; to disclose freely
 one's secret opinions or feelings; to reveal in con-
 fidence.
 UN-BÖ'-SOM-ED, *pp.* Freely disclosed.

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BÄR; METE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NÖTE, DÖVE, MÖVE,

UN-BÖ'-SOM-ING, *ppr.* Disclosing freely, as secrets; revealing in confidence.
 UN-BOT'-TOM-ED, *a.* Having no bottom.
 UN-BOUGHT', (un-baut'), *a.* Not purchased.
 UN-BOUND', *a.* Not bound; loose; wanting a cover; not bound by obligation or covenant; *pret.* of UNBIND.
 UN-BOUND'-ED, *a.* Having no bounds or limits; having no check or control.
 UN-BOUND-ED'-LY, *ad.* Without bounds.
 UN-BOUND'-ED-NESS, *n.* Unlimited extent.
 UN-BOUN'-TE-OUS, *a.* Not bounteous or liberal.
 UN-BOW', *v. t.* To unbend.
 UN-BOW'-ED, *a.* Not bent.
 UN-BÖW'-ED, *a.* Not arched.
 UN-BOW'-EL, *v. t.* To deprive of the entrails.
 UN-BOW'-EL-ED, *pp.* Eviscerated.
 UN-BOW'-EL-ING, *ppr.* Taking out the bowels.
 UN-BRACE', *v. t.* To loose; to slacken; to relax.
 UN-BRAC'-ED, *pp.* Freed from braces; relaxed.
 UN-BRAID', *v. t.* To separate the strands of a braid.
 UN-BRANCH'-ED, *a.* Not ramified; not shooting or dividing into branches.
 UN-BRANCH'-ING, *ppr.* Not shooting into branches.
 UN-BREAST', (un-brest') *v. t.* To disclose; to lay open.
 UN-BREATH'-A-BLE, *a.* Not respirable.
 UN-BREATH'-ED, *a.* Not exercised.
 UN-BREATH'-ING, *a.* Unanimated.
 UN-BRED', *a.* Not well bred; rude; not polished in manners; ill educated.
 UN-BREW'-ED, *a.* Not brewed; unmixed.
 UN-BRIB'-ED, *a.* Not bribed; not corrupted or unduly influenced by money or gifts.
 UN-BRI'-DLE, *v. t.* To free from the bridle.
 UN-BRI'-DLED, *pp.* Loose; unrestrained.
 UN-BRÖKE', } *a.* Whole; entire; not subdued;
 UN-BRÖK'-EN, } not tamed; not taught.
 UN-BRÖTH'-ER-LY, *a.* Not becoming a brother.
 UN-BRÜS'-ED, *a.* Not bruised; sound.
 UN-BUCK'-LE, *v. t.* To unfasten the buckles.
 UN-BUCK'-LED, *pp.* Loosed; unfastened.
 UN-BUILD', *v. t.* To demolish; to pull down.
 UN-BUILT', *pp.* Demolished; *a.* not built.
 UN-BUR'-DEN, *v. t.* To rid of a load; to throw off; to relieve.
 UN-BUR'-I-ED, (un-ber'-ied) *a.* Not interred.
 UN-BURN'-ED, } *a.* Not burned; not scorched;
 UN-BURNT', } not baked.
 UN-BUR'-THEN. *See* UNBURDEN.
 UN-BUT'-TON, *v. t.* To loose from being fastened by buttons.
 UN-BUT'-TON-ED, *pp.* Loosed from buttons.
 UN-CAGE', *v. t.* To release from a cage.
 UN-CAG'-ED, *pp.* Loosed from a cage or from confinement.
 UN-CAL'-CIN-ED, or UN-CAL'-CIN'-ED, *a.* Not calcined.
 UN-CAL'-CU-LA-TED, *a.* Not calculated.
 UN-CAL'-CU-LA-TING, *a.* Not making calculations.
 UN-CALL'-ED, *a.* Not called; not invited.
 UN-CAN'-CEL-ED, *a.* Not canceled or annulled.
 UN-CAN'-DID, *a.* Not candid; not fair; partial.
 UN-CA-NON'-IC-AL, *a.* Not according to the canons; not acknowledged as authentic.
 UN-CAN'-O-PIED, *a.* Not covered with a canopy.
 UN-CAP', *v. t.* To remove a cap from; to open.
 UN-CÄ'-PA-BLE, *a.* Incapable.
 UN-CAP'-PED, *pp.* Deprived of its cap.
 UN-CAP'-TI-VA-TED, *a.* Not captivated.
 UN-CA-RESS'-ED, *a.* Not caressed.
 UN-CAR'-PET-ED, *a.* Not covered with a carpet.
 UN-CÄSE', *v. t.* To disengage from a case.
 UN-CÄS'-ED, *pp.* Deprived of a case.
 UN-CÄS'-ING, *ppr.* Disengaging from a case.

UN-EAT'-E-CHIS-ED, *a.* Untaught; un instructed.
 UN-EAUGHT', *a.* Not caught or taken.
 UN-EÄUS'-ED, *a.* Having no cause or author.
 UN-EÄU'-TIOUS, *a.* Incautious; heedless.
 UN-CEÄS'-ING, *a.* Not ceasing; continual.
 UN-CEÄS'-ING-LY, *ad.* Without intermission.
 UN-CEL'-E-BRA-TED, *a.* Not celebrated.
 UN-CE-LES'-TIAL, *a.* Not heavenly.
 UN-CEN'-SUR-A-BLE, *a.* Not worthy of censure.
 UN-CEN'-SUR-ED, *a.* Exempt from blame or reproach.
 UN-CEN'-TRIC-AL, *a.* Not in the center.
 UN-CER-E-MÖ'-NI-AL, *a.* Not ceremonial.
 UN-CER-E-MÖ'-NI-OUS, *a.* Not formal.
 UN-CER-E-MÖ'-NI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Without ceremony or form.
 UN-CER'-TAIN, *a.* Not certain; not having certain knowledge; not sure in the consequence; not exact; unsettled; irregular.
 UN-CER'-TAIN-LY, *ad.* Doubtfully; not confidently.
 UN-CER'-TAIN-TY, *n.* Doubtfulness; want of certainty or precision; something unknown.
 UN-CHÄIN', *v. t.* To free from chains; to unbind.
 UN-CHÄIN'-ED, *pp.* Disengaged from chains.
 UN-CHÄNGE'-A-BLE, *a.* Not changeable; immutable.
 UN-CHÄNGE'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Immutability.
 UN-CHÄNGE'-A-BLY, *ad.* Immutably.
 UN-CHÄNG'-ED, *a.* Not changed or altered.
 UN-CHÄNG'-ING, *a.* Suffering no alteration.
 UN-CHAR-AÆ-TER-IS'-TIC, *a.* Not characteristic; not exhibiting a character.
 UN-CHAR-AC-TER-IZ-ED, *a.* Not characterized.
 UN-CHÄRG'-ED, *a.* Not charged; not loaded.
 UN-CHAR'-IT-A-BLE, *a.* Having no charity; contrary to charity, or the universal love prescribed by Christianity.
 UN-CHAR'-IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of charity.
 UN-CHAR'-IT-A-BLY, *ad.* With want of charity.
 UN-CHÄRM', *v. t.* To relieve from a charm.
 UN-CHÄRM'-ED, *a.* Not charmed or fascinated.
 UN-CHÄRM'-ING, *a.* Not able to charm.
 UN-CHÄSTE', *a.* Lewd; impure; not continent.
 UN-CHÄSTE'-LY, *ad.* Lewdly; impurely.
 UN-CHÄS'-TI-TY, *n.* Incontinence; lewdness.
 UN-CHÄS-TIS'-ED, *a.* Not chastised; not corrected.
 UN-CHECK'-ED, *a.* Not checked; not restrained.
 UN-CHEER'-FUL, *a.* Not cheerful; sad.
 UN-CHEER'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of cheerfulness.
 UN-CHEER'-Y, *a.* Dull; not enlivening.
 UN-CHEW'-ED, *a.* Not chewed or masticated.
 UN-CHRIS'-TIAN, *a.* Contrary to Christianity; not evangelized; not converted to the Christian faith; infidel.
 UN-CHRIS'-TIAN, *v. t.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of Christianity.
 UN-CHRIS'-TIAN-IZE, *v. t.* To turn from Christianity; to cause to degenerate from the belief and profession of Christianity.
 UN-CHRIS'-TIAN-LY, *ad.* In a manner contrary to Christian principles.
 UN-CHRIS'-TIAN-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to Christianity.
 UN-CHURCH', *v. t.* To expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rights of a church.
 UN-CHURCH'-ED, *pp.* Expelled from a church.
 UN-CHURCH'-ING, *ppr.* Expelling from a church.
 UN'-CI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to letters of a large size, used in ancient manuscripts.
 UN'-CI-AL, *n.* An uncial letter.
 UN'-CIN-ATE, *a.* Hooked at the end.
 UN-CIR'-EUM-CIS-ED, *a.* Not circumcised.
 UN-CIR'-EUM-CIS'-ION, *n.* Want of circumcision. *In Scripture*, the Gentiles, who did not practice circumcision.

UN-CIR-CUM-SCRIB'-ED, *a.* Not limited.
 UN-CIR-CUM-SPECT, *a.* Not cautious; heedless.
 UN-CIV-IL, *a.* Unpolite; uncourteous in manners; not complaisant; rude.
 UN-CIV-IL-I-ZA'-TION, *n.* Want of civilization.
 UN-CIV-IL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not civilized; not reclaimed from savage life.
 UN-CIV-IL-LY, *ad.* Rudely; unpolitely.
 UN-CLAD, *a.* Not clothed.
 UN-CLAIM'-ED, *a.* Not claimed or demanded.
 UN-CLAR'-I-FI-ED, *a.* Not cleared or refined.
 UN-CLASP', *v. t.* To loosen a clasp; to open what is fastened with a clasp.
 UN-CLASS'-IC, } *a.* Not classical; not ac-
 UN-CLASS'-IC-AL, } cording to the best models
 of writing; not pertaining to the classic writers.
 UN-CLE, (unk'-l), *n.* A father's or mother's brother.
 UN-CLEAN', *a.* Not clean; foul; filthy; lewd.
 UN-CLEAN'-LI-NESS, *n.* Filthiness.
 UN-CLEAN'-LY, *a.* Foul; filthy; unchaste; obscene.
 UN-CLEAN'-NESS, *n.* Filthiness; lewdness; want of ritual or ceremonial purity; sinfulness.
 UN-CLEAN'S'-ED, *a.* Not cleansed; impure.
 UN-CLENCH', *v. t.* To open the closed hand.
 UN-CLINCH', *v. t.* To open the clinched fist.
 UN-CLINCH'-ED, *pp.* Opened; unclosed.
 UN-CLEW', *v. t.* To unwind; to unfold; to untie.
 UN-CLEW'-ED, *pp.* Unwound or untied; undone.
 UN-CLIP'-PED, *a.* Not clipped or shortened.
 UN-CLOG', *v. t.* To disencumber; to set free.
 UN-CLOG'-GED, *pp.* Freed from obstructions.
 UN-CLOG'-GING, *pp.* Freeing from obstructions.
 UN-CLOIS'-TER, *v. t.* To release from a cloister.
 UN-CLOIS'-TER-ED, *pp.* Released from a cloister.
 UN-CLOÛSE', *v. t.* To open; to disclose; to break the seal of; as, to *unclose* a letter.
 UN-CLOÛS'-ED, *pp.* Broken open; *a.* not closed; not finished.
 UN-CLOÛS'-ING, *pp.* Opening; unsealing.
 UN-CLOÛPHE', *v. t.* To deprive of clothing.
 UN-CLOÛTH'-ED, *pp.* Stripped of clothing; *a.* not clothed; wanting clothing.
 UN-CLOÛTH'-ING, *n.* Act of taking off clothes.
 UN-CLOUD', *v. t.* To clear from clouds.
 UN-CLOUD'-ED, *a.* Cleared, or free from clouds; not darkened; not obscured.
 UN-CLOUD'-ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from clouds; obscurity or gloom.
 UN-CLOUD'-Y, *a.* Clear; free from clouds.
 UN-CLUTCH', *v. t.* To open what is closed.
 UN-CO-AG'-U-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not be coagulated.
 UN-CO-AG'-U-LA-TED, *a.* Not coagulated.
 UN-COAT'-ED, *a.* Not coated; not covered.
 UN-COCK'-ED, *a.* Not cocked, as a gun; not made into cocks, as hay; not set up, as the brim of a hat.
 UN-COIF', *v. t.* To pull the cap off.
 UN-COIF'-ED, *a.* Not having a coif.
 UN-COIL', *v. t.* To unwind and open, as the turns of a rope or other line.
 UN-COIL'-ED, *pp.* Unwound and opened.
 UN-COIN'-ED, *a.* Not coined; not stamped.
 UN-COL-LECT'-ED, *a.* Not collected; outstanding; as, *uncollected* taxes; not recovered from confusion; as, the mind yet *uncollected*.
 UN-COL-LECT'-ED-NESS, *n.* A state of not being collected.
 UN-COL-LECT'-I-BLE, *a.* That can not be collected.
 UN-COL-OR-ED, *a.* Not colored or dyed.
 UN-COMB'-ED, *a.* Not combed.
 UN-COM-BIN'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be combined.

UN-COM-BIN'-ED, *a.* Not combined; simple.
 UN-COME'-LI-NESS, *n.* Want of comeliness; want of beauty or grace; as, *uncomeliness* of person.
 UN-COME'-LY, *a.* Not comely; ungraceful.
 UN-COM-FORT-A-BLE, *a.* Affording no comfort; giving uneasiness.
 UN-COM-FORT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of comfort; uneasiness.
 UN-COM-FORT-A-BLY, *ad.* Without cheerfulness; in an uneasy state.
 UN-COM-MAND'-ED, *a.* Not commanded or ordered.
 UN-COM-MEM'-O-RA-TED, *a.* Not commemorated.
 UN-COM-MEND'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be commended.
 UN-COM-MEND'-ED, *a.* Not commended or praised.
 UN-COM-MER'-CIAL, *a.* Not carrying on trade.
 UN-COM-MIS'-ER-A-TED, *a.* Not pitied.
 UN-COM-MIS'-SION-ED, *a.* Not commissioned.
 UN-COM-MIT'-TED, *a.* Not committed; not referred to a committee; not pledged by any thing said or done.
 UN-COM-MON, *a.* Rare; not frequent; unusual; as, an *uncommon* season; not frequent; not often seen.
 UN-COM-MON-LY, *ad.* Rarely; unusually; to an uncommon degree.
 UN-COM-MON-NESS, *n.* Rareness; infrequency.
 UN-COM-MU'-NI-CATED, *a.* Not communicated; not imparted to another.
 UN-COM-MU'-NI-CATIVE, *a.* Not free to communicate; reserved.
 UN-COM-PACT', *a.* Not firm; not of close texture.
 UN-COM-PACT'-ED, *a.* Not made compact.
 UN-COM-PAS'-SION-ATE, *a.* Having no pity.
 UN-COM-PAS'-SION-ED, *a.* Not pitied.
 UN-COM-PEL'-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not be compelled.
 UN-COM-PEL'-L-ED, *a.* Not compelled; free from compulsion; not obliged.
 UN-COM-PEN-SA-TED, *a.* Not rewarded; not paid.
 UN-COM-PLAIN'-ING, *a.* Not murmuring; not disposed to murmur.
 UN-COM-PLAI-SANT, *a.* Not complaisant or civil.
 UN-COM-PLAI-SANT-LY, *ad.* With incivility.
 UN-COM-PLE'-TED, *a.* Not finished; imperfect.
 UN-COM-PLY'-ING, *a.* Not yielding to request.
 UN-COM-POUND'-ED, *a.* Not compounded; simple; not intricate.
 UN-COM-PRE-HENS'-IVE, *a.* Not comprehensive; not able to comprehend.
 UN-COM-PRESS'-ED, *a.* Not compressed.
 UN-COM-PRO-MIS-ING, *a.* Not agreeing to terms.
 UN-CON-CEIV'-ED, *a.* Not conceived or imagined.
 UN-CON-CERN', *n.* Want of concern; indifference; freedom from solicitude.
 UN-CON-CERN'-ED, *a.* Not concerned; indifferent; not anxious; feeling no solicitude; having no solicitude in.
 UN-CON-CERN'-ED-LY, *ad.* Without concern; without anxiety.
 UN-CON-CERN'-ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from concern.
 UN-CON-CERT'-ED, *a.* Not concerted.
 UN-CON-CIL'-I-A-TED, *a.* Not reconciled.
 UN-CON-CIL'-I-A-TING, *a.* Not adapted to gain favor.
 UN-CON-CLUD'-ING, *a.* Not decisive.
 UN-CON-COCT'-ED, *a.* Not digested.
 UN-CON-DEMN'-ED, *a.* Not adjudged guilty; not disapproved.
 UN-CON-DENS'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be condensed.
 UN-CON-DENS'-ED, *a.* Not condensed.

UN-CON-DI'-TION-AL, *a.* Not limited by conditions; absolute; unreserved.
 UN-CON-DI'-TION-AL-LY, *ad.* Without conditions; without reservation.
 UN-CON-FESS'-ED, *a.* Not confessed; not owned.
 UN-CON-FIN'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be confined.
 UN-CON-FIN'-ED, *a.* Not confined; free.
 UN-CON-FIN'-ED-LY, *ad.* Without limitation.
 UN-CON-FIRM'-ED, *a.* Not confirmed or ratified; not confirmed according to the church ritual.
 UN-CON-FORM'-A-BLE, *a.* Not conformable.
 UN-CON-FORM'-I-TY, *n.* Want of conformity.
 UN-CON-FUS'-ED, *a.* Not embarrassed.
 UN-CON-FUS'-ED-LY, *ad.* Without confusion.
 UN-CON-FUT'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be refuted or overthrown.
 UN-CON-GÉAL'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be congealed.
 UN-CON-GÉAL'-ED, *a.* Not congealed or frozen.
 UN-CON-GÉN'-IAL, *a.* Not congenial.
 UN-CON'-JU-GAL, *a.* Not becoming the married state; not befitting wife or husband.
 UN-CON-NECT'-ED, *a.* Not connected; incoherent; loose; desultory.
 UN-CON-NIV'-ING, *a.* Not overlooking.
 UN-CON'-Q UER-A-BLE, *a.* Invincible; that can not be subdued or brought under control; as, *unconquerable* passion or temper.
 UN-CON'-Q UER-A-BLY, *ad.* Invincibly.
 UN-CON-SCI-EN'-TIOUS, *a.* Not conscientious.
 UN-CON'-SCION-A-BLE, *a.* Unreasonable; unjust; enormous; vast; not guided or influenced by conscience.
 UN-CON'-SCION-A-BLE-NES, *n.* Unreasonableness.
 UN-CON'-SCION-A-BLY, *ad.* Unreasonably.
 UN-CON'-SCIOUS, *a.* Not perceiving or knowing.
 UN-CONSCIOUS-LY, *ad.* Without knowledge.
 UN-CON'-SCIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of perception.
 UN-CON'-SE-CRA-TED, *a.* Not consecrated.
 UN-CON-SENT'-ING, *a.* Not giving consent.
 UN-CON-SID'-ER-ED, *a.* Not considered.
 UN-CON-SOL'-ED, *a.* Not consoled or comforted.
 UN-CON-SOL'-ING, *a.* Not affording comfort.
 UN-CON'-STANT, *a.* Inconstant; fickle.
 UN-CON-STI-TU'-TION-AL, *a.* Not agreeable to the constitution; not authorized by the constitution; contrary to the principles of the constitution. It is not *unconstitutional* for the king of Great Britain to declare war without consent of Parliament; but for the president of the United States to declare war, without an act of Congress authorizing it, would be *unconstitutional*.
 UN-CON-STI-TU'-TION-AL-I-TY, *n.* Opposition to the constitution.
 UN-CON-STI-TU'-TION-AL-LY, *ad.* In a manner not warranted by the constitution.
 UN-CON-STRAIN'-ED, *a.* Free from constraint; not proceeding from constraint.
 UN-CON-STRAIN'-ED-LY, *ad.* Without restraint.
 UN-CON-STRAINT', *n.* Freedom from constraint.
 UN-CON-SULT'-ING, *a.* Taking no advice; rash; imprudent.
 UN-CON-SUM'-ED, *a.* Not consumed; not wasted.
 UN-CON-SUM'-MATE, *a.* Not complete.
 UN-CON-TEM'-NED, *a.* Not despised.
 UN-CON-TEND'-ING, *a.* Not disputing; not contesting.
 UN-CON-TENT'-ED, *a.* Discontented.
 UN-CON-TEST'-A-BLE, *a.* Incontestable.
 UN-CON-TEST'-ED, *a.* Not controverted; not disputed; evident; plain.
 UN-CON-TRA-DI-ET'-ED, *a.* Not contradicted.
 UN-CON'-TRITE, *a.* Not penitent.
 UN-CON-TRIV'-ED, *a.* Not formed by design.
 UN-CON-TRIV'-ING, *a.* Not contriving; improvident.
 UN-CON-TRÖLL'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be controlled; ungovernable; that can not be restrained; that can

not be resisted or diverted; indisputable; irrefragable.
 UN-CON-TRÖLL'-A-BLY, *ad.* Without control.
 UN-CON-TRÖLL'-ED, *a.* Not controlled or restrained.
 UN-CON'-TRO-VERT-ED, *a.* Undisputed.
 UN-CON-VERS'-A-BLE, *a.* Not free in conversation.
 UN-CON-VERS'-ANT, *a.* Not familiar; not versed.
 UN-CON-VERT'-ED, *a.* Not regenerated; not changed in opinion; not persuaded to the truth of the Christian religion; not renewed; not turned or changed from one form to another.
 UN-CON-VERT'-I-BLE, *a.* Not to be converted or changed in form.
 UN-CON-VIN'-CED, *a.* Not convinced.
 UN-CÖRD', *v. t.* To loose from cords; to unfasten or unbind.
 UN-CÖRK', *v. t.* To draw the cork from.
 UN-CÖRK'-ING, *ppr.* Drawing the cork from.
 UN-CÖR'-O-NET-ED, *a.* Not wearing a coronet.
 UN-CÖR'-PU-LENT, *a.* Not corpulent or fleshy.
 UN-CÖR-RECT'-ED, *a.* Not corrected or amended; not revised; not rendered exact; not reformed; not amended.
 UN-CÖR-RUPT', *a.* Not corrupt; pure; genuine; not depraved; not perverted; as, an *uncorrupt* judgment; *uncorrupt* manners.
 UN-CÖR-RUPT'-ED, *a.* Not corrupted; not debased.
 UN-CÖR-RUPT'-I-BLE, *a.* Not to be corrupted.
 UN-CÖR-RUPT'-NESS, *n.* Purity; uprightness.
 UN-CÖUN'-SEL-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be advised; not consistent with good advice.
 UN-CÖUNT'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be counted.
 UN-CÖUNT'-ED, *a.* Not numbered.
 UN-CÖUN'-TER-FEIT, *a.* Not counterfeit; not spurious.
 UN-CÖUN-TER-ACT'-ED, *a.* Not effectually opposed.
 UN-CÖUN-TER-MAND'-ED, *a.* Not countermanded.
 UN-CÖUP'-LE, (un-cup'l.) *v. t.* To loose; to disjoin.
 UN-CÖUP'-LED, *pp.* Disjoined.
 UN-CÖUR'-TE-ÖUS, *a.* Uncivil; unpolite; not kind and complaisant.
 UN-CÖUR'-TE-ÖUS-LY, *ad.* Unpolitely; uncivilly.
 UN-CÖUR'-TE-ÖUS-NESS, *n.* Incivility; disobliging treatment.
 UN-CÖURT'-LI-NESS, *n.* Impoliteness; unsuitableness of manners to a court.
 UN-CÖURT'-LY, *a.* Impolite; not becoming a court; not refined; not polite.
 UN-CÖÜTH', *a.* Awkward; strange; unusual; as, an *uncouth* phrase; *uncouth* manners.
 UN-CÖÜTH'-LY, *ad.* In an awkward manner.
 UN-CÖÜTH'-NESS, *n.* Awkwardness; oddness.
 UN-CÖV'-E-NANT-ED, *a.* Not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise.
 UN-CÖV'-ER, *v. t.* To open; to remove a covering from; to deprive of clothes; to unroof, as a building; to take off the hat or cap; to strip off a veil.
 UN-CÖV'-ER-ED, *pp.* Divested of covering.
 UN-CÖV'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of covering.
 UN-CÖWL', *v. t.* To deprive of a cowl.
 UN-CÖRAMP'-ED, *a.* Not cramped; not confined or fettered.
 UN-CÖRE-ATE', *v. t.* To annihilate; to deprive of existence.
 UN-CÖRE-A'-TED, *pp.* Annihilated; *a.* not created; self-existent.
 UN-CÖRED'-IT-A-BLE, *a.* Not reputable.
 UN-CÖRED'-IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of reputation; the quality of being disreputable.
 UN-CÖRED'-IT-ED, *a.* Not reputable.

UN-ERIT'-IC-AL, *a.* Not according to critical rules.
 UN-GROP'-PED, *a.* Not cropped; not gathered.
 UN-GROSS'-ED, *a.* Not crossed; not canceled.
 UN-CROWD'-ED, *a.* Not crowded; not compressed.
 UN-CROWN', *v. t.* To deprive of a crown.
 UN-CROWN'-ED, *pp.* Deprived of a crown; *a.* not crowned.
 UN-CRYS'-TAL-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be crystalized.
 UN-CRYS'-TAL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not crystalized.
 UN-C'-TION, *n.* The act of anointing medically; that which excites piety and devotion; divine or sanctifying grace. *Extreme unction*, the rite of anointing in the last hours, or the application of sacred oil to the parts where the five senses reside.
 UN-C-TU-OS'-I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being
 UN-C-TU-OUS-NESS, } oily or greasy.
 UN-C-TU-OUS, *a.* Oily; fat; greasy; having a resemblance to oil.
 UN-CULL'-ED, *a.* Not selected; not culled.
 UN-CULP'-A-BLE, *a.* Not deserving blame.
 UN-CUL'-TI-VA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of tillage.
 UN-CUL'-TI-VA-TED, *a.* Not cultivated; rude; not instructed; not civilized.
 UN-CUM'-BER-ED, *a.* Not loaded or burdened.
 UN-CURB'-ED, *a.* Not restrained; licentious.
 UN-CURL', *v. t.* To destroy curls; to untwist.
 UN-CURL', *v. i.* To fall from a curled state, as ringlets.
 UN-CURL'-ED, *pp.* Reduced from curling; *a.* not curled; not in ringlets.
 UN-CUR'-RENT, *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment; as, *uncurrent* notes or coin.
 UN-CURS'-ED, *a.* Not cursed or execrated.
 UN-CUR'-TAIL'-ED, *a.* Not shortened.
 UN-CUS'-TOM-A-RY, *a.* Not customary or usual.
 UN-CUS'-TOM-ED, *a.* Not subjected to customs; not having paid duty.
 UN-CUT', *a.* Not clipped; entire.
 UN-DAM', *v. t.* To free from a dam.
 UN-DAM'-AG-ED, *a.* Uninjured; unhurt; not made worse.
 UN-DAMP'-ED, *a.* Not damped or depressed.
 UN-DARK'-EN-ED, *a.* Not obscured.
 UN-DA-TED, *a.* Waved; rising and falling in waves toward the margin, as a leaf.
 UN-DA'-TED, *a.* Having no date.
 UN-DAUNT'-ED, *a.* Not daunted; fearless.
 UN-DAUNT'-ED-LY, *ad.* Fearlessly; boldly.
 UN-DAUNT'-ED-NESS, *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.
 UN-DAWN'-ING, *a.* Not growing light; not opening with brightness.
 UN-DAZ'-ZLED, *a.* Not confused by splendor.
 UN-DE-BAS'-ED, *a.* Not debased or adulterated.
 UN-DE-BAUCH'-ED, *a.* Not seduced or corrupted.
 UN-DEE'-A-GON, *n.* A figure of eleven angles.
 UN-DE-CAY'-ED, *a.* Not decayed or impaired by age or accident; being in full strength.
 UN-DE-CAY'-ING, *a.* Not suffering decay.
 UN-DE-CEIV'-A-BLE, *a.* Not subject to deception.
 UN-DE-CEIVE', *v. t.* To free from deception, fallacy, or mistake, whether caused by others or by ourselves.
 UN-DE-CEIV'-ED, *pp.* Disabused of mistake; not misled or imposed upon.
 UN-DE-CEIV'-ING, *pp.* Freeing from mistake.
 UN-DE-CENT, *a.* Indecent, [*the latter is mostly used.*]
 UN-DE-CEP'-TIVE, *a.* Not deceptive.
 UN-DE-CID'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be decided.
 UN-DE-CID'-ED, *a.* Not determined; unsettled.
 UN-DE-CY'-PHER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be explained.
 UN-DE-CY'-PHER-ED, *a.* Not deciphered.
 UN-DE-CY'-SIVE, *a.* Not conclusive; not determining the controversy or contest.

UN-DECK', *v. t.* To undress; to strip of finery.
 UN-DECK'-ED, *pp.* Stripped of ornament; *a.* not adorned; plain.
 UN-DE-CLAR'-ED, *a.* Not declared or avowed.
 UN-DE-CLIN'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be declined.
 UN-DE-CLIN'-ED, *a.* Not declined; not turning from the right.
 UN-DE-COM-PÖS'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be decomposed.
 UN-DE-COM-PÖS'-ED, *a.* Not decomposed; not separated, as constituent particles.
 UN-DEC'-O-RA-TED, *a.* Not adorned or embellished.
 UN-DED'-I-CAT-ED, *a.* Not dedicated or inscribed to a patron; not described.
 UN-DE FA'-CED, *a.* Not disfigured or blotted.
 UN-DE-FEND'-ED, *a.* Not defended; not vindicated.
 UN-DE-FY'-ED, *a.* Not defied or challenged.
 UN-DE-FIL'-ED, *a.* Not polluted; pure.
 UN-DE-FIN'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be defined; that can not be described by interpretation or definition.
 UN-DE-FIN'-ED, *a.* Not defined; not limited; not described by definition or explanation.
 UN-DE-FORM'-ED, *a.* Not deformed; fair.
 UN-DE-FRAY'-ED, *a.* Not defrayed; not paid.
 UN-DE-GRAD'-ED, *a.* Not degraded.
 UN-DE-I-FY', *v. t.* To reduce from the state of deity.
 UN-DEL'-E-GA-TED, *a.* Not delegated; not granted.
 UN-DE-LIB'-ER-A-TING, *a.* Hasty; prompt.
 UN-DE-LIGHT'-ED, *a.* Not delighted; not well pleased.
 UN-DE-LIGHT'-FUL, *a.* Not giving delight.
 UN-DE-LIV'-ER-ED, *a.* Not delivered; not communicated.
 UN-DE-MAND'-ED, *a.* Not demanded; not required.
 UN-DE-MOL'-ISH-ED, *a.* Not pulled down.
 UN-DE-MON'-STRA-BLE, *a.* That can not be demonstrated; not capable of fuller evidence.
 UN-DE-NY'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be denied.
 UN-DE-NY'-A-BLY, *ad.* Certainly; indisputably.
 UN-DE-PLÖR'-ED, *a.* Not lamented.
 UN-DE-PÖS'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be deposed.
 UN-DE-PRÄV'-ED, *a.* Not depraved or corrupted.
 UN-DEP'-RE-CA-TED, *a.* Not deprecated.
 UN-DE-PRE'-CIA-TED, *a.* Not lowered in value.
 UN-DE-PRIV'-ED, *a.* Not deprived; not divested of by authority; not stripped of any possession.
 UN'-DER, *prep.* [Goth. *undar*; A. S. *under*; G. *unter*.] Beneath; below; in a state of pupillage or subjection to; for less than; with the pretense of; represented by; in the form of; signed by.
 UN'-DER, *ad.* Below; not above; less.
 UN'-DER, *a.* Lower in degree; subject; subordinate.
 UN-DE-R-AC'-TION, *n.* Subordinate action.
 UN-DE-R-A'-GENT, *n.* A subordinate agent.
 UN-DE-R-BEAR', *v. t.* To support or endure.
 UN-DE-R-BEAR'-ER, *n.* One who sustains the corpse.
 UN-DE-R-BID', *v. t.* To bid or offer less than another; as in auctions, &c.
 UN'-DER-BRED, *a.* Of inferior breeding.
 UN'-DER-BRUSH, *n.* Small trees and shrubs.
 UN'-DER-CLERK, *n.* A subordinate clerk.
 UN'-DER-CUR'-RENT, *n.* A current below the surface of the water.
 UN'-DER-DOSE, *n.* A quantity less than a dose.
 UN-DE-R-DRAIN', *v. t.* To drain, by cutting a deep channel below the surface of the water.
 UN'-DER-DRAIN, *n.* A drain under the surface.
 UN-DE-R-FARM'-ER, *n.* A subordinate farmer.
 UN'-DER-FOOT, *a.* Low; base; abject.
 UN-DE-R-FUR'-NISH-ED, *pp.* Supplied with less than enough.

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BAR; MÉTE, PREY; MARINE, PINE, BIRD; NOTE, DOVE, MOVE,

UN-DER-GIRD', *v. z.* To gird round the bottom.
 UN-DER-GÓ', *v. t.* To bear; to endure something burdensome or painful to the body or the mind; to pass through; to sustain without fainting.
 UN-DER-GÓ-ING, *ppr.* Suffering; enduring.
 UN-DER-GONE', (un-der-gaun'), *pp.* Borne; endured.
 UN-DER-GRAD'-Ú-ATE, *n.* A student in a college, who has not taken his first degree.
 UN-DER-GROUND', *a.* Being below the surface of the ground.
 UN'-DER-GRÓWTH, *n.* Shrubs, &c., under trees.
 UN'-DER-HAND, *a.* Covert; secret; sly; usually implying meanness or fraud.
 UN'-DER-HAND-ED, *a.* Secret; clandestine.
 UN-DE-RIV'-ED, *a.* Not borrowed; original.
 UN-DER-KEEP'-ER, *n.* A subordinate keeper.
 UN-DER-LÁ'-BOR-ER, *n.* A subordinate laborer.
 UN-DER-LÁID', *pp. or a.* Having something beneath.
 UN-DER-LAY', *v. t.* To lay under or beneath; to support by laying something under.
 UN-DER-LET', *v. t.* To lease under another.
 UN-DER-LET'-TER, *n.* A tenant who leases.
 UN-DER-LET'-TING, *ppr.* Letting, as a tenant.
 UN-DER-LET'-TING, *n.* The art or practice of letting lands by lessees or tenants.
 UN-DER-LÍNE', *v. t.* To draw a line under, sometimes called *scoring*.
 UN-DER-LIN'-ED, *pp.* Having a line drawn under; underscored.
 UN'-DER-LING, *n.* An inferior or mean person.
 UN'-DER-MÁS-TER, *n.* A subordinate master.
 UN-DER-MINE', *v. t.* To sap; to excavate the earth beneath; to remove the foundation or support of any thing by clandestine means.
 UN-DER-MIN'-ED, *pp.* Sapped; excavated below.
 UN-DER-MIN'-ER, *n.* One that saps or overthrows; as, an underminer of the church.
 UN'-DER-MÓST, *a.* Lowest in place or state.
 UN-DER-NEATH', *ad. or prep.* Beneath; under.
 UN-DER-OF'-FÍ-CER, *n.* A subordinate officer.
 UN'-DER-PÁRT, *n.* A subordinate part.
 UN-DER-PIN', *v. t.* To lay the stones that support the sills of a building; to support by some solid foundation.
 UN-DER-PIN'-NING, *n.* The stones on which the building immediately rests.
 UN'-DER-PLOT, *n.* A plot subservient to the main plot; a clandestine scheme.
 UN-DER-PRÍZE', *v. t.* To undervalue; to value at less than the worth.
 UN-DER-PRÍZ'-ED, *pp.* Undervalued.
 UN-DER-PROP', *v. t.* To support; to uphold.
 UN-DER-PRO-PÓR'-TION-ED, *a.* Having too little proportion.
 UN-DER-RÁTE', *v. t.* To rate below the value.
 UN'-DER-RÁTE, *n.* A price below the worth.
 UN-DER-SAT'-Ú-RÁ-TED, *a.* Not fully saturated.
 UN-DER-SCÓRE', *v. t.* To draw a mark under.
 UN-DER-SEC'-RE-TÁ-RY, *n.* A subordinate secretary.
 UN-DER-SELL', *v. t.* To sell cheaper than another.
 UN-DER-SERV'-ANT, *n.* An inferior servant.
 UN-DER-SET', *v. t.* To prop; to support.
 UN-DER-SET', *n.* An under current.
 UN-DER-SET'-TER, *n.* A prop; a pedestal; a support.
 UN-DER-SHER'-IFF, *n.* A sheriff's deputy.
 UN'-DER-SHOT, *a.* Moved by water passing under; opposed to *overshot*.
 UN'-DER-SHRUB, *n.* A low shrub, permanent and woody at the base, but the branches decaying yearly.
 UN'-DER-SOIL, *n.* The soil beneath the surface.
 UN'-DER-SONG, *n.* Burden of a song; a chorus.
 UN-DER-STAND', *v. t. pret. and pp.* understood. To comprehend; to have just and adequate ideas

of; to have the ideas that a person intends to communicate; to suppose to mean; to know by experience; to learn; to be informed of.
 UN-DER-STAND', *v. z.* To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be informed by another.
 UN-DER-STAND'-ING, *ppr.* Comprehending.
 UN-DER-STAND'-ING, *n.* The intellectual powers; knowledge; intelligence between two persons.
 UN-DER-STAND'-ING-LY, *ad.* With knowledge.
 UN-DER-STOOD', *pret. and pp.* of UNDERSTAND.
 UN-DER-STRÁP-ER, *n.* An inferior agent.
 UN-DER-STRÁ'-TUM, *n.* Subsoil.
 UN-DER-STROKE', *v. t.* To underline.
 UN-DER-TAKE', *v. t. pret.* undertook; *pp.* undertaken. To engage in; to take in hand; to contract; to perform.
 UN-DER-TÁK'-EN, *pp.* Engaged in; begun.
 UN-DER-TÁK'-ER, *n.* One who undertakes; one who stipulates or covenants to perform any work for another; one who manages funerals.
 UN-DER-TÁK'-ING, *ppr.* Beginning to execute; promising.
 UN-DER-TÁK'-ING, *n.* An enterprise; a business; any work which a person engages in, or attempts to perform.
 UN-DER-TEN'-ANT, *n.* The tenant of a tenant.
 UN-DER-TÓOK', *pret.* of UNDERTAKE.
 UN-DER-VAL'-Ú-Á'-TION, *n.* Rate below the worth.
 UN-DER-VAL'-ÚE, *v. t.* To rate below the worth; to esteem lightly; to despise.
 UN-DER-VAL'-ÚE, *n.* Low rate or price; a price less than the real worth.
 UN-DER-VAL'-Ú-ED, *pp.* Valued too low; slighted; despised.
 UN-DER-VAL'-Ú-ING, *ppr.* Valuing below the worth.
 UN-DER-WENT', *pret.* of UNDERGO.
 UN'-DER-WÓOD, *n.* Small trees under larger ones.
 UN'-DER-WÓRK, *n.* Subordinate work.
 UN-DER-WÓRK', *v. t.* To work for less; to undermine.
 UN'-DER-WÓRK-ER, *n.* One who underworks.
 UN-DER-WÓRK'-MAN, *n.* An inferior laborer.
 UN-DER-WRITE', *v. t.* To write under; to subscribe; to subscribe one's name for insurance. *See* WRITE.
 UN-DER-WRITE', *v. i.* To practice insuring.
 UN-DER-WRÍT'-ER, *n.* An insurer; so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.
 UN-DER-WRÍT'-ING, *n.* The act of insuring.
 UN-DER-WRÍT'-TEN, *pp.* Written under; subscribed.
 UN-DE-SCEND'-I-BLE, *a.* Not descendible to heirs.
 UN-DE-SCRÍB'-ED, *a.* Not described.
 UN-DE-SÉR'-ED, *a.* Not discovered; not seen.
 UN-DE-SERV'-ED, *a.* Not merited; unjust.
 UN-DE-SERV'-ED-LY, *ad.* Without desert.
 UN-DE-SERV'-ING, *a.* Not deserving; not worthy.
 UN-DE-SERV'-ING-LY, *ad.* Without merit.
 UN-DE-SÍGN'-ED, *a.* Not designed; not intended; not proceeding from purpose.
 UN-DE-SÍGN'-ED-LY, *ad.* Without design or intention.
 UN-DE-SÍGN'-ING, *a.* Not designing; artless; sincere; upright; having no artful or fraudulent purpose.
 UN-DE-SÍR'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be desired; not to be wished.
 UN-DE-SÍR'-ED, *a.* Not desired; not solicited.
 UN-DE-SÍR'-ING, *a.* Not desiring or wishing.
 UN-DE-SPAÍR'-ING, *a.* Not yielding to despair.
 UN-DE-STROV'-ED, *a.* Not destroyed.
 UN-DE-TECT'-ED, *a.* Not detected or discovered.

- UN-DE-TERM-IN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be determined.
- UN-DE-TERM-IN-ATE, *a.* Unsettled; indefinite.
- UN-DE-TERM-IN-ED, *a.* Undecided; unsettled.
- UN-DE-TER-R-ED, *a.* Not restrained by fear.
- UN-DE-TEST-ING, *a.* Not abhorring.
- UN-DE-VEL-OP-ED, *a.* Not unfolded or opened.
- UN-DE-VI-A-TING, *a.* Not deviating; uniform; not wandering; not crooked.
- UN-DE-VI-A-TING LY, *ad.* Without wandering; steadily; regularly.
- UN-DE-VOT'-ED, *a.* Not devoted; not fated.
- UN-DE-VOUT', *a.* Not devout; having no devotion.
- UN-DEX'-TROUS, *a.* Not dextrous; clumsy.
- UN-DI-GEST'-ED, *a.* Not digested; not subdued by the stomach; crude.
- UN-DIG'-NI-FY-ED, *a.* Not dignified; common; mean.
- UN-DI-MIN'-ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be diminished.
- UN-DI-MIN'-ISH-ED, *a.* Not diminished; entire.
- UN-DI-MIN'-ISH-ING, *a.* Not becoming less.
- UN-DIM'-MED, *a.* Not made dim; not obscured.
- UN-DIP-LO-MAT'-IC, *a.* Not according to rules of diplomacy.
- UN-DIP'-PED, *a.* Not dipped; not plunged.
- UN-DI-RECT'-ED, *a.* Not directed; not set right; not superscribed, as a letter.
- UN-DIS-CERN'-ED, *a.* Not discerned; not seen.
- UN-DIS-CERN'-I-BLE, *a.* Not to be discerned or discovered; invisible.
- UN-DIS-CERN'-I-BLY, *ad.* Imperceptibly.
- UN-DIS-CERN'-ING, *a.* Not discerning; dull; wanting judgment, or the power of discrimination.
- UN-DIS'-CI-PLIN-ED, *a.* Not disciplined or instructed; not subdued to regularity and order; raw; as, *undisciplined* troops; untaught.
- UN-DIS-CLOS'-ED, *a.* Not disclosed or revealed.
- UN-DIS-COL'-OR-ED, *a.* Not discolored or stained.
- UN-DIS-CORD'-ING, *a.* Not disagreeing.
- UN-DIS-COV'-ER-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be discovered.
- UN-DIS-COV'-ER-ED, *a.* Not discovered.
- UN-DIS-CUSS'-ED, *a.* Not discussed or debated.
- UN-DIS-GRA'-CED, *a.* Not disgraced.
- UN-DIS-GUIS'-ED, *a.* Not disguised; open; artless.
- UN-DIS-HON'-OR-ED, *a.* Not dishonored.
- UN-DIS-MAY'-ED, *a.* Not intimidated; bold.
- UN-DIS-OR'-DER-ED, *a.* Not disordered.
- UN-DIS-PENS'-ED, *a.* Not dispensed; not freed from obligation.
- UN-DIS-PENS'-ING, *a.* Not dispensing; not allowing to be dispensed with.
- UN-DIS-PLAY'-ED, *a.* Not displayed.
- UN-DIS-PU'-TED, *a.* Not called in question.
- UN-DIS-QUI-ET-ED, *a.* Not disturbed.
- UN-DIS-SEM'-BLED, *a.* Not disguised; sincere.
- UN-DIS-SEM'-BLING, *a.* Not dissembling; frank; not exhibiting a false appearance; not false.
- UN-DIS'-SI-PA-TED, *a.* Not dissipated or scattered.
- UN-DIS-SOLV'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be dissolved or melted; that may not be loosened or broken.
- UN-DIS-SOLV'-ED, *a.* Not melted; not dissolved.
- UN-DIS-SOLV'-ING, *ppr.* Not, or never dissolving.
- UN-DIS-TEM'-PER-ED, *a.* Not diseased; free from malady; free from perturbation.
- UN-DIS-TEND'-ED, *a.* Not distended or enlarged.
- UN-DIS-TIN'-GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be distinguished by the eye; not to be known or distinguished by the intellect, by any peculiar quality.
- UN-DIS-TIN'-GUISH-ED, *a.* Not distinguished; not plainly distinguished; not marked by any peculiar quality; not treated with any particular respect; not distinguished by any particular eminence.
- UN-DIS-TIN'-GUISH-ING, *ppr.* Not discriminating.
- UN-DIS-TORT'-ED, *a.* Not distorted or wrested.
- UN-DIS-TRACT'-ED, *a.* Not perplexed by confusion of thoughts, desires, or concerns.
- UN-DIS-TRACT'-ED-LY, *ad.* Without perplexity.
- UN-DIS-TRACT'-ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from distraction.
- UN-DIS-TRIB'-U-TED, *a.* Not distributed or allotted.
- UN-DIS-TURB'-ED, *a.* Not molested; free from interruption; calm; tranquil; placid.
- UN-DIS-TURB'-ED-NESS, *n.* Calmness; tranquillity.
- UN-DI-VERS'-I-FY-ED, *a.* Not varied; uniform.
- UN-DI-VERT'-ED, *a.* Not diverted or turned aside; not amused or entertained.
- UN-DI-VID'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be divided.
- UN-DI-VID'-ED, *a.* Not divided; not disunited; unbroken; whole.
- UN-DI-VORC'-ED, *a.* Not divorced; not separated.
- UN-DI-VULG'-ED, *a.* Not revealed; secret.
- UN-DÖ', *v. t. pret.* undid; *pp.* undone. To reverse what has been done; to loose; to open; to unravel; to untie; to ruin; to impoverish.
- UN-DOCK', *v. t.* To take out of a dock.
- UN-DÖ'-ER, *n.* One who brings to destruction; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins the reputation of another.
- UN-DÖ'-ING, *ppr.* Reversing what has been done; ruining.
- UN-DÖ'-ING, *n.* The reversal of what has been done; destruction; ruin.
- UN-DÖNE, *pp.* Reversed; ruined; not done.
- UN-DOUBT'-ED, *a.* Not doubted; indisputable.
- UN-DOUBT'-ED-LY, *ad.* Without a question.
- UN-DOUBT'-FUL, *a.* Plain; evident; certain.
- UN-DOUBT'-ING, *a.* Not doubting or hesitating; not fluctuating in uncertainty.
- UN-DRAIN'-ED, *a.* Not drained.
- UN-DRA-MAT'-IC, *a.* Not according to the rules of the drama, or not suited to the drama.
- UN-DRAWN', *a.* Not drawn; not taken from the box.
- UN-DREAD'-ED, *a.* Not feared; not dreaded.
- UN-DREAM'-ED, *a.* Not thought of.
- UN-DRESS', *v. t.* To divest of clothes; to strip.
- UN-DRESS, *n.* A loose or negligent dress.
- UN-DRESS'-ED, *pp.* Stripped of clothing; *a.* not dressed; not pruned; not prepared.
- UN-DRI'-ED, *a.* Not dried; green; wet.
- UN-DROOP'-ING, *a.* Not drooping or despairing.
- UN-DROSS'-Y, *a.* Free from dross or recrement.
- UN-DROWN'-ED, *a.* Not drowned.
- UN-DÜE', *a.* Not due; not right; improper; not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; not proportioned; excessive.
- UN-DU-LA-RY, *a.* Playing like waves; waving.
- UN-DU-LATE, *v. t. or i.* To cause to vibrate; to waver.
- UN-DU-LA-TED, *pp.* Caused to vibrate; *a.* waved.
- UN-DU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Waving; vibrating; *a.* wavy; rising and falling.
- UN-DÜ-LÄ'-TION, *n.* A waving motion or vibration.
- UN-DU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Moving like waves.
- UN-DÜ'-LY, *ad.* Improperly; excessively; not according to duty or propriety.
- UN-DÜ'-TE-OUS, *a.* Not dutiful; irreverent; not performing duty to parents or superiors.
- UN-DÜ'-TI-FUL, *a.* Not dutiful; disobedient.
- UN-DÜ'-TI-FÜL-NESS, *n.* Disobedience, as to parents.
- UN-DY'-ING, *a.* Not perishing; immortal.
- UN-EARN'-ED, *a.* Not merited by labor or services.
- UN-EARTH'-ED, *a.* Driven from a den or burrow.

UN-EARTH'LY, *a.* Not terrestrial.
 UN-EAS'-'I-LY, *ad.* With uneasiness or pain; with difficulty.
 UN-EAS'-'I-NESS, *n.* A moderate degree of pain; restlessness; want of ease; disquiet; that which makes uneasy or gives trouble.
 UN-EAS'-'Y, *a.* Restless; disturbed; unquiet; giving some pain; disturbed in mind; constraining; giving some pain to others; difficult.
 UN-EAT'-'A-BLE, *a.* Not fit to be eaten.
 UN-EAT'-'EN, *a.* Not eaten; not devoured.
 UN-E-CLIPS'-'ED, *a.* Not eclipsed; not obscured.
 UN-ED'-'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Not edified or instructed.
 UN-ED'-'I-FY-ING, *a.* Not instructing or instructive.
 UN-ED'-'U-CA-TED, *a.* Having no education; illiterate.
 UN-EF-FAC'-'ED, *a.* Not effaced or obliterated.
 UN-EF-FECT'-'U-AL, *a.* Ineffectual.
 UN-E-LAS'-'TIC, *a.* Having no spring; not having the property of recovering its original state, when bent or forced out of its form.
 UN-E-LA'-'TED, *a.* Not elated or puffed up.
 UN-EL'-'BOW-ED, *a.* Having none at the elbow.
 UN-E-LECT'-'ED, *a.* Not elected or chosen.
 UN-E-MAN'-'CI-PA-TED, *a.* Not freed from slavery.
 UN-EM-BALM'-'ED, *a.* Not embalmed.
 UN-EM-BAR'-'RASS-ED, *a.* Free from embarrassment; free from pecuniary difficulties or incumbrances; free from perplexing connection.
 UN-EM-BOD'-'I-ED, *a.* Divested of a body; not collected into a body, as unembodied militia.
 UN-EM-PHAT'-'IC, *a.* Having no emphasis.
 UN-EM-PLOY'-'ED, *a.* Not employed or occupied.
 UN-EM'-'U-LA-TING, *a.* Not striving to excel.
 UN-EN-CHANT'-'ED, *a.* Not enchanted.
 UN-EN-CUM'-'BER, *v. t.* To disburden.
 UN-EN-CUM'-'BER-ED, *pp.* Disburdened.
 UN-EN-DOW'-'ED, *a.* Not endowed; not furnished with funds.
 UN-EN-DU'-'RA-BLE, *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable.
 UN-EN-DUR'-'ING, *a.* Not lasting; temporary.
 UN-EN-GAG'-'ED, *a.* Not engaged or promised; free from attachment that binds us; as, her affections are *unengaged*; unemployed; not appropriated.
 UN-EN-GAG'-'ING, *a.* Not engaging; not inviting.
 UN-EN-JOY'-'ED, *a.* Not possessed or enjoyed; not obtained.
 UN-EN-JOY'-'ING, *a.* Having no enjoyment.
 UN-EN-LARG'-'ED, *a.* Not enlarged; narrow.
 UN-EN-LIGHT'-'EN-ED, *a.* Not enlightened; not illuminated.
 UN-EN-SLAV'-'ED, *a.* Not enthralled; free.
 UN-EN-TAN'-'GLED, *a.* Not entangled or perplexed.
 UN-EN'-'TER-PRIS-ING, *a.* Not enterprising.
 UN-EN-TER-TAIN'-'ING, *a.* Giving no delight.
 UN-EN-THRALL'-'ED, *a.* Not enslaved; not reduced to thralldom.
 UN-EN-TOMB'-'ED, *a.* Not buried or interred.
 UN-EN-U'-'ME-RA-TED, *a.* Not enumerated.
 UN-EN'-'VI-ED, *a.* Not envied; exempt from the envy of others.
 UN-EN'-'VI-OUS, *a.* Not envious; free from envy.
 UN-E'-'QUA-BLE, *a.* Not equitable; not uniform; different at different times.
 UN-E'-'QUAL, *a.* Not equal or even; insufficient; inadequate; partial; disproportioned; ill-matched.
 UN-E'-'QUAL-ED, *a.* Not equaled; superior.
 UN-E'-'QUAL-LY, *ad.* In different degrees.
 UN-E'-'QUAL-NESS, *n.* Inequality; the state of being unequal.
 UN-EQ-'U-I-TA-BLE, *a.* Not equitable; not just.
 UN-E-QUIV'-'O-CAL, *a.* Not equivocal; not doubtful; not ambiguous; not of doubtful signification.

UN-EQUIV'-'O-CAL-LY, *ad.* Without all doubt; without room to doubt.
 UN-ER'-'RA-BLE, *a.* Incapable of erring.
 UN-ER'-'RING, *a.* Not mistaking; not liable to err; incapable of failure.
 UN-ER'-'RING-LY, *ad.* Without error or mistake.
 UN-ES-PY'-'ED, *a.* Not espied; not discovered.
 UN-ES-SAY'-'ED, *a.* Not attempted.
 UN-ES-SEN'-'TIAL, *a.* Not essential; void of real being.
 UN-ES-TAB'-'LISH-ED, *a.* Not established or fixed.
 UN-E-VAN-GEL'-'IC-AL, *a.* Not orthodox.
 UN-E'-'VEN, *a.* Not even; not level; irregular; not equal; not uniform.
 UN-E'-'VEN-NESS, *n.* Want of an even surface; want of smoothness or uniformity.
 UN-EX-ACT'-'ED, *a.* Not exacted; not forced.
 UN-EX-AG'-'GER-A-TED, *a.* Not exaggerated.
 UN-EX-AG'-'GER-A-TING, *a.* Not enlarging in description.
 UN-EX-AM'-'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be inquired into.
 UN-EX-AM'-'IN-ED, *a.* Not examined; not inquired into; not discussed.
 UN-EX-AM'-'IN-ING, *a.* Not given to examination.
 UN-EX-AM'-'PLED, *a.* Having no example or similar case; having no precedent; unparalleled.
 UN-EX-CEP'-'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to objection.
 UN-EX-CEP'-'TION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of not being liable to objection.
 UN-EX-CEP'-'TION-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to be liable to no objection.
 UN-EX-CIS'-'ED, *a.* Not charged with excise.
 UN-EX-CIT'-'ED, *a.* Not excited; not roused.
 UN-EX-'E-CU-TED, *a.* Not performed; not done; not signed or sealed; not having proper attestations or forms that give validity.
 UN-EX-'EM-PLA-RY, *a.* Not exemplary; not according to example.
 UN-EX-EM'-'PLI-FY-ED, *a.* Not exemplified.
 UN-EX-EMPT'-'ED, *a.* Not free or privileged.
 UN-EX-ER-CIS'-'ED, *a.* Not exercised or practiced.
 UN-EX-ERT'-'ED, *a.* Not exerted; not called into action.
 UN-EX-HAUST'-'ED, *a.* Not exhausted or drained; not spent.
 UN-EX'-'OR-CIS-ED, *a.* Not cast out by exorcism.
 UN-EX-PAND'-'ED, *a.* Not expanded or spread out.
 UN-EX-PECT'-'ED, *a.* Not expected; sudden; not looked for.
 UN-EX-PECT'-'ED-LY, *ad.* In a way not expected.
 UN-EX-PECT'-'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of not being expected.
 UN-EX-PEND'-'ED, *a.* Not expended or laid out.
 UN-EX-PEN'-'SIVE, *a.* Not costly; not expensive.
 UN-EX-PÉ'-'RI-ENC-ED, *a.* Not experienced; not versed.
 UN-EX-PERT'-'ED, *a.* Awkward; unskillful; not ready or dextrous.
 UN-EX-PIR'-'ED, *a.* Not expired; not ended.
 UN-EX-PLAIN'-'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be explained.
 UN-EX-PLAIN'-'ED, *a.* Not explained; not interpreted.
 UN-EX-PLOR'-'ED, *a.* Not explored; not examined by the eye; not examined intellectually.
 UN-EX-POS'-'ED, *a.* Not laid open or exposed; not laid open to censure.
 UN-EX-POUND'-'ED, *a.* Not explained.
 UN-EX-PRESS'-'ED, *a.* Not mentioned or named; not exhibited.
 UN-EX-PRESS'-'IVE, *a.* Not expressing; unutterable.
 UN-EX-PRESS'-'IVE-LY, *ad.* Inexpressibly; unutterably.

UN-EX-TEND'-ED, *a.* Not extended.
 UN-EX-TINCT', *a.* Not extinct or extinguished; not having perished.
 UN-EX-TIN'-GUISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be extinguished; that can not be annihilated or repressed.
 UN-EX-TIN'-GUISH-ED, *a.* Not put out or quenched.
 UN-EX-TIR'-PA-TED, *a.* Not rooted out.
 UN-EX-TORT'-ED, *a.* Not forced or wrested.
 UN-EX-TRACT'-ED, *a.* Not drawn out.
 UN-FAD'-ED, *a.* Not faded or withered; not having lost its strength of color.
 UN-FAD'-ING, *a.* Not fading or liable to fade; not liable to wither.
 UN-FAIL'-ING, *a.* Not failing; abiding; certain.
 UN-FAIL'-ING-NESS, *n.* State of being unailing.
 UN-FAINT'-ING, *a.* Not fainting or sinking.
 UN-FAIR', *a.* Not fair; dishonest; disingenuous.
 UN-FAIR'-LY, *ad.* Not in a fair manner.
 UN-FAIR'-NESS, *n.* Want of fairness or honesty; want of equitableness.
 UN-FAITH'-FUL, *a.* Not faithful; neglecting duty; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.
 UN-FAITH'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With breach of trust; treacherously; perfidiously.
 UN-FAITH'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Disloyalty; breach of trust; neglect or violation of vows, promises, allegiance, or other duty.
 UN-FAL'-CA-TED, *a.* Not curtailed.
 UN-FAL'-LEN, *a.* Not fallen.
 UN-FAL'-LOW-ED, *a.* Not followed.
 UN-FAL'-TER-ING, *a.* Not faltering; not hesitating.
 UN-FA-MIL'-IAR, *a.* Not familiar or accustomed.
 UN-FASH'-ION-A-BLE, *a.* Not according to the fashion; as, *unfashionable* dress; not regulating dress or manners according to the prevailing fashion; as, an *unfashionable* man.
 UN-FASH'-ION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unfashionable.
 UN-FASH'-ION-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be in the fashion.
 UN-FASH'-ION-ED, *a.* Not fashioned or formed.
 UN-FAS'T'-EN, *v. t.* To loose; to unbind.
 UN-FAS'T'-EN-ED, *pp.* Loosed; set free; unfixed.
 UN-FATH'-ER-ED, *a.* Fatherless.
 UN-FATH'-ER-LY, *a.* Not becoming a father.
 UN-FATH'-OM-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be fathomed.
 UN-FATH'-OM-ED, *a.* Not fathomed.
 UN-FA-TIG U'-ED, *a.* Not tired; not wearied.
 UN-FAULT'-Y, *a.* Not faulty; innocent.
 UN-FÁ'-VOR-A-BLE, *a.* Not favorable; unkind; not propitious.
 UN-FÁ'-VOR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unpropitiousness; unkindness.
 UN-FÁ'-VOR-A-BLY, *ad.* Unpropitiously.
 UN-FÁ'-VOR-ED, *a.* Not favored; not assisted.
 UN-FEAR'-ED, *a.* Not feared; not revered.
 UN-FEAS'-I-BLE, *a.* Not fensible or practicable.
 UN-FEATH'-ER-ED, *a.* Having no feathers; unfledged.
 UN-FEA'-TUR-ED, *a.* Wanting regular features.
 UN-FED', *a.* Not fed; not supplied with food.
 UN-FEED', *a.* Not feed; not retained.
 UN-FEEL'-ING, *a.* Void of feeling; insensible.
 UN-FEEL'-ING-LY, *ad.* With insensibility.
 UN-FEEL'-ING-NESS, *n.* Insensibility; cruelty.
 UN-FEIGN'-ED, *a.* Not pretended; real; sincere; as, *unfeigned* piety to God.
 UN-FEIGN'-ED-LY, *ad.* Without disguise; really.
 UN-FELT', *a.* Not felt or perceived.
 UN-FEM'-IN-INE, *a.* Not feminine; not according to the female character or manners.
 UN-FENCE', *v. t.* To remove a fence from.
 UN-FENC'-ED, *pp.* Deprived of fence; *a.* not inclosed by a fence; defenseless.

UN-FER-MENT'-ED, *a.* Not fermented; not leavened.
 UN-FER'-TILE, *a.* Unfruitful; barren; poor.
 UN-FET'-TER, *v. t.* To free from shackles; to set at liberty.
 UN-FET'-TER-ED, *pp.* Unshackled; unchained.
 UN-FIG'-UR-ED, *a.* Plain; representing no form.
 UN-FIL'-IAL, *a.* Not becoming a son or daughter.
 UN-FILL'-ED, *a.* Not filled; not supplied.
 UN-FIN-ISH'-ED, *a.* Not finished; not complete; not brought to an end.
 UN-FIRM', (un-ferm'), *a.* Weak; not stable.
 UN-FIRM'-NESS, *n.* A weak state.
 UN-FIT', *a.* Unsuitable; unqualified; improper.
 UN-FIT', *v. t.* To make unsuitable; to disqualify.
 UN-FIT'-LY, *ad.* Not properly; unsuitably.
 UN-FIT'-NESS, *n.* Want of qualifications; want of propriety, or adaptation to character or place.
 UN-FIT'-TED, *pp.* Rendered unsuitable.
 UN-FIT'-TING, *pp.* Disqualifying.
 UN-FIX', *v. t.* To loosen; to unsettle; to dissolve.
 UN-FIX'-ED, *pp.* Unsettled; loosened; *a.* not fixed; wandering; inconstant.
 UN-FLAG'-GING, *a.* Not flagging; not drooping.
 UN-FLAT'-TER-ED, *a.* Not flattered.
 UN-FLAT'-TER-ING, *a.* Not flattering or favorable.
 UN-FLEDG'-ED, *a.* Destitute of feathers; not having obtained full growth.
 UN-FLESH'-ED, *a.* Not seasoned to blood.
 UN-FLINCH'-ING, *a.* Not flinching; not shrinking.
 UN-FOIL'-ED, *a.* Not frustrated or conquered.
 UN-FOLD', *v. t.* To expand; to display; to discover; to release from a fold.
 UN-FOLD'-ING, *pp.* Opening; expanding.
 UN-FOR-BEAR'-ING, *a.* Not forbearing.
 UN-FOR-BID', *a.* Not forbid; not prohib-
 UN-FOR-BID'-DEN, *a.* } ited; applied to persons.
 Allowed; permitted; legal; applied to things.
 UN-FORC'-ED, *a.* Not feigned; not compelled; not violent; easy; natural.
 UN-FORC'-I-BLE, *a.* Wanting strength; weak.
 UN-FORD'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be passed by wading.
 UN-FORE-BOD'-ING, *a.* Giving no omens.
 UN-FORE-KNOWN', *a.* Not known beforehand.
 UN-FORE-SEEN', *a.* Not seen beforehand.
 UN-FORE-TOLD', *a.* Not predicted; not told before.
 UN-FORE-WARN'-ED, *a.* Not warned beforehand.
 UN-FOR'-FEIT-ED, *a.* Not forfeited or lost by crime, or breach of condition.
 UN-FOR-GIV'-EN, *a.* Not pardoned.
 UN-FOR-GIV'-ING, *a.* Not disposed to forgive.
 UN-FOR-GOT', } ited; Not forgot; not lost to
 UN-FOR-GOT'-TEN, } memory; not overlooked.
 UN-FORM', *v. t.* To unmake or destroy; to decom-
 pose.
 UN-FORM'-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Not made into form; not molded into a regular shape.
 UN-FOR-SAK'-EN, *a.* Not deserted.
 UN-FOR'-TI-FY-ED, *a.* Not fortified; defenseless; not guarded; exposed; weak.
 UN-FOR-TU'-NATE, *a.* Not successful or prosperous.
 UN-FOR-TU'-NATE-LY, *ad.* Without success; unhappily.
 UN-FOR-TU'-NATE-NESS, *n.* Want of success.
 UN-FOS'-TER-ED, *a.* Not fostered or cherished; not countenanced.
 UN-FOUL'-ED, *a.* Not soiled or defiled.
 UN-FOUND', *a.* Not found; lost.
 UN-FOUND'-ED, *a.* Having no foundation; vain; idle.
 UN-FRAM'-ED, *a.* Not framed or formed.
 UN-FRA-TERN'-AL, *a.* Not brotherly.
 UN-FREE', *a.* Not free; held in bondage.

UN-FRE'-QUEN-CY, *n.* State of being unfrequent.
 UN-FRE'-QUENT, *a.* Rare; uncommon.
 UN-FRE'-QUENT'-ED, *a.* Not often visited; seldom resorted to by human beings.
 UN-FRE'-QUENT-LY, *ad.* Rarely; unusually.
 UN-FRI'-A-BLE, *a.* Not easily crumbled.
 UN-FRI'END'-ED, *a.* Not aided by friends.
 UN-FRI'END'-LI-NESS, *n.* Want of friendliness.
 UN-FRI'END'-LY, *a.* Unkind; unfavorable; not adapted to promote or support any object.
 UN-FRÖZ'-EN, *a.* Not frozen or congealed.
 UN-FRÜ'-GAL, *a.* Not saving or economical.
 UN-FRÜIT'-FUL, *a.* Not fruitful; barren; unproductive.
 UN-FRÜIT'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Barrenness; unproductiveness.
 UN-FRUS'-TRA-BLE, *a.* That can not be frustrated.
 UN-FUL-FILL'-ED, *a.* Not completed or accomplished.
 UN-FUND'-ED, *a.* Not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest; as, an unfunded debt.
 UN-FURL', *v. t.* To unfold; to expand; to spread.
 UN-FURL'-ED, *pp.* Unfolded; expanded.
 UN-FUR'-NISH, *v. t.* To strip of furniture; to divest.
 UN-FUR'-NISH-ED, *pp.* Stripped of furniture; *a.* not furnished; unsupplied; empty.
 UN-FUS'-ED, *a.* Not fused; not dissolved.
 UN-GAIN'-FUL, *a.* Not profitable; not producing gain.
 UN-GAIN'-LY, *a.* Not expert; clumsy; awkward; uncouth.
 UN-GALL'-ED, *a.* Unhurt; not galled.
 UN-GÄR'-NISH-ED, *a.* Not furnished or adorned.
 UN-GÄR'-RI-SON-ED, *a.* Having no garrison.
 UN-GÄR'-TER-ED, *a.* Not gartered or tied.
 UN-GATH'-ER-ED, *a.* Not collected; not picked; not cropped.
 UN-GEAR', *v. t.* To unharness; to strip of gear.
 UN-GEAR'-ED, *pp.* Unharnessed.
 UN-GEN'-ER-A-TED, *a.* Not begotten; having no beginning.
 UN-GEN'-ER-OUS, *a.* Illiberal; mean; not noble; ignominious.
 UN-GEN'-ER-OUS-LY, *ad.* Unkindly.
 UN-GE'-NI-AL, *a.* Unfavorable to growth.
 UN-GEN'-TEEL', *a.* Not genteel or well-bred; not consistent with good manners.
 UN-GEN'-TEEL'-LY, *ad.* Unpolitely; rudely.
 UN-GEN'-TLE, *a.* Not genteel; wild; untamed.
 UN-GEN'-TLE-MAN-LIKE, } *a.* Not becoming a
 UN-GEN'-TLE-MAN-LY, } man of good breeding.
 UN-GEN'-TLE-NESS, *n.* Harshness; rudeness; unkindness; incivility.
 UN-GEN'-TLY, *ad.* Harshly; roughly; rudely.
 UN-GIFT'-ED, *a.* Not endowed with talents.
 UN-GILD'-ED, } *a.* Not gilded; not overlaid with
 UN-GILT', } gold.
 UN-GIRD', *v. t.* To loose a girdle or girth.
 UN-GIRD', *v. i.* To loose from a girdle or bond; to unbind.
 UN-GIRD'-ED, }
 UN-GIRT', } *pp.* Unbound; loosely dressed.
 UN-GIV'-ING, *a.* Not bestowing gifts.
 UN-GLAZ'-ED, *a.* Not glazed or furnished with glass; not covered with vitreous matter; as, unglazed potter's ware.
 UN-GLO'-RI-FI-ED, *a.* Not glorified; not praised.
 UN-GLO'-RI-OUS, *a.* Bringing no glory.
 UN-GLUE', *v. t.* To separate what is glued.
 UN-GLU'-ED, *pp.* Loosed from glue or cement.
 UN-GLÜ'-ING, *ppr.* Separating cement.
 UN-GOD', *v. t.* To divest of divinity.
 UN-GOD'-LI-LY, *ad.* Impiously; wickedly.

UN-GOD'-LI-NESS, *n.* Impiety; irreverence to God; disregard of God.
 UN-GOD'-LY, *a.* Irreligious; profane; impious contrary to the divine commands.
 UN-GÖR'-ED, *a.* Not gored or wounded.
 UN-GORÉ'-ED, *a.* Not gorged; not glutted.
 UN-GOT', }
 UN-GOT'-TEN, } *a.* Not gained; not begotten.
 UN-GÖV'-ERN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be restrained licentious; wild; unbridled.
 UN-GÖV'-ERN-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be restrained.
 UN-GÖV'-ERN-ED, *a.* Unbridled; licentious.
 UN-GOWN'-ED, *a.* Not wearing a gown.
 UN-GRAC'-ED, *a.* Not graced.
 UN-GRACE'-FUL, *a.* Wanting grace or elegance wanting ease and dignity.
 UN-GRACE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Awkwardly; clumsily.
 UN-GRACE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of elegance.
 UN-GRÄ'-CIOUS, *a.* Unpleasing; unacceptable; offensive; unpleasing; wicked.
 UN-GRÄ'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* With disfavor; not in a pleasing manner.
 UN-GRAM-MAT'-IC-AL, *a.* Not according to grammar.
 UN-GRAM-MAT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.
 UN-GRANT'-ED, *a.* Not granted; not allowed.
 UN-GRATE'-FUL, *a.* Unthankful; not pleasant; making no returns for culture.
 UN-GRATE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Without gratitude; unpleasingly.
 UN-GRATE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Ingratitude; want of thankfulness for favors received.
 UN-GRAT'-IFY-ED, *a.* Not gratified or pleased.
 UN-GROUND'-ED, *a.* Having no foundation.
 UN-GROUND'-ED-LY, *ad.* Without support.
 UN-GROUND'-ED-NESS, *n.* Want of support.
 UN-GRUDÉ'-ING, *a.* Not grudging; giving freely.
 UN-GRUDÉ'-ING-LY, *ad.* Without grudging; heartily.
 UN-GUÄRD'-ED, *a.* Not guarded; careless; negligent; not attentive to danger.
 UN-GUÄRD'-ED-LY, *ad.* Incautiously; carelessly; without watchful attention.
 UN'-GUENT, *n.* An ointment; a soft composition, used as a topical remedy.
 UN-GUENT'-OUS, *a.* Like or partaking of ointment.
 UN-GUESS'-ED, *a.* Not obtained by guess.
 UN-GUIC'-U-LAR, *a.* As long as the finger-nail.
 UN-GUIC'-U-LATE, *a.* Having claws.
 UN-GUID'-ED, (un-gid'-ed,) *a.* Not guided or led; not regulated.
 UN-GÜLT'-Y, (un-gilt'-y,) *a.* Not guilty; innocent.
 UN-GU-LATE, *a.* Shaped like a hoof.
 UN-HAB'-IT-A-BLE, *a.* That is not habitable; uninhabitable.
 UN-HA-BIT'-U-A-TED, *a.* Not accustomed.
 UN-HACK'-ED, *a.* Not cut or notched.
 UN-HACK'-NEY-ED, *a.* Not experienced; not much used.
 UN-HALE', *a.* Unsound; not entire or strong.
 UN-HAL'-LÖW, *v. t.* To profane or make common.
 UN-HAL'-LÖW-ED, *pp.* Profaned; made common; *a.* profane; unholly; impure; wicked.
 UN-HAND', *v. t.* To loose from the hand; to let go.
 UN-HAND'-I-LY, *ad.* Awkwardly; clumsily.
 UN-HAND'-I-NESS, *n.* Want of dexterity.
 UN-HAND'-LED, *a.* Not handled or treated.
 UN-HAND'-SOME, *a.* Not graceful; illiberal; unfair.
 UN-HAND'-SOME-LY, *ad.* Ungracefully; unfairly; illiberally; uncivilly.
 UN-HAND'-SOME-NESS, *n.* Want of beauty; unfairness.

- UN-BAND'-Y, *a.* Not handy; awkward; not convenient.
- UN-HANG', *v. t.* To take from hinges.
- UN-HANG'-ED, *pp. or a.* Unhinged; not hung.
- UN-HAP'-PI-LY, *ad.* Unfortunately.
- UN-HAP'-PI-NESS, *n.* Calamity; state of being unhappy.
- UN-HAP'-PY, *a.* Not happy; unfortunate; calamitous; mischievous.
- UN-HAR'-ASS-ED, *a.* Not harassed or troubled.
- UN-HAR'-BOR, *v. t.* To drive from a harbor.
- UN-HAR'-BOR-ED, *pp.* Driven from a harbor; *a.* unsheltered; exposed.
- UN-HARD'-EN-ED, *a.* Not hardened; not made obdurate; not indurated.
- UN-HARD'-Y, *a.* Not hardy; not stout; feeble.
- UN-HARM'-ED, *a.* Not hurt; uninjured.
- UN-HARM'-FUL, *a.* Doing no hurt; innocent.
- UN-HAR-MÓ'-NI-OUS, *a.* Unmusical; discordant; jarring.
- UN-HAR-MÓ'-NI-OUS-LY, *ad.* Discordantly.
- UN-HAR'-NESS, *v. t.* To strip of harness; to disarm.
- UN-HAR'-NESS-ED, *pp.* Stripped of harness; divested of armor.
- UN-HASP', *v. t.* To loose from a hasp.
- UN-HASP'-ED, *pp.* Loosed from a hasp.
- UN-HATCH'-ED, *a.* Not having left the egg; not matured; not brought to light.
- UN-HAZ'-ARD-ED, *a.* Not put in danger.
- UN-HEAD', *v. t.* To take out the head.
- UN-HEALTH'-FUL, *a.* Not healthful; insalubrious; abounding with sickness; as, an *unhealthful* season.
- UN-HEALTH'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Unwholesomeness.
- UN-HEALTH'-I-LY, *ad.* Not healthily; unsound; sickly; insalubrious.
- UN-HEALTH'-I-NESS, *n.* Want of health; insalubrity.
- UN-HEALTH'-Y, *a.* Wanting health; unsound; sickly; insalubrious.
- UN-HEARD', *a.* Not heard; unknown; not admitted to an audience.
- UN-HEAT'-ED, *a.* Not heated; not made hot.
- UN-HEDGE'-ED, *a.* Not inclosed with a hedge.
- UN-HEED'-ED, *a.* Not regarded; slighted; disregarded.
- UN-HEED'-FUL, *a.* Heedless; inattentive.
- UN-HEED'-ING, *a.* Careless; thoughtless; negligent.
- UN-HEED'-Y, *a.* Rash; precipitate.
- UN-HELM'-ED, *a.* Having no helm; deprived of a helm.
- UN-HELP'-ED, *a.* Unaided; unassisted.
- UN-HELP'-FUL, *a.* Giving no assistance.
- UN-HES'-I-TA-TING, *a.* Not hesitating; prompt; ready.
- UN-HES'-I-TA-TING-LY, *ad.* Without hesitation.
- UN-HEWN', *a.* Not hewn; not shaped.
- UN-HIN'-DER-ED, *a.* Not hindered or retarded.
- UN-HINGE', *v. t.* To take from hinges; to unfix; to displace; to loosen.
- UN-HING'-ED, *pp.* Taken from hinges.
- UN-HITCH', *v. t.* To loose from a hook, &c.
- UN-HITCH'-ED, *pp.* Loosed from a hitch.
- UN-HÓ'-LI-NESS, *n.* Want of holiness; ungodliness.
- UN-HÓ'-LY, *a.* Wicked; profane; unsanctified; impiety.
- UN HON'-OR-ED, *a.* Not treated with honor.
- UN-HOOK', *v. t.* To loose from a hook.
- UN-HOOK'-ED, *pp.* Taken from a hook.
- UN-HOOP', *v. t.* To divest of hoops.
- UN-HOOP'-ED, *pp.* Stripped of hoops.
- UN-HÓP'-ED, *a.* Not hoped for; not so probable as to excite hope.
- UN-HORSE', *v. t.* To throw from the saddle; to cause to dismount.
- UN-HORS'-ED, *a.* Thrown from a horse.
- UN-HOS'-TILE, *a.* Not hostile or belonging to an enemy.
- UN-HOUSE', *v. t.* To deprive of shelter; to drive from the house or habitation.
- UN-HOUS'-ED, *pp.* Deprived of shelter; *a.* destitute of shelter; having no settled habitation; homeless.
- UN-HOUS'-EL-ED, *a.* Not having received the sacrament.
- UN-HÚ'-MAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render barbarous.
- UN-HÚ'-MAN-IZ-ED, *a.* Rendered inhuman.
- UN-HUM'-BLED, *a.* Not humbled; proud; not affected with shame or confusion; not having the will and the enmity of the heart to God and his law, subdued.
- UN-HURT', *a.* Not harmed or injured.
- UN-HURT'-FUL, *a.* Not injurious; harmless.
- UN-HURT'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Without harm; harmlessly.
- UN-HUS'-BAND-ED, *a.* Not well managed.
- UN-HUSK'-ED, *a.* Not stripped of its husks.
- Ú-NI-CAP'-SU-LAR, *a.* Having one capsule.
- Ú'-NI-CORN, *n.* A quadruped, with one horn; the monoceros; a fowl; a fish.
- Ú-NI-CORN'-OUS, *a.* Having only one horn.
- UN-I-DE'-AL, *a.* Not ideal; real.
- Ú-NI-F'-LO-ROUS, *a.* Bearing one flower only.
- Ú'-NI-FORM, *a.* Having the same form; consistent with itself; of the same form with others. *Uniform motion*, the motion of a body is *uniform* when it passes over equal spaces in equal times.
- Ú'-NI-FORM, *n.* A like dress for a band of soldiers.
- Ú-NI-FORM'-I-TY, *n.* Sameness; consistency; conformity to a pattern or a rule; similitude between the parts and the whole.
- Ú'-NI-FORM-LY, *ad.* In a uniform manner.
- Ú-NI-GEN'-I-TURE, *n.* State of being the only begotten.
- Ú-NIG'-E-NOUS, *a.* Being of one kind.
- Ú-NI-LA'-BI-ATE, *a.* Having one lip only.
- Ú-NI-LAT'-ER-AL, *a.* Having one side.
- Ú-NI-LIT'-ER-AL, *a.* Consisting of one letter only.
- UN-IL-LÚ'-MIN-A-TED, *a.* Not illuminated.
- UN-IL-LUS'-TRA-TED, *a.* Not illustrated.
- Ú-NI-LOÓ'-Ú-LAR, *a.* Having one cell only.
- UN-IM-AG'-IN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be imagined; not to be conceived.
- UN-IM-AG'-IN-ED, *a.* Not conceived.
- UN-IM-BÚ'-ED, *a.* Not imbued or tintured.
- UN-IM'-I-TA-TED, *a.* Not imitated.
- UN-IM-MOR'-TAL, *a.* Not immortal; perishable.
- UN-IM-PAIR'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be impaired.
- UN-IM-PAIR'-ED, *a.* Not marred or injured; not enfeebled by time or injury.
- UN-IM-PAS'-SION-ED, *a.* Temperate; free from passion; calm.
- UN-IM-PEACH'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be impeached; that can not be accused; that can not be called in question.
- UN-IM-PEACH'-ED, *a.* Not accused; not charged or accused; not called in question.
- UN-IM-PED'-ED, *a.* Not impeded or hindered.
- UN-IM-PEL'-L-ED, *a.* Not impelled or driven.
- UN-IM-PLI-CA-TED, *a.* Not involved.
- UN-IM-PLÝ'-ED, *a.* Not implied or included by fair inference.
- UN-IM-PLÓR'-ED, *a.* Not implored or solicited.
- UN-IM-POR'-TANT, *a.* Not important; trivial; not assuming airs of dignity.
- UN-IM-POR'-TANT-LY, *ad.* Without weight and importance.
- UN-IM-POR-TÚN'-ED, *a.* Not importuned.
- UN-IM-PÓŠ'-ING, *a.* Not imposing; voluntary.
- UN-IM-PREG'-NA-TED, *a.* Not impregnated.
- UN-IM-PRESS'-IVE, *a.* Not impressive; not adapted to affect or awaken the passions.

UN-IN-PRÓV'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be made better; incapable of being cultivated.

UN-IN-PRÓV'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not admitting improvement.

UN-IN-PRÓV'-ED, *a.* Not improved or occupied; not used for a valuable purpose; not used; not employed; not tilled.

UN-IN-PRÓV'-ING, *a.* Not tending to instruct.

UN-IN-PÓ'-TA-BLE, *a.* Not imputable.

UN-IN-ÉUM'-BER-ED, *a.* Not incumbered; free from any estate or interest, or from mortgage, or other charge or debt.

UN-IN-DEBT'-ED, *a.* Not indebted.

UN-IN-DIF'-FER-ENT, *a.* Not unbiased; partial.

UN-IN-DORS'-ED, *a.* Not indorsed or assigned.

UN-IN-DUS'-TRI-OUS, *n.* Not industrious; idle.

UN-IN-FEET'-ED, *a.* Not infected or corrupted; not corrupted.

UN-IN-FEÇ'-TIOUS, *a.* Not infectious or catching.

UN-IN-FLAM'-ED, *a.* Not inflamed; not set on fire.

UN-IN-FLAM'-MA-BLE, *a.* Not to be set on fire.

UN-IN-FLU-EN-CED, *a.* Not influenced; not proceeding from influence.

UN-IN-FORM'-ED, *a.* Not informed; untaught; not instructed.

UN-IN-FORM'-ING, *a.* Not furnishing information.

UN-IN-GE'-NI-OUS, *a.* Not ingenious; dull.

UN-IN-GEN'-Ú-OUS, *a.* Not frank or candid.

UN-IN-HAB'-IT-A-BLE, *a.* Not habitable; that in which man can not live.

UN-IN-HAB'-IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being uninhabitable.

UN-IN-HAB'-IT-ED, *a.* Not having inhabitants.

UN-IN-Í'-TIA-TED, *a.* Not initiated.

UN-IN-JUR'-ED, *a.* Not injured; unhurt.

UN-IN-QUIS'-I-TIVE, *a.* Not curious to inquire.

UN-IN-SCRIB'-ED, *a.* Not inscribed.

UN-IN-SPIR'-ED, *a.* Not inspired; not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

UN-IN-STRUCT'-ED, *a.* Not instructed; not educated; not directed by superior authority.

UN-IN-STRUCT'-IVE, *a.* Not edifying; not conferring improvement.

UN-IN-SU'-LA-TED, *a.* Not insulated.

UN-IN-SÚR'-ED, *a.* Not insured; not assured against loss.

UN-IN-TEL'-LI-GEN'T, *a.* Not intelligent or knowing; not having reason or consciousness.

UN-IN-TEL'-LI-ÇI-BLE, *a.* Not to be understood.

UN-IN-TEL'-LI-ÇI-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* The quality

UN-IN-TEL'-LI-ÇI-BLE-NESS, } of being un-

UN-IN-TEL'-LI-ÇI-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be understood.

UN-IN-TEND'-ED, *a.* Not intended or purposed.

UN-IN-TEN'-TION-AL, *a.* Not designed or purposed.

UN-IN-TEN'-TION-AL-LY, *ad.* Without design.

UN-IN-TER-EST-ED, *a.* Not interested or concerned; not having the mind or the passions engaged.

UN-IN-TER-EST-ING, *a.* Not interesting; not capable of exciting interest.

UN-IN-TER-MIT'-TED, *a.* Not interrupted; not suspended for a time.

UN-IN-TER-MIT'-TING, *a.* Not ceasing; continual.

UN-IN-TER-MIT'-TING-LY, *ad.* Without cessation.

UN-IN-TER-MIX'-ED, *a.* Not intermixed.

UN-IN-TER-PO-LA-TED, *a.* Not interpolated; not inserted at a time subsequent to the original writing.

UN-IN-TER-PRET-ED, *a.* Not explained.

UN-IN-TER-RUPT'-ED, *a.* Not interrupted; not disturbed by intrusion.

UN-IN-TER-RUPT'-ED-LY, *ad.* Without interruption; without disturbance.

UN-IN-TRENCH'-ED, *a.* Not intrenched.

UN-IN-TRO-DÚ'-CED, *a.* Not introduced; not properly conducted; obtrusive.

UN-IN-ÚR'-ED, *a.* Not inured or accustomed.

UN-IN-VENT'-ED, *a.* Not invented; not found out.

UN-IN-VEST'-ED, *a.* Not invested or clothed; not converted into some species of property less fleeting than money.

UN-IN-VES'-TI-GA-BLE, *a.* Not to be investigated.

UN-IN-VID'-I-OUS, *a.* Not invidious.

UN-IN-VÍ'-TED, *a.* Not invited; not desired.

Ú'-ÍON, *n.* [Fr. *union*; L. *unio*.] Act of uniting; concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, affections, or interest; junction; states united.

Ú'-NIP'-A-ROUS, *a.* Producing one at a birth.

Ú'-NIQ'ÚE', (yu-neek'), *a.* Unequaled; sole; single in its kind or excellence.

UN-ÍR'-RI-TA-TED, *a.* Not irritated.

UN-ÍR'-RI-TA-TING, *a.* Not exciting; not provoking.

Ú'-NÍ-SON, *n.* Accordance of sounds; agreement; a single unvaried note.

Ú'-NÍS'-O-NANCE, *n.* Accordance of sounds.

Ú'-NÍS'-O-NANT, } *a.* Being in unison; accordant

Ú'-NÍS'-O-NOUS, } in sound.

Ú'-NIT, *n.* [L. *unitas*.] One; the least whole number. *In mathematics*, any known determinate quantity, by the constant repetition of which, any quantity of the same kind is measured.

Ú'-NÍ-TA'-RÍ-AN, *n.* One who denies the Trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only.

Ú'-NÍ-TA'-RÍ-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians.

Ú'-NÍ-TA'-RÍ-AN-ÍSM, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians.

Ú'-NITE', *v. t.* [L. *unio*; Fr. and Sp. *unir*.] To join two or more things together; to connect in a near relation or alliance; to make to agree, or be uniform; to cause to adhere.

Ú'-NITE', *v. i.* To join in an act; to concur; to coalesce; to grow together; to be mixed.

Ú'-NIT'-ED, *pp.* Joined; cemented; mixed; attached by growth.

Ú'-NIT'-ED-LY, *ad.* With union or concert.

Ú'-NIT'-ER, *n.* He or that which unites.

Ú'-NIT'-ING, *ppr.* Joining; coalescing; agreeing.

Ú'-NÍ-TY, *n.* [L. *unitas*.] State of being one; concord; conjunction; agreement; uniformity.

Ú'-NÍ-VALVE, } *a.* Having one valve only,

Ú'-NÍ-VALV'-Ú-LAR, } as a shell or a pericarp.

Ú'-NÍ-VALVE, *n.* A shell having one valve only.

Ú'-NÍ-VERS'-AL, *a.* All; total; whole; comprising all the particulars; as, *universal* kinds.

Ú'-NÍ-VERS'-AL-ÍSM, *n.* The belief that all men will be saved, or made happy in a future life.

Ú'-NÍ-VERS'-AL-ÍST, *n.* An adherent to Universalism.

Ú'-NÍ-VERS'-AL'-I-TY, *n.* State of extending to the whole.

Ú'-NÍ-VERS'-AL-ÍZE, *v. t.* To make universal.

Ú'-NÍ-VERS'-AL-LY, *ad.* With extension to the whole.

Ú'-NÍ-VERSE, *n.* The whole system of created things.

Ú'-NÍ-VERS'-I-TY, *n.* An assemblage of colleges. A *university* is properly a universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning.

Ú'-NÍV'-O-ÇAL, *a.* Having one meaning only; having union of sounds; certain; pursuing one tenor.

Ú'-NÍV'-O-ÇAL-LY, *ad.* With one sense only.

Ú'-NÍ-VO-ÇÁ'-TION, *n.* Agreement of name and meaning.

UN-JEAL'-OUS, *a.* Not jealous or mistrusting.

UN-JOINT', *v. t.* To disjoint.

- UN-JOINT'-ED, *pp.* Separated; disjointed; *a.* having no joint or articulation.
- UN-JOY'-OUS, *a.* Not joyous, gay, or cheerful.
- UN-JUDG'-ED, *a.* Not judicially determined.
- UN-JUST', *a.* Contrary to justice; inequitable; acting contrary to the standard of right established by divine law.
- UN-JUST'-I-FY-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be justified.
- UN-JUST'-I-FY-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being not justifiable.
- UN-JUST'-I-FY-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be vindicated.
- UN-JUST'-I-FY-ED, *a.* Not justified or pardoned.
- UN-JUST'-LY, *ad.* With injustice; wrongfully.
- UN-KEN'-NEL, *v. t.* To drive from a kennel.
- UN-KEN'-NEL-ED, *pp.* Released from a kennel.
- UN-KEPT', *a.* Not kept or retained; not observed.
- UN-KER'-NEL-ED, *a.* Having no kernel.
- UN-KIND', *a.* Not kind; not obliging; not benevolent; unnatural.
- UN-KIND'-LY, *ad.* With unkindness; in a manner contrary to nature.
- UN-KIND'-LY, *a.* Unnatural; unfavorable.
- UN-KIND'-NESS, *n.* Want of kindness; want of natural affection.
- UN-KING', *v. t.* To depose a king; to dethrone.
- UN-KING'-ED, *pp.* Deprived of a throne.
- UN-KNIGHT'-LY, *a.* Not becoming a knight.
- UN-KNIT', *v. t.* To separate what is knit; to open; to loose work that is knit or knotted.
- UN-KNOT', *v. t.* To free from knots; to untie.
- UN-KNOW'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be known.
- UN-KNOW'-ING, *a.* Ignorant; unlearned.
- UN-KNOW'-ING-LY, *ad.* Ignorantly; without knowledge or design.
- UN-KNOWN', *a.* Not known; not discovered; greater than is imagined; not having communication.
- UN-LÁ'-BOR-ED, *a.* Not produced by labor; voluntary; that offers without effort.
- UN-LÁ'-BO'-RI-OUS, *a.* Not laborious.
- UN-LACE', *v. t.* To unfasten or unbind; to loose a woman's dress; to divest of ornaments.
- UN-LAC'-ED, *pp.* Loosed from lacing.
- UN-LACK'-EY-ED, *a.* Unattended by a lackey.
- UN-LADE', *v. t.* To unload; to discharge of a cargo.
- UN-LÁD'-EN, *pp.* Unloaded.
- UN-LÁID', *a.* Not placed or fixed; not allayed; not pacified; not suppressed.
- UN-LÁ-MENT'-ED, *a.* Not lamented; whose loss is not deplored.
- UN-LÁND'-ED, *a.* Not landed.
- UN-LÁRD'-ED, *a.* Not intermixed or inserted for improvement.
- UN-LATCH', *v. t.* To lift or loose a latch.
- UN-LATCH'-ED, *pp.* Loosed from the latch.
- UN-LÁU'-REL-ED, *a.* Not crowned with laurel.
- UN-LÁV'-ISH, *a.* Not lavish or prodigal.
- UN-LÁV'-ISH-ED, *a.* Not lavished or wasted.
- UN-LÁW', *v. t.* To deprive of the authority of law.
- UN-LÁW'-FUL, *a.* Not lawful; illegal.
- UN-LÁW'-FÚL-LY, *ad.* In violation of law; illegitimately; not in wedlock.
- UN-LÁW'-FÚL-NESS, *n.* Illegality; contrariety to law; illegitimacy.
- UN-LEÁRN', *v. t.* To forget what has been learned.
- UN-LEÁRN-ED, *pp.* Forgotten; lost from the mind; *a.* ignorant; illiterate; not instructed; not suitable to a learned man.
- UN-LEÁV'-EN-ED, *a.* Not raised by leaven.
- UN-LEC'-TUR-ED, *a.* Not taught by lecture.
- UN-LESS, *con.* [A. S. *onlessan*, to loose or release.] Except; if not.
- UN-LES'-SON-ED, *a.* Uninstructed; not taught.
- UN-LET'-TER-ED, *a.* Not lettered; unlearned.
- UN-LET'-TER-ED-NESS, *n.* Want of erudition.
- UN-LEV'-EL-ED, *a.* Not reduced to a level.
- UN-LÍ-BID'-IN-OUS, *a.* Not lustful.
- UN-LY'-CENS-ED, *a.* Having no license; not having permission by authority; *as*, an *unlicensed* innkeeper.
- UN-LÍCK'-ED, *a.* Not licked; shapeless; not formed to smoothness; *as*, an *unlicked* bear whelp.
- UN-LÍGH'T'-ED, *a.* Not lighted; not kindled.
- UN-LÍGH'T'-SOME, *a.* Dark; gloomy.
- UN-LÍKE', *a.* Not like; dissimilar; having no resemblance.
- UN-LÍKE'-LI-HOOD, } *n.* Improbability.
- UN-LÍKE'-LI-NESS, } *n.* Improbability.
- UN-LÍKE'-LY, *a.* Not likely; improbable; such as can not reasonably be expected; not promising success.
- UN-LÍKE'-NESS, *n.* Want of resemblance.
- UN-LÍM'-IT-A-BLE, *a.* Admitting no limit.
- UN-LÍM'-IT-ED, *a.* Boundless; undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions; unconfined; unrestrained.
- UN-LÍM'-IT-ED-LY, *ad.* Without limits.
- UN-LÍM'-IT-ED-NESS, *n.* Boundlessness.
- UN-LÍN'-E-AL, *a.* Not being in a line; not coming in the order of succession.
- UN-LÍNK', *v. t.* To disconnect; to disjoin.
- UN-LÍNK'-ED, *pp.* Disjoined; unfastened.
- UN-LÍQ'-UI-DÁ-TE-D, *a.* Not liquidated or settled; not having the exact amount ascertained; *as*, an *unliquidated* debt; *unliquidated* accounts; unpaid.
- UN-LÍQ'-UI-FY-ED, *a.* Not melted or dissolved.
- UN-LÍQ'-UOR-ED, *a.* Not moistened; not filled with liquor.
- UN-LÍST'-EN-ING, *a.* Not regarding; not listening.
- UN-LÍVE'-LI-NESS, *n.* Want of life; dullness.
- UN-LÍVE'-LY, *a.* Not lively; dull.
- UN-LOAD', *v. t.* To disburden of a load; *as*, to *unload* a ship; to *unload* a cart; to relieve from any thing burdensome.
- UN-LOAD'-ED, *pp.* Freed from a load or cargo; disburdened.
- UN-LOAD'-ING, *pp.* Freeing from a load or cargo; relieving of a burden.
- UN-LÓ'-EÁ-TE-D, *a.* Not fixed in place; not located. *In America*, *unlocated* lands are such new or wild lands as have not been surveyed, appropriated, or designated by marks and limits or boundaries, to some individual, company, or corporation.
- UN-LOCK', *v. t.* To unfasten; to explain.
- UN-LOCK'-ED, *pp.* Unfastened; opened.
- UN-LOOSE', *v. t.* To loose; to set free.
- UN-LÓV'-ED, *a.* Not loved; disliked.
- UN-LOVE'-LI-NESS, *n.* Want of amiableness.
- UN-LOVE'-LY, *a.* Not amiable; not lovely.
- UN-LÓV'-ING, *a.* Not loving; not fond.
- UN-LUCK'-I-LY, *ad.* With ill-luck; by ill-fortune.
- UN-LUCK'-I-NESS, *n.* Unfortunateness.
- UN-LUCK'-Y, *a.* Unfortunate; not successful; unhappy; mischievous; ill-omened.
- UN-LÚS'-TROUS, *a.* Not bright; not shining.
- UN-LÚST'-Y, *a.* Not lusty; not stout.
- UN-LÚTE', *v. t.* To remove or break luting.
- UN-MADE', *pp.* Deprived of its form; *a.* not made or formed.
- UN-MAG-NÉT'-IC, *a.* Not having magnetism.
- UN-MÁID'-EN-LY, *a.* Not becoming a maid.
- UN-MÁIM'-ED, *a.* Not maimed; not disordered in any limb; sound; entire.
- UN-MAKE', *v. t.* To deprive of form; to deprive of qualities before possessed.
- UN-MÁL'-LE-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being hammered into a plate.
- UN-MÁN', *v. t.* To deprive of rational powers, or of strength and courage; to deprive of men; *as*, to *unman* a ship; to dispeople; *as*, towns *unmanned*.

UN-MAN'-AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not manageable; not easily restrained; not easily wielded.
 UN-MAN'-AG-ED, *a.* Not broken or tutored.
 UN-MAN'-LIKE, } *a.* Unsuitable to a man; effem-
 UN-MAN'-LY, } inate; not worthy of a noble
 mind; base; ungenerous.
 UN-MAN'-NED, *pp.* Deprived of the qualities of
 a man.
 UN-MAN'-NER-ED, *a.* Rude; uncivil.
 UN-MAN'-NER-LI-NESS, *a.* Want of manners.
 UN-MAN'-NER-LY, *a.* Ill-bred; uncivil; not ac-
 cording to good manners.
 UN-MAN'-U-FA-CE'-TUR-ED, *a.* Not wrought into
 the proper form for use.
 UN-MA-NUR'-ED, *a.* Not manured; not enriched
 by manure.
 UN-MARK'-ED, *a.* Not marked; not regarded;
 unobserved.
 UN-MARK'-ET-A-BLE, *a.* Not fit for the market.
 UN-MAR'-RED, *a.* Not married or impaired.
 UN-MAR'-RI-AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not marriageable.
 UN-MAR'-RI-ED, *a.* Not married; single.
 UN-MAR'-RY, *v. t.* To divorce.
 UN-MAR'-SHAL-ED, *a.* Not arranged in order.
 UN-MAS'-CU-LATE, *v. t.* To deprive of man-
 hood.
 UN-MAS'-CU-LINE, *a.* Feeble; effeminate; not
 manly.
 UN-MASK', *v. t.* To remove a disguise from; to
 lay open what is concealed from view.
 UN-MASK'-ED, *pp.* Stripped of a mask; laid
 open; exposed to view.
 UN-MAS'-TER-ED, *a.* Not subdued; not con-
 quered.
 UN-MATCH'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be matched; that
 can not be equaled.
 UN-MATCH'-ED, *a.* Not matched; matchless.
 UN-MEAN'-ING, *a.* Having no meaning; not ex-
 pressive; not indicating intelligence.
 UN-MEANT', *a.* Not intended.
 UN-MEAS'-URE-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be mea-
 sured; unbounded.
 UN-MEAS'-UR-ED, *a.* Not measured; immense.
 UN-ME-CHAN'-IC-AL, *a.* Not according to me-
 chanics.
 UN-MED'-DLING, *a.* Not meddling; not officious.
 UN-MED'-I-TA-TED, *a.* Not meditated.
 UN-MEET', *a.* Unfit; unbecoming; not proper.
 UN-MEET'-LY, *ad.* Not properly; not fitly.
 UN-MEET'-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness; unfitness.
 UN-MEL'-LOW-ED, *a.* Not duly ripened.
 UN-ME-LÓ'-DI-OUS, *a.* Not melodious; harsh.
 UN-MELT'-ED, *a.* Not dissolved; not softened.
 UN-MEN'-TION-ED, *a.* Not named.
 UN-MER'-CAN-TILE, *a.* Not according to the
 rules of trade.
 UN-MER'-CHANT-A-BLE, *a.* Not fit for the mar-
 ket.
 UN-MER'-CI-FUL, *a.* Having no mercy; cruel;
 inhuman to such beings as are in one's power.
 UN-MER'-CI-FUL-LY, *ad.* Without mercy or
 tenderness.
 UN-MER'-CI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Cruelty; inhuman-
 ity; cruelty in the exercise of power or punish-
 ment.
 UN-MER'-IT-ED, *a.* Not deserved; unjust; cruel.
 UN-MER'-IT-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unmer-
 ited.
 UN-ME-TAL'-LIC, *a.* Not having the properties of
 a metal; not belonging to metals.
 UN-MIGHT'-Y, *a.* Not powerful or strong.
 UN-MILD'-NESS, *n.* Want of mildness; harsh-
 ness.
 UN-MIL'-I-TA-RY, *a.* Not according to military
 rules.
 UN-MILK'-ED, *a.* Not milked.
 UN-MILL'-ED, *a.* Not milled; not indented, or
 grained.

UN-MIND'-ED, *a.* Unheeded; disregarded.
 UN-MIND'-FUL, *a.* Heedless; regardless; as, *un-
 mindful* of laws.
 UN-MIND'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Carelessly; heedlessly.
 UN-MIND'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; negli-
 gence; inattention.
 UN-MING'-LED, *a.* Not mixed; not alloyed.
 UN-MIN-IS-TE'-RI-AL, *a.* Not ministerial.
 UN-MIR'-RY, *a.* Not miry or muddy.
 UN-MISS'-ED, *a.* Not perceived to be lost.
 UN-MIS-TAK'-EN, *a.* Not mistaken; certain.
 UN-MIS-TRUST'-ING, *a.* Not mistrusting; not sus-
 pecting; not suspicious.
 UN-MIT'-I-GA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of mitigation.
 UN-MIT'-I-GA-TED, *a.* Not lessened; not allevi-
 ated; not softened in severity or harshness.
 UN-MIX'-ED, } *a.* Not mixed; pure.
 UN-MIXT', }
 UN-MOAN'-ED, *a.* Not lamented.
 UN-MOD'-I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be altered
 in form.
 UN-MOD'-I-FI-ED, *a.* Not modified or altered.
 UN-MO'-DISH, *a.* Not according to custom.
 UN-MOIST', *a.* Not moist; dry; not humid.
 UN-MOIST'-EN-ED, *a.* Not moistened.
 UN-MOLD', *v. t.* To change, as the form; to reduce
 from any form.
 UN-MOLD'-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Not molded or shaped.
 UN-MO-LEST'-ED, *a.* Free from disturbance; not
 disturbed.
 UN-MON'-EY-ED, *a.* Not having money.
 UN-MO-NOP'-O-LIZ-ED, *a.* Not monopolized.
 UN-MOOR', *v. t.* To bring to a single anchor, after
 having been moored by two or more cables.
 UN-MOOR'-ED, *pp.* Brought to ride with one an-
 chor.
 UN-MOR'-AL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not disciplined to mor-
 als; not conformed to good morals.
 UN-MORT'-GAG-ED, *a.* Not mortgaged.
 UN-MOR'-TI-FI-ED, *a.* Not subdued by sorrow.
 UN-MOTH'-ER-LY, *a.* Not becoming a mother.
 UN-MOUNT'-ED, *a.* Not having a horse.
 UN-MOURN'-ED, *a.* Not lamented.
 UN-MOV'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be moved.
 UN-MOV'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being un-
 movable.
 UN-MOV'-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be moved.
 UN-MOV'-ED, *a.* Remaining fixed; unaffected;
 not changed in purpose; unshaken; not affected;
 not having the passions excited.
 UN-MOV'-ING, *a.* Not moving; not affecting.
 UN-MUF'-FLE, *v. t.* To remove a muffle from.
 UN-MUF'-FLED, *pp.* Freed from a muffle.
 UN-MUR'-MUR-ING, *a.* Not complaining.
 UN-MÚ'-SIC-AL, *a.* Not harmonious; harsh; not
 pleasing to the ear.
 UN-MÚ'-TI-LA-TED, *a.* Not mutilated.
 UN-MUZ'-ZLE, *v. t.* To take a muzzle from.
 UN-MUZ'-ZLED, *pp.* Freed from a muzzle.
 UN-NAM'-ED, *a.* Not named; not mentioned.
 UN-NAT'-Ú-RAL, *a.* Contrary to nature; acting
 without the affections of our common nature; af-
 fected.
 UN-NAT'-Ú-RAL-IZE, *v. t.* To divest of natural
 feelings.
 UN-NAT'-Ú-RAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Divested of natu-
 ral feelings; *a.* not made a citizen.
 UN-NAT'-Ú-RAL-LY, *ad.* In opposition to natu-
 ral feelings and sentiments.
 UN-NAT'-Ú-RAL-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to nature.
 UN-NAV'-I-GA-BLE, *a.* Not navigable.
 UN-NAV'-I-GA-TED, *a.* Not navigated; not pass-
 ed over in ships or other vessels.
 UN-NEC'-ES-SA-RI-LY, *ad.* Without necessity.
 UN-NEC'-ES-SA-RI-NESS, *n.* Needlessness; the
 state of being unnecessary.
 UN-NEC'-ES-SA-RY, *a.* Needless; useless; not re-
 quired by the circumstances of the case.

- UN-NE-CES'-SI-TA-TED, *a.* Not necessary.
 UN-NEED'-FUL, *a.* Not needful; needless.
 UN-NEIGH'-BOR-LY, (un-ná'-bor-ly), *a.* Not becoming a neighbor; in a manner contrary to the kindness and friendship which should exist among neighbors.
 UN-NERVE', *v. t.* To deprive of strength or vigor; to weaken; to enfeeble.
 UN-NERV'-ED, *pp.* Deprived of nerve or strength.
 UN-NET'-TRAL', *a.* Not neutral; interested.
 UN-NO'-BLE, *a.* Not noble; ignoble.
 UN-NOT'-ED, *a.* Not noted; not observed; not honored.
 UN-NO'-TIC-ED, *a.* Not observed or regarded; not treated with the usual marks of respect; not kindly and hospitably entertained.
 UN-NUM'-BER-ED, *a.* Not enumerated.
 UN-NUR'-TUR-ED, *a.* Not nurtured or educated.
 UN-O-BEY'-ED, *a.* Not obeyed.
 UN-OB-JECT'-ED, *a.* Not charged as a fault.
 UN-OB-JEC'-TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to objection; that need not be condemned as faulty.
 UN-OB-JEC'-TION-A-BLY, *ad.* In a manner not liable to objection.
 UN-OB-LIT'-ER-A-TED, *a.* Not effaced or blotted out.
 UN-OB-NOX'-IOUS, *a.* Not liable; not exposed.
 UN-OB-SCUR'-ED, *a.* Not obscured; bright.
 UN-OB-SE'-QUI-OUS, *a.* Not servilely submissive.
 UN-OB-SE'-QUI-OUS-LY, *a.* Not with mean compliance.
 UN-OB-SE'-QUI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of servile compliance.
 UN-OB-SERV'-A-BLE, *a.* That is not observable; not discoverable.
 UN-OB-SERV'-ANCE, *n.* Inattention; heedlessness.
 UN-OB-SERV'-ANT, *a.* Not attentive; regardless.
 UN-OB-SERV'-ED, *a.* Not seen or regarded.
 UN-OB-SERV'-ING, *a.* Heedless; inattentive.
 UN-OB-STRUCT'-ED, *a.* Not obstructed or hindered; not filled with impediments.
 UN-OB-STRUCT'-IVE, *a.* Not raising obstacles.
 UN-OB-TAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* That is not to be obtained.
 UN-OB-TAIN'-ED, *a.* Not gained or procured.
 UN-OB-TRU'-SIVE, *a.* Not forward; modest.
 UN-OB-VI-IOUS, *a.* Not obvious; not plain; not readily occurring to the view or the understanding.
 UN-OC'-EU-PI-ED, *a.* Not possessed; not employed.
 UN-OF-FEND'-ED, *a.* Not offended or displeased.
 UN-OF-FEND'-ING, *a.* Not giving offense.
 UN-OF'-FER-ED, *a.* Not offered or presented.
 UN-OF-FI'-CIAL, *a.* Not official or authorized; not proceeding from the proper officer, or from due authority.
 UN-OF-FI'-CIAL-LY, *ad.* Not officially.
 UN-OIL', *v. t.* To free from oil.
 UN-OIL'-ED, *pp.* Freed from oil; *a.* not oiled.
 UN-Ó'-PEN-ED, *a.* Not opened; remaining close.
 UN-Ó'-PEN-ING, *a.* Not opening.
 UN-OP'-ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Inoperative, [*use the latter.*]
 UN-OP-PÓS'-ED, *a.* Not opposed; not withstood.
 UN-OP-PRESS'-ED, *a.* Not oppressed; not unduly burdened.
 UN-OP-PRESS'-IVE, *a.* Not oppressive.
 UN-OR'-GAN-IZ-ED, *a.* Not organized; not having organic structure or vessels for the preparation, secretion, and distribution of nourishment.
 UN-O-RI-EN'-TAL, *a.* Not Oriental.
 UN-O-RIG'-IN-AL, *a.* Not original; derived.
 UN-O-RIG'-IN-A-TED, *a.* Having no birth or creation.
 UN-OR-NA-MENT'-AL, *a.* Not ornamental.
 UN-OR'-NA-MENT-ED, *a.* Not adorned; plain.
- UN-OR'-THO-DOX, *a.* Not holding correct opinions.
 UN-OS-TEN-TA'-TIOUS, *a.* Not making a showy display; not boastful; modest.
 UN-OS-TEN-TA'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Without show, parade, or ostentation.
 UN-ÓWN'-ED, *a.* Not avowed; having no owner; not acknowledged as one's own, or admitted as done by one's self.
 UN-PA-CIF'-IC, *a.* Not disposed to peace.
 UN-PAC'-I-FI-ED, *a.* Not appeased or calmed.
 UN-PACK', *v. t.* To open, as things packed.
 UN-PACK'-ED, *pp.* Opened; *a.* not packed; not collected by unlawful artifices.
 UN-PACK'-ING, *ppr.* Opening, as a package.
 UN-PAID', *a.* Not paid; remaining due. *Unpaid for*, not paid for; taken on credit.
 UN-PAIN'-ED, *a.* Suffering no pain.
 UN-PAIN'-FUL, *a.* Not giving pain.
 UN-PAL'-A-TÁ-BLE, *a.* That is not relished; disgusting to the taste; disagreeable.
 UN-PAL'-A-TÁ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of relish.
 UN-PALL'-ED, *a.* Not deadened.
 UN-PÁR'-A-DISE, *v. t.* To render unhappy.
 UN-PÁR'-A-GON-ED, *a.* Unequaled; unmatched.
 UN-PÁR'-AL-LEL-ED, *a.* Having no equal or parallel; unmatched.
 UN-PÁR'-DON-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be pardoned or remitted.
 UN-PÁR'-DON-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond forgiveness.
 UN-PÁR'-DON-ED, *a.* Not forgiven; not having received a legal pardon.
 UN-PÁR'-DON-ING, *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to pardon.
 UN-PÁR-LLA-MENT'-A-RY, *a.* Contrary to rules or usages of legislative bodies.
 UN-PÁR'T'-ED, *a.* Not divided or separated.
 UN-PÁSS'-A-BLE, *a.* Not passable; not admitting persons to pass; not current; not received in common payments.
 UN-PÁSS'-ION-ATE, *a.* Free from passion; calm.
 UN-PÁSS'-TOR-AL, *a.* Not pastoral; not suited to pastoral manners.
 UN-PAT'-ENT-ED, *a.* Not granted by patent.
 UN-PÁTH'-ED, *a.* Untrod; not beaten into a path; not trodden.
 UN-PA-THET'-IC, *a.* Not moving the passions.
 UN-PAT'-RON-IZ-ED, *a.* Not supported by friends.
 UN-PAT'-TERN-ED, *a.* Having no equal.
 UN-PÁV'-ED, *a.* Not covered with stone or bricks.
 UN-PAWN'-ED, *a.* Not pledged or pawned.
 UN-PEACE'-A-BLE, *a.* Not peaceable; unquiet.
 UN-PEACE'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unquietness; quarrelsomeness.
 UN-PEACE'-FUL, *a.* Unquiet; not pacific.
 UN-PEG', *v. t.* To loose from pegs.
 UN-PELT'-ED, *a.* Not pelted or assailed.
 UN-PEN', *v. t.* To let out of a confined place.
 UN-PE'-NAL, *a.* Not penal; not subject to a penalty.
 UN-PEN'-I-TENT, *a.* Impenitent. [*But impenitent is the word now used.*]
 UN-PEN'-NED, *pp.* Not penned; unfastened.
 UN-PEN'-SION-ED, *a.* Having no pension; not kept in pay; not held in dependence by a pension.
 UN-PEO'-PLE, *v. t.* To depopulate; to dispeople.
 UN-PEO'-PLED, *pp.* Dispeopled; depopulated.
 UN-PEO'-PLING, *ppr.* Depriving of inhabitants.
 UN-PER-CEIV'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be perceived.
 UN-PER-CEIV'-ED, *a.* Not felt, seen, or observed.
 UN-PER'-FECT, *a.* Imperfect; unfinished.
 UN-PER'-FECT-ED, *a.* Not perfected or completed.
 UN-PER'-FECT-NESS, *n.* Imperfect state; want of perfectness; incompleteness.
 UN-PER'-FO-RA-TED, *a.* Not perforated.
 UN-PER-FORM'-ED, *a.* Not done; not executed; not fulfilled.

UN-PER-FORM-ING, *a.* Not discharging its office.
 UN-PER-ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Imperishable.
 UN-PER-ISH-ING, *a.* Not perishable; durable.
 UN-PER-MA-NENT, *a.* Not permanent.
 UN-PER-JUR-ED, *a.* Free from perjury.
 UN-PER-PLEX-ED, *a.* Not perplexed or embarrassed; free from perplexity or complication; simple.
 UN-PER-SPIR-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be perspired.
 UN-PER-SUA-DA-BLE, *a.* That can not be persuaded or influenced by motives urged.
 UN-PER-VERT-ED, *a.* Not perverted or corrupted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use.
 UN-PET-RI-FY-ED, *a.* Not turned into stone.
 UN-PHIL-O-SOPH-IC, } *a.* Not according to
 UN-PHIL-O-SOPH-IC-AL, } the rules or principles of philosophy; contrary to philosophy or right reason.
 UN-PHIL-O-SOPH-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Contrary to philosophy.
 UN-PHI-LOS-O-PHIZE, *v. t.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher; to sophisticate.
 UN-PIERC-ED, *a.* Not perforated; not penetrated.
 UN-PIL-LAR-ED, *a.* Deprived of pillars; as, an *unpilared* temple.
 UN-PIL-LOW-ED, *a.* Wanting a pillow; having the head not supported.
 UN-PIN-, *v. t.* To open what is pinned; to unfasten what is held together by pins.
 UN-PIN-NED, *pp.* Loosed from pins.
 UN-PINK-ED, *a.* Not marked with eyelet holes.
 UN-PIT-I-ED, *a.* Not pitied; not lamented; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.
 UN-PIT-I-FUL, *a.* Having no compassion; not exciting pity.
 UN-PIT-I-FUL-LY, *ad.* Unmercifully.
 UN-PIT-Y-ING, *a.* Not having compassion.
 UN-PLAC-ED, *a.* Having no office or place.
 UN-PLAG-U-ED, *a.* Not vexed or tormented.
 UN-PLANK-ED, *a.* Not covered with planks.
 UN-PLANT-ED, *a.* Not planted or set; of spontaneous growth.
 UN-PLAS-TER-ED, *a.* Not covered with mortar.
 UN-PLAUS-I-BLE, *a.* Not plausible; not having a fair appearance.
 UN-PLAUS-I-BLY, *ad.* Not with fair appearance.
 UN-PLAUS-IVE, *a.* Not applauding.
 UN-PLEAD-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be pleaded.
 UN-PLEAS-ANT, *a.* Disagreeable; not affording pleasure.
 UN-PLEAS-ANT-LY, *ad.* Disagreeably; in a manner not pleasing.
 UN-PLEAS-ANT-NESS, *n.* Disagreeableness; the state or quality of not giving pleasure.
 UN-PLEAS-ED, *a.* Not pleased or gratified.
 UN-PLEAS-ING, *a.* Not pleasing or gratifying.
 UN-PLEAS-ING-LY, *ad.* In an unpleasing manner.
 UN-PLEAS-ING-NESS, *n.* State of being disagreeable.
 UN-PLEDÉ-ED, *a.* Not pledged or mortgaged.
 UN-PLY-A-BLE, *a.* Not pliable or easily bent.
 UN-PLY-ANT, *a.* Not easily bending; stiff; not readily yielding the will.
 UN-PLOW-ED, *a.* Not plowed.
 UN-PLUG-, *v. t.* To take out a plug.
 UN-PLUG-GED, *pp.* Unstopped.
 UN-PLUME-, *v. t.* To strip of plumes; to degrade.
 UN-PLUM-ED, *pp.* Divested of plumes; destitute of plumes.
 UN-PLUN-DER-ED, *a.* Not plundered or stripped.
 UN-PO-ET-IC, } *a.* Not according to poetry or
 UN-PO-ET-IC-AL, } its beauties.
 UN-PO-ET-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* Not according to poetry; in a manner unbecoming a poet.

UN-POINT-ED, *a.* Having no point or sting; not having marks, by which to distinguish sentences, numbers, and clauses in writing; not having the vowel points and marks.
 UN-POIS-ON, *v. t.* To expel poison from.
 UN-POIS-ON-ED, *pp.* Freed from poison.
 UN-POIS-ED, *a.* Not poised or balanced.
 UN-POL-I-CI-ED, *a.* Having no civil policy.
 UN-POL-ISH-ED, *a.* Not polished or made bright by attrition; not refined in manners; uncivilized; rude.
 UN-PO-LITE, *a.* Wanting politeness; uncivil; rude; plain.
 UN-PO-LITE-LY, *ad.* Uncivilly; rudely.
 UN-PO-LITE-NESS, *n.* Incivility; rudeness; want of refinement in manners; want of courtesy.
 UN-POLL-ED, *a.* Not registered as a voter; not plundered.
 UN-POL-LUT-ED, *a.* Free from defilement; pure; not corrupted.
 UN-POP-U-LAR, *a.* Not enjoying public favor.
 UN-POP-U-LAR-I-TY, *n.* Disfavor with the people; not pleasing the people.
 UN-PORT-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be carried.
 UN-PORT-TION-ED, *a.* Not endowed or furnished with a portion or fortune.
 UN-PORT-U-OUS, *a.* Having no port.
 UN-POS-SESS-ED, *a.* Not possessed; not held.
 UN-POS-SESS-ING, *a.* Not holding or enjoying.
 UN-POW-DER-ED, *a.* Not sprinkled with powder.
 UN-PRAE-TI-CABLE, *a.* Impracticable; not feasible.
 UN-PRAE-TIC-ED, *a.* Not expert by use; not skilled; not having experience.
 UN-PRAIS-ED, *a.* Not praised; not celebrated.
 UN-PRE-CA-RI-OUS, *a.* Not precarious or uncertain.
 UN-PREC-E-DENT-ED, *a.* Having no precedent; not preceded by a like case.
 UN-PRE-CISE-, *a.* Not precise or exact.
 UN-PRE-DES-TIN-ED, *a.* Not predestined; not previously determined.
 UN-PRE-DICT-, *v. t.* To retract prediction.
 UN-PRE-PER-RED, *a.* Not advanced or raised.
 UN-PREG-NANT, *a.* Not pregnant or prolific.
 UN-PREJ-U-DIC-ED, *a.* Free from undue bias or prepossession; impartial.
 UN-PRE-LAT-IC-AL, *a.* Not becoming a prelate.
 UN-PRE-MED-I-TA-TED, *a.* Not previously studied; not previously purposed or intended.
 UN-PRE-PAR-ED, *a.* Not prepared; not ready; not prepared by holiness of life for the event of death and a happy immortality.
 UN-PRE-PAR-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being not ready.
 UN-PRE-POS-SESS-ED, *a.* Not biased; impartial.
 UN-PRE-POS-SESS-ING, *a.* Not having a winning appearance or manners.
 UN-PRESS-ED, *a.* Not pressed or forced.
 UN-PRE-SUMP-TU-OUS, *a.* Not rash; modest.
 UN-PRE-TEND-ING, *a.* Not making pretensions.
 UN-PRE-VAL-ING, *a.* Being of no force.
 UN-PRE-VENT-ED, *a.* Not prevented.
 UN-PRIEST-, *v. t.* To deprive of orders.
 UN-PRIEST-LY, *a.* Unsuitable to a priest.
 UN-PRINCE-, *v. t.* To deprive of principality or sovereignty.
 UN-PRINCE-LY, *a.* Not becoming a prince.
 UN-PRIN-CI-PLED, *a.* Not having good or settled principles; having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue; not restrained by conscience.
 UN-PRINT-ED, *a.* Not printed or stamped.
 UN-PRIS-ON-ED, *a.* Free from confinement.
 UN-PRIZ-ED, *a.* Not prized or valued.
 UN-PRO-CLAIM-ED, *a.* Not publicly declared.
 UN-PRO-DUC-TIVE, *a.* Not productive or fruit-

- ful; not making profitable returns for labor; not producing profit or interest.
- UN-PRO-DU'C-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Unfruitfulness.
- UN-PRO-FAN'-ED, *a.* Not profaned or violated.
- UN-PRO-FES'-SION-AL, *a.* Not belonging to a profession or calling.
- UN-PRO-FU'-CIEN-CY, *n.* Want of improvement.
- UN-PROF'-IT-A-BLE, *a.* Producing no profit or gain beyond the labor, expenses, and interest of capital; producing no improvement or advantage; not useful to others; misimproving talents.
- UN-PROF'-IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Uselessness.
- UN-PROF'-IT-A-BLY, *ad.* Without profit, or use; without any good effect or advantage.
- UN-PROF'-IT-ED, *a.* Not having made gain.
- UN-PRO-HIB'-IT-ED, *a.* Not forbid; allowable.
- UN-PRO-JECT'-ED, *a.* Not projected or planned.
- UN-PRO-LIF'IE, *a.* Not prolific; unfruitful; not producing in abundance.
- UN-PROM'-IS-ED, *a.* Not promised; not engaged.
- UN-PROM'-IS-ING, *a.* Not affording prospect of success or good; not promising.
- UN-PROMPT'-ED, *a.* Not prompted; not dictated; not excited or instigated.
- UN-PRO-NOUCE'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be pronounced.
- UN-PRO-NOUCE'-ED, *a.* Not pronounced.
- UN-PRO-POP'-, *v. t.* To remove a prop from; to deprive of support.
- UN-PRO-PHET'-IC, *a.* Not foreseeing, or not predicting future events.
- UN-PRO-PI'-TIOUS, *a.* Not favorable; not disposed to promote; inauspicious.
- UN-PRO-PT'-TIOUS-LY, *ad.* Unfavorably; unkindly.
- UN-PRO-POR'-TION-ATE, *a.* Wanting proportion.
- UN-PRO-POR'-TION-ED, *a.* Not suitable.
- UN-PRO-POR'-ED, *a.* Not proposed; not offered.
- UN-PRO-POR'-PED, *a.* Not supported by props.
- UN-PRO-S'-PER-OUS, *a.* Not successful; unfortunate.
- UN-PRO-S'-PER-OUS-LY, *ad.* Unsuccessfully.
- UN-PRO-S'-PER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of success; failure of the desired result.
- UN-PRO-S'-TI-TU'-TED, *a.* Not prostituted or debased.
- UN-PRO-TECT'-ED, *a.* Not protected or countenanced.
- UN-PRO-TRACT'-ED, *a.* Not drawn out in length.
- UN-PROV'-ED, *a.* Not proved; not tried; not established as true by argument, demonstration, or evidence.
- UN-PRO-VIDE', *v. t.* To unfurnish.
- UN-PRO-VID'-ED, *pp.* Divested of qualifications; *a.* not furnished; unsupplied.
- UN-PRO-VIS'-ION-ED, *a.* Not provisioned.
- UN-PRO-VOK'-ED, *a.* Not provoked; not vexed; not proceeding from provocation or just cause.
- UN-PRO-VOK'-ING, *a.* Giving no provocation.
- UN-PRUN'-ED, *a.* Not pruned; not lopped.
- UN-PUB'-LIC, *a.* Not public; private.
- UN-PUB'-LISH-ED, *a.* Not published; not made known; secret; private.
- UN-PUN'C-TU'-AL, *a.* Not punctual; not exact.
- UN-PUN'C-TU'-AL'-I-TY, *n.* Want of punctuality.
- UN-PUN'-ISH-ED, *a.* Not punished; suffered to pass without punishment or with impunity.
- UN-PUN'-ISH-ING, *a.* Not inflicting punishment.
- UN-PUR'-CHAS-ED, *a.* Not purchased; not bought.
- UN-PURG'-ED, *a.* Not purged; not cleansed from sin; unsanctified.
- UN-PUR'-RI-FI-ED, *a.* Not purified or refined.
- UN-PUR'-POS-ED, *a.* Not intended; not designed.
- UN-PUR'-SU'-ED, *a.* Not pursued; not followed.
- UN-PUR'-TRE-FI-ED, *a.* Not corrupted; sound.
- UN-QUAFF'-ED, *a.* Not quaffed or drank.
- UN-QUAL'-I-FI-ED, *a.* Not qualified; unfit; not having the requisite talents or accomplishments; not having taken the requisite oath; not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions.
- UN-QUAL'-I-FI-ED-LY, *ad.* In a manner so as not to be qualified.
- UN-QUAL'-I-FY, *v. t.* To divest of qualifications.
- UN-QUEEN', *v. t.* To dethrone, as a female.
- UN-QUELL'-ED, *a.* Not appeased; not subdued.
- UN-QUENCH'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be extinguished; that will never be extinguished; inextinguishable.
- UN-QUENCH'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being inextinguishable.
- UN-QUENCH'-ED, *a.* Not quenched; not extinguished.
- UN-QUES'-TION-A-BLE, *a.* That is not to be doubted; indubitable; certain.
- UN-QUES'-TION-A-BLY, *ad.* Beyond all doubt.
- UN-QUES'-TION-ED, *a.* Not interrogated; not doubted; not called in question.
- UN-QUES'-TION-ING, *a.* Not doubting or hesitating.
- UN-QUICK'-EN-ED, *a.* Not animated; not matured to vitality.
- UN-QUI-ET, *a.* Uneasy; restless; agitated; disturbed by continual motion.
- UN-QUI-ET-LY, *ad.* Without rest; uneasily.
- UN-QUI-ET-NESS, *n.* Restlessness; disquietude.
- UN-RACK'-ED, *a.* Not racked; not poured off.
- UN-RAK'-ED, *a.* Not raked; not raked together.
- UN-RAN'-SACK-ED, *a.* Not plundered; not searched; not ransacked.
- UN-RAN'-SOM-ED, *a.* Not ransomed; not redeemed.
- UN-RAV'-EL, *v. t.* To disentangle; to explain.
- UN-RAV'-EL, *v. i.* To be unfolded; to be disentangled.
- UN-RAV'-EL-ED, *pp.* Disentangled.
- UN-RAV'-EL-MENT, *n.* Development of a plot.
- UN-RA'-ZOR-ED, *a.* Not shaven.
- UN-REACH'-ED, *a.* Not reached; not attained to.
- UN-READ', *a.* Not read; not recited; untaught not learned in books.
- UN-READ'-A-BLE, *a.* Not legible; that can not be read.
- UN-READ'-I-NESS, *n.* Want of preparation; want of promptness or dexterity.
- UN-READ'-Y, *a.* Not prepared; not prompt.
- UN-RE'-AL, *a.* Not real; unsubstantial; vain.
- UN-RE-AL'-I-TY, *n.* Want of reality or real existence.
- UN-RE'-AL-IZ-ING, *a.* Not realizing; not making real.
- UN-REA'-SON-A-BLE, *a.* Not reasonable; unjust; claiming or insisting on more than is fit; exorbitant; irrational.
- UN-REA'-SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of not being reasonable; inconsistency with reason; exorbitance; excess of demand, claim, passion, and the like.
- UN-REA'-SON-A-BLY, *ad.* Immoderately; unjustly; more than enough.
- UN-REA'-SON-ED, *a.* Not reasoned; not derived from reason.
- UN-REAVE', *v. t.* To unwind. *See* UNREEVE.
- UN-REAV'-ED, *pp.* Disentangled.
- UN-RE-BÄ'-TED, *a.* Not blunted.
- UN-RE-BUK'-A-BLE, *a.* Not blamable; not deserving censure.
- UN-RE-CEIV'-ED, *a.* Not received; not admitted; not come into possession; not adopted.
- UN-RECK'-ON-ED, *a.* Not enumerated; not reckoned.
- UN-RE-CLAIM'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be reclaimed.
- UN-RE-CLAIM'-ED, *a.* Not reclaimed; wild; vicious; not reformed.

- UN-REC'-OM-PENS-ED, *a.* Not rewarded.
 UN-REC-ON-CIL'-A-BLE, *a.* Not reconcilable; that can not be made consistent with; not capable of being appeased; that can not be persuaded to lay aside enmity.
 UN-REC'-ON-CIL-ED, *a.* Not reconciled.
 UN-RE-CORD'-ED, *a.* Not registered.
 UN-RE-COUNT'-ED, *a.* Not related or told.
 UN-RE-COV'-ER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be recovered; that can not be regained.
 UN-RE-COV'-ER-ED, *a.* Not regained.
 UN-RE-DEEM'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be redeemed.
 UN-RE-DEEM'-ED, *a.* Not redeemed or ransomed; not paid; not recalled into the treasury or bank, by payment of the value in money.
 UN-RE-DRESS'-ED, *a.* Not redressed; not relieved; not removed.
 UN-RE-DUC'-ED, *a.* Not reduced or lessened.
 UN-RE-DO'-CI-BLE, *a.* That can not be reduced.
 UN-REEVE', *v. t.* To take a rope from a block, &c.
 UN-REEV'-ED, *pp.* Loosed from a block.
 UN-RE-FIN'-ED, *a.* Not refined or purified; not polished in manners.
 UN-RE-FORM'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be reformed.
 UN-RE-FORM'-ED, *a.* Not reformed; not amended.
 UN-RE-FRACT'-ED, *a.* Not refracted, as rays of light.
 UN-RE-FRESH'-ED, *a.* Not refreshed; not invigorated; not relieved from fatigue.
 UN-RE-FRESH'-ING, *a.* Not affording refreshment; not invigorating.
 UN-RE-GARD'-ED, *a.* Not heeded; neglected.
 UN-RE-GARD'-FUL, *a.* Heedless; neglectful; not giving attention.
 UN-RE-GEN'-ER-A-CY, *n.* State of being unrenewed.
 UN-RE-GEN'-ER-ATE, *a.* Not regenerated; not renewed in heart.
 UN-REG'-IS-TER-ED, *a.* Not entered in a register.
 UN-REG'-U-LA-TED, *a.* Not reduced to order.
 UN-REIN'-ED, *a.* Not restrained with reins.
 UN-RE-GRET'-TED, *a.* Not regretted or lamented.
 UN-RE-JOIC'-ING, *a.* Unjoyous; gloomy.
 UN-RE-LAT'-ED, *a.* Not related by blood or affinity; having no connection with.
 UN-REL'-A-TIVE, *a.* Not relative; having no relation to.
 UN-RE-LENT'-ING, *a.* Feeling no pity; cruel; not yielding to circumstances; inflexibly rigid.
 UN-RE-LIEV'-A-BLE, *a.* Admitting of no relief.
 UN-RE-LIEV'-ED, *a.* Not relieved or helped.
 UN-RE-MARK'-A-BLE, *a.* Not worthy of notice; not capable of being observed.
 UN-RE-MARK'-ED, *a.* Not remarked or observed.
 UN-RE-ME'-DI-A-BLE, *a.* Admitting of no remedy.
 UN-REM'-E-DI-ED, *a.* Not cured or remedied.
 UN-RE-MEM'-BER-ED, *a.* Not remembered; not retained in the mind.
 UN-RE-MEM'-BER-ING, *a.* Not remembering.
 UN-RE-MIT'-TED, *a.* Not remitted; continued; not having a temporary relaxation; not relaxed.
 UN-RE-MIT'-TING, *a.* Continuing; unabated; not relaxing for a time.
 UN-RE-MIT'-TING-LY, *ad.* Without cessation.
 UN-RE-MOV'-A-BLE, *a.* Not removable; fixed.
 UN-RE-MOV'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being fixed.
 UN-RE-MOV'-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be removed.
 UN-RE-MOV'-ED, *a.* Not removed; fixed.
 UN-RE-NEW'-ED, *a.* Not renewed or regenerated; not born of the spirit.
 UN-RE-PAID', *a.* Not compensated; not recompensed.
 UN-RE-PEAL'-ED, *a.* Not repealed; not annulled; remaining in force.
 UN-RE-PENT'-ING, *a.* Not penitent; not contrite for sin.
 UN-RE-PIN'-ING, *a.* Not making complaint; peevishly murmuring.
 UN-RE-PIN'-ING-LY, *ad.* Without murmuring.
 UN-RE-PLEN'-ISH-ED, *a.* Not filled or supplied.
 UN-REP-RE-SENT'-ED, *a.* Not represented; having no one to act in one's stead.
 UN-RE-PRIEV'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be reprieved or respited from death.
 UN-RE-PRIEV'-ED, *a.* Not reprieved or respited.
 UN-RE-PROACH'-A-BLE, *a.* Not reproachable.
 UN-RE-PROACH'-ED, *a.* Not upbraided.
 UN-RE-PROV'-A-BLE, *a.* Not worthy of reproof.
 UN-RE-PROV'-ED, *a.* Not reproved; not blamed; not liable to reproof.
 UN-RE-PUG'-NANT, *a.* Not contrary; not opposite.
 UN-RE-QUEST'-ED, *a.* Not asked; not solicited.
 UN-RE-QUIT'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be required.
 UN-RE-QUIT'-ED, *a.* Not recompensed; not requited.
 UN-RES'-CU-ED, *a.* Not freed or delivered.
 UN-RE-SENT'-ED, *a.* Not resenting; not regarded with anger.
 UN-RE-SERVE', *n.* Frankness; freedom.
 UN-RE-SERV'-ED, *a.* Open; frank; candid; concealing or withholding nothing.
 UN-RE-SERV'-ED-LY, *ad.* With openness and candor; without concealment.
 UN-RE-SERV'-ED-NESS, *n.* Ingenuous frankness.
 UN-RE-SIST'-ED, *a.* Not opposed or withstood; resistless.
 UN-RE-SIST'-ING, *a.* Not making resistance.
 UN-RE-SIST'-ING-LY, *ad.* Without resistance.
 UN-RE-SOLV'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be resolved.
 UN-RE-SOLV'-ED, *a.* Not solved; not determined; not cleared.
 UN-RE-SOLV'-ING, *a.* Not determining.
 UN-RE-SPECT'-ED, *a.* Not regarded with respect.
 UN-RES'-PIT-ED, *a.* Not respited or relieved.
 UN-RE-SPONS'-I-BLE, *a.* Not responsible; not able to answer.
 UN-REST'-ING, *a.* Continually in motion.
 UN-RE-STÖR'-ED, *a.* Not restored to a former place.
 UN-RE-STRAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be restrained.
 UN-RE-STRAIN'-ED, *a.* Not restrained; licentious; loose; not limited.
 UN-RE-STRAINT', *n.* Freedom from restraint.
 UN-RE-STRICT'-ED, *a.* Not limited or confined.
 UN-RE-TRACT'-ED, *a.* Not recalled or recanted.
 UN-RE-VEAL'-ED, *a.* Not revealed; not disclosed.
 UN-RE-VENG'-ED, *a.* Not revenged; not vindicated by just punishment.
 UN-RE-VENG'-E'-FUL, *a.* Not given to revenge.
 UN-RE-VENG'-E'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Without revenge.
 UN-REV'-ER-END, *a.* Not respectful; irreverent; as, an *unreverend* tongue.
 UN-REV'-ER-ENT, *a.* Irreverent.
 UN-RE-VERS'-ED, *a.* Not reversed; not repealed; not annulled by a counter decision.
 UN-RE-VIS'-ED, *a.* Not reviewed or corrected.
 UN-RE-VIV'-ED, *a.* Not revived or resuscitated.
 UN-RE-VÖK'-ED, *a.* Not recalled; not annulled.
 UN-RE-WARD'-ED, *a.* Not remunerated; not rewarded.
 UN-RID'-DLE, *v. t.* To solve or explain; as, to unriddle a mystery.
 UN-RID'-DLED, *pp.* Explained; interpreted.
 UN-RID'-DLER, *n.* One who explains an enigma.
 UN-RID'-DLING, *pp.* Solving; explaining.
 UN-RI-DIC'-U-LOUS, *a.* Not ridiculous.
 UN-RI'-FLED, *a.* Not rifled; not stripped.

- UN-RIG', *v. t.* To strip of tackle; to undress.
 UN-RIG'-GED, *pp.* Stripped; undressed.
 UN-RIGHT'-EOUS, (un-ri'-chus,) *a.* Not conformed in heart and life to the divine law; unjust; contrary to law and equity; as, an *unrighteous* decree.
 UN-RIGHT'-EOUS-LY, *ad.* Wickedly; sinfully.
 UN-RIGHT'-EOUS-NESS, *n.* Wickedness; injustice; a violation of the divine law.
 UN-RIGHT'-FUL, *a.* Not right; not just; wrong.
 UN-RING', *v. t.* To deprive of a ring or rings.
 UN-RIPE', *a.* Not ripe; immature; not seasonable; not prepared.
 UN-RIP'-EN-ED, *a.* Not ripened; not matured.
 UN-RIPE'-NESS, *n.* Want of maturity; want of ripeness; as, the *unripeness* of fruit or of a project.
 UN-RI'-VAL-ED, *a.* Having no rival or equal; peerless.
 UN-RIV'-ET, *v. t.* To loose from a rivet; to unfasten.
 UN-RIV'-ET-ED, *a.* Loosed from rivets.
 UN-RIV'-ET-ING, *pp.* Loosening from rivets.
 UN-RÖBE', *v. t.* To strip of robes; to disrobe.
 UN-RÖB'-ED, *pp.* Divested of robes; disrobed.
 UN-RÖB'-ING, *pp.* Stripping of robes or dress.
 UN-RÖLL', *v. t.* To open a roll; to display.
 UN-RÖLL'-ED, *pp.* Opened; displayed.
 UN-RÖLL'-ING, *pp.* Opening; displaying.
 UN-RO-MAN'-TIC, *a.* Not romantic; not fanciful.
 UN-ROOF', *v. t.* To strip of the roof; uncover.
 UN-ROOF'-ED, *pp.* Stripped of the roof.
 UN-ROOF'-ING, *pp.* Stripping of the roof.
 UN-ROOST'-ED, *a.* Driven from the roost.
 UN-ROOT', *v. t.* To tear up by the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.
 UN-ROOT'-ED, *pp.* Torn up by the roots.
 UN-ROUGH', (un-ruf',) *a.* Not rough; smooth; unbearded.
 UN-ROUND'-ED, *a.* Not made round.
 UN-ROUT'-ED, *a.* Not thrown into disorder.
 UN-ROY'-AL, *a.* Not royal; not princely.
 UN-ROY'-AL-LY, *ad.* Not in the manner of a king.
 UN-RUF'-FLE, *v. i.* To cease from commotion.
 UN-RUF'-FLED, *a.* Calm; not agitated; not disturbed.
 UN-RÜL'-ED, *a.* Not ruled or governed; not directed by superior power or authority.
 UN-RÜ'-LI-NESS, *n.* Disregard of restraint; licentiousness; the disposition of a beast to break over fences.
 UN-RÜ'-LY, *a.* Ungovernable; licentious; disregarding restraint; turbulent; accustomed to break over fences.
 UN-RÜ-MIN-A-TED, *a.* Not well chewed.
 UN-RUM'-PLE, *v. t.* To free from rumples.
 UN-RUM'-PLED, *pp.* Freed from rumples.
 UN-SAD'-DEN, *v. t.* To dispel sadness.
 UN-SAD'-DLE, *v. t.* To take a saddle from.
 UN-SAD'-DLED, *pp.* Stripped of a saddle; *a.* not saddled.
 UN-SAFE', *a.* Not free from danger; hazardous.
 UN-SAFE'-LY, *ad.* Not safely; dangerously; in a state exposed to harm and destruction.
 UN-SAFE'-TY, *n.* Danger; hazard; peril.
 UN-SAID', (un-sed',) *pret.* and *pp.* Not mentioned; not uttered.
 UN-SAIN'T', *v. t.* To deprive of sainthood.
 UN-SAIN'T'-ED, *pp.* Deprived of sainthood.
 UN-SÄL'-A-BLE, *a.* Not finding a quick sale.
 UN-SÄL'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Dullness of sale.
 UN-SÄLT'-ED, *a.* Not salted; fresh; not pickled.
 UN-SÄLÜT'-ED, *a.* Not greeted; not saluted.
 UN-SANC'-TI-FI-ED, *a.* Unholy; not sanctified; not consecrated.
 UN-SANC'-TION-ED, *a.* Not sanctioned; not ratified; not approved; not authorized.
 UN-SÄ'-TED, *a.* Not sated; not satisfied.
- UN-SÄ'-TIATE, (un-sä'-she-äte,) *a.* Insatiate. [*Insatiate* is the word now used.]
 UN-SÄT-IS-FAÉ'-TION, *n.* Dissatisfaction.
 UN-SÄT-IS-FAÉ'-TO-RI-LY, *ad.* So as not to satisfy.
 UN-SÄT-IS-FAÉ'-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Failure to satisfy; the quality or state of not being satisfactory.
 UN-SÄT-IS-FAÉ'-TO-RY, *a.* Not affording satisfaction; not convincing the mind; not giving content.
 UN-SÄT'-IS-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be satisfied.
 UN-SÄT'-IS-FI-ED, *a.* Not satisfied; discontented; not pleased; not settled in opinion; not convinced or fully persuaded; not fully paid.
 UN-SÄT'-IS-FÜ-ING, *a.* Not giving satisfaction; not giving content.
 UN-SÄT'-Ü-RA-TED, *a.* Not saturated.
 UN-SÄV'-ED, *a.* Not saved; lost; not having eternal life.
 UN-SÄ'-VOR-I-LY, *ad.* So as to disgust.
 UN-SÄ'-VOR-I-NESS, *n.* A bad taste or smell.
 UN-SÄ'-VOR-Y, *a.* Tasteless; insipid; disgusting.
 UN-SÄY', *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* unsaid. To recall; to recant what has been said; to retract.
 UN-SCÄ'-LY, *a.* Having no scales.
 UN-SCAN'-NED, *a.* Not measured or computed.
 UN-SCÄR'-ED, *a.* Not scared or frightened.
 UN-SCÄR'-RED, *a.* Not marked with scars.
 UN-SCÄT'-TER-ED, *a.* Not dispersed.
 UN-SCÉP'-TER-ED, *a.* Having no scepter or royal authority.
 UN-SCHÖ-LAS'-TIC, *a.* Not bred to literature.
 UN-SCHOOL'-ED, *a.* Untaught; unlearned.
 UN-SCIEN-TIF'-IC, *a.* Not according to science; not versed in science.
 UN-SCIEN-TIF'-IC-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In a manner not according to rules of science.
 UN-SCIEN-TIL-LÄ-TING, *a.* Not sparkling; not emitting sparks.
 UN-SCORCH'-ED, *a.* Not scorched; not affected by fire.
 UN-SCÖ'-RI-FI-ED, *a.* Not converted into dross.
 UN-SCOUR'-ED, *a.* Not scoured or cleaned.
 UN-SCRATCH'-ED, *a.* Not scratched.
 UN-SCREEN'-ED, *a.* Not sheltered; unprotected; not covered; not sifted.
 UN-SCREW', *v. t.* To loose from fastening by screws.
 UN-SCREW'-ED, *pp.* Loosed from screws.
 UN-SCREW'-ING, *pp.* Drawing screws from.
 UN-SCRIP'-TUR-ÄL, *a.* Not agreeable to Scripture; not warranted by the authority of the word of God.
 UN-SCRIP'-TUR-ÄL-LY, *ad.* In a manner contrary to the Scriptures.
 UN-SCRÜ'-PU-LOUS, *a.* Having no scruples.
 UN-SCRÜ'-PU-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of scrupulousness.
 UN-SCUTCH'-EON-ED, *a.* Not honored with a coat of arms.
 UN-SEÄL', *v. t.* To open what is sealed; to remove or break the seal of.
 UN-SEÄL'-ED, *pp.* Opened; *a.* not sealed; having no seal, or the seal broken.
 UN-SEÄL'-ING, *pp.* Breaking the seal of.
 UN-SEÄM', *v. i.* To rip open a seam.
 UN-SEÄM'-ED, *pp.* Ripped; cut open.
 UN-SEARCH'-Ä-BLE, *a.* That can not be explored or searched; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious.
 UN-SEARCH'-Ä-BLE-NESS, *a.* Quality of being unsearchable, or beyond the power of man to explore.
 UN-SEARCH'-Ä-BLY, *ad.* So as to be unsearchable.
 UN-SEARCH'-ED, *a.* Not searched; not examined critically; not explored.
 UN-SEÄ'-SON-Ä-BLE, *a.* Not being in the proper

- season or time; not suited to the time or occasion; unfit; untimely; late.
- UN-SEA'-SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Untimeliness; state of being ill-timed, or out of the usual time.
- UN-SEA'-SON-A-BLY, *ad.* Not in due season.
- UN-SEA'-SON-ED, *a.* Not salted; not dried; not inured; not fitted to endure any thing by use or habit; not qualified by use or experience.
- UN-SEAT', *v. t.* To throw from a seat.
- UN-SEAT'-ED, *pp.* Thrown from a seat; *a.* not settled; not seated; having no seat or bottom.
- UN-SEA'-WOR-THI-NESS, *n.* The state of being unable to sustain the violence of the sea.
- UN-SEA'-WOR-THY, *a.* Not fit for a voyage.
- UN-SEC'-OND-ED, *a.* Not seconded; not supported.
- UN-SE'-CRET, *a.* Not secret; not trusty.
- UN-SEC'-U-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To detach from earthly things; to alienate from the world.
- UN-SEC'-U-LAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Alienated from the world.
- UN-SE-CURE', *a.* Not secure or safe.
- UN-SE-DUC'-ED, *a.* Not seduced or drawn aside.
- UN-SEE'-ING, *a.* Wanting the faculty of sight.
- UN-SEEM'-LI-NESS, *n.* Uncomeliness; indecorum.
- UN-SEEM'-LY, *a.* Unbecoming; improper.
- UN-SEEN', *a.* Not seen; invisible; not discovered; not discoverable.
- UN-SEIZ'-ED, *a.* Not seized; not possessed.
- UN-SE-LECT'-ED, *a.* Not separated by choice.
- UN-SELF'-ISH, *a.* Not selfish; disinterested.
- UN-SENT', *a.* Not sent; not dispatched; not transmitted. *Unsent for*, not called or invited to attend.
- UN-SEP'-A-RA-TED, *a.* Not separated or parted.
- UN-SEP'-UL-CHER-ED, *a.* Having no grave.
- UN-SERV'-ED, *a.* Not served.
- UN-SERV-ICE-A-BLE, *a.* Not fit for use; not used; useless; not bringing advantage, use, profit, or convenience.
- UN-SERV-ICE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unfitness for use; quality or state of being useless.
- UN-SERV-ICE-A-BLY, *ad.* Without use.
- UN-SET', *a.* Not set; not below the horizon.
- UN-SET'-TLE, *v. t.* To unfix; to move; to disturb; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating.
- UN-SET'-TLED, *pp.* Unfixed; unhinged; *a.* not settled; having no inhabitants; not having a fixed place of abode; not regular; unequal; changeable; turbid; not established.
- UN-SET'-TLED-NESS, *n.* State of being not established, or of having no inhabitants.
- UN-SEV'-ER-ED, *a.* Not separated; not parted.
- UN-SEX', *v. t.* To alter the sex; to make other-wise than the sex commonly is.
- UN-SHACK'-LE, *v. t.* To loose from shackles; to set free from restraint.
- UN-SHACK'-LED, *pp.* Loosed from shackles.
- UN-SHACK'-LING, *ppr.* Freeing from shackles.
- UN-SHAD'-ED, *a.* Not shaded; not clouded; not overspread with clouds or darkness.
- UN-SHAD'-ÖW-ED, *a.* Not darkened; not shaded.
- UN-SHAK'-EN, *a.* Not shaken; firm; unmoved; not subject to concussion.
- UN-SHAM'-ED, *a.* Not shamed; not abashed.
- UN-SHAP'-EN, *a.* Not formed; misshapen; ugly.
- UN-SHAR'-ED, *a.* Not shared; not partaken or enjoyed in common.
- UN-SHEATH', } *v. t.* To draw from the sheath
UN-SHEATHE', } or scabbard.
- UN-SHEATH'-ED, *pp.* Drawn from the sheath.
- UN-SHEATH'-ING, *ppr.* Drawing from the scabbard.
- UN-SHED', *a.* Not shed; not spilled; not cast.
- UN-SHEL'-TER-ED, *a.* Wanting shelter or protection; not defended from danger or annoyance.
- UN-SHIELD'-ED, *a.* Not shielded or protected.
- UN-SHIP', *v. t.* To take out of a ship or other water craft; to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted.
- UN-SHIP'-PED, *pp.* Removed from a ship or from its place; destitute of a ship.
- UN-SHOCK'-ED, *a.* Not shocked; not disgusted.
- UN-SHOD', *a.* Not having shoes on.
- UN-SHOÖK', *a.* Not shaken or agitated.
- UN-SHÖRN, *a.* Not clipped; not shaven.
- UN-SHOT', *a.* Not hit by shot; not shot; not discharged.
- UN-SHOW'-ER-ED, *a.* Not watered by showers.
- UN-SHRINK'-ING, *a.* Not shrinking or recoiling; not withdrawing from danger or toil.
- UN-SHROUD'-ED, *a.* Not shrouded or covered.
- UN-SHRUNK', *a.* Not shrunk or contracted.
- UN-SHUN'-NED, *a.* Not shunned or avoided.
- UN-SHUT', *a.* Not shut; unclosed; open.
- UN-SIFT'-ED, *a.* Not sifted; not separated by a sieve; not critically examined; untried.
- UN-SIGHT'-LI-NESS, *n.* Deformity; ugliness.
- UN-SIGHT'-LY, *a.* Deformed; disagreeable to the sight; ugly.
- UN-SIG'-NAL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not distinguished.
- UN-SIL'-VER-ED, *a.* Not covered with silver.
- UN-SIN-CERE', *a.* Insincere; not genuine; adulterated.
- UN-SIN'-EW, *v. t.* To deprive of strength.
- UN-SIN'-EW-ED, *pp.* Deprived of strength; weak; nerveless.
- UN-SIN'-EW-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of strength; enfeebling.
- UN-SING'-ED, *a.* Not sung or scorched.
- UN-SIN'-GLED, *a.* Not singled or separated.
- UN-SINK'-ING, *a.* Not sinking; floating.
- UN-SIN'-NING, *a.* Having no sin; perfect; as, *unsinning* obedience.
- UN-SIZ'-A-BLE, *a.* Not being of the proper size.
- UN-SIZ'-ED, *a.* Not sized; not stiffened; as, *unsized* paper.
- UN-SKILL'-ED, *a.* Wanting skill or dexterity; wanting practical knowledge.
- UN-SKILL'-FUL, *a.* Wanting skill; awkward.
- UN-SKILL'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Awkwardly; clumsily.
- UN-SKILL'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of skill or knowledge; want of that readiness in action or execution which is acquired by use and experience.
- UN-SLAIN', *a.* Not slain; not killed.
- UN-SLAK'-ED, *a.* Not saturated with water; as, *unslaked* lime.
- UN-SLAK'-ED, *a.* Not quenched, as thirst; as, *unslaked* thirst.
- UN-SLEEP'-ING, *a.* Ever wakeful; awake.
- UN-SLING', *v. t.* To loose from slings.
- UN-SLIP'-PING, *a.* Not liable to slip.
- UN-SLUM'-BER-ING, *a.* Never slumbering; always watching or vigilant.
- UN-SMIRCH'-ED, *a.* Not soiled or blacked.
- UN-SMÖK'-ED, *a.* Not smoked or dried in smoke; not used in smoking, as a pipe.
- UN-SMOOTH', *a.* Not smooth or even.
- UN-SÖ'-CIA-BLE, *a.* Not sociable; reserved; not having the qualities which are proper for society, and which render it agreeable; not apt to converse.
- UN-SÖ'-CIA-BLY, *ad.* With reserve.
- UN-SÖ'-CIAL, *a.* Not agreeable in society; not adapted to society.
- UN-SÖCK'-ET, *v. t.* To take from a socket.
- UN-SÖD'-ER, *v. t.* To separate soder.
- UN-SÖD'-ER-ED, *pp.* Loosed from soder.
- UN-SÖIL'-ED, *a.* Unstained; unpolluted; not disgraced.
- UN-SÖLD', *a.* Not sold; not transferred for a consideration.
- UN-SÖL'-DIER-LIKE, } *a.* Unbecoming a soldier.
UN-SÖL'-DIER-LY, }

- UN-SO-LIC'-IT-ED, *a.* Not asked or requested.
 UN-SO-LIC'-IT-OUS, *a.* Not solicitous or anxious.
 UN-SOL'-ID, *a.* Not solid; not firm or compact; as, *unsolid arguments*.
 UN-SOLV'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be explained.
 UN-SOLV'-ED, *a.* Not solved; not explained.
 UN-SO-PHIS'-TI-CA-TED, *a.* Not adulterated; not counterfeit; pure; as, *unsophisticated drugs*; *unsophisticated arguments*.
 UN-SOR'-ROW-ED, *a.* Not lamented.
 UN-SORT'-ED, *a.* Not sorted; not separated; not distributed, as *unsorted types*.
 UN-SOUGHT', (un-saut',) *a.* Not searched for; had without searching.
 UN-SOUL', *v. t.* To deprive of the soul or mind.
 UN-SOUL'-ED, *pp.* Deprived of the soul.
 UN-SOUND', *a.* Not sound; defective; not solid; not orthodox; not true.
 UN-SOUND'-ED, *a.* Not tried by the lead.
 UN-SOUND'-NESS, *n.* Defectiveness; infirmity; defectiveness of faith.
 UN-SOUR'-ED, *a.* Not sour; not crabbed.
 UN-SOW'-ED, } *a.* Not sown; not scattered; not
 UN-SOWN', } propagated by seed scattered.
 UN-SPAR'-ED, *a.* Not spared.
 UN-SPAR'-ING, *a.* Not sparing; liberal; not merciful or forgiving.
 UN-SPAR'-ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being profuse.
 UN-SPEAK', *v. t.* To retract; to recant. See SPEAK.
 UN-SPEAK'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be expressed; unutterable; as, *unspeakable grief*.
 UN-SPEAK'-A-BLY, *ad.* Inexpressibly; unutterably.
 UN-SPEC'-I-FI-ED, *a.* Not particularly mentioned.
 UN-SPE'-CIOUS, *a.* Not plausible; not specious.
 UN-SPEC'-U-LA-TIVE, *a.* Not theoretical.
 UN-SPENT', *a.* Not spent; not wasted or consumed; not exhausted; not having lost its force; as, an *unspent ball*.
 UN-SPHERE', *v. t.* To remove from its orb.
 UN-SPHER'-ED, *pp.* Removed from its orb.
 UN-SPY'-ED, *a.* Not seen; undiscovered.
 UN-SPILT', *a.* Not spilt or shed.
 UN-SPIR'-IT, *v. t.* To depress; to discourage.
 UN-SPIR'-IT-U-AL, *a.* Not spiritual; carnal.
 UN-SPIR'-IT-U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of spirituality.
 UN-SPLIT', *a.* Not split or divided.
 UN-SPOIL'-ED, *a.* Not ruined; not plundered; not pillaged.
 UN-SPOT'-TED, *a.* Not spotted; not stained; pure.
 UN-SPOT'-TED-NESS, *n.* Quality of being unstained.
 UN-SQUAR'-ED, *a.* Not squared; not regular.
 UN-SQUIRE', *v. t.* To deprive of the title of esquire.
 UN-STÁ'-BLE, *a.* Not firm; not stable; fickle; inconstant.
 UN-STÁ'-BLE-NESS, *n.* Instability; unfixeness.
 UN-STÁID', *a.* Not steady; mutable; fickle; not settled in judgment.
 UN-STÁID'-NESS, *n.* Mutability; fickleness.
 UN-STÁIN'-ED, *a.* Not stained or dyed; not disgraced; as, an *unstained character*.
 UN-STAMP'-ED, *a.* Not stamped or impressed.
 UN-STANCH'-ED, *a.* Not stanchd; not stopped.
 UN-STATE', *v. t.* To deprive of state or dignity.
 UN-STAT'-U-TA-BLE, *a.* Not according to statute.
 UN-STEAD'-FAST, *a.* Not fixed or firm; irresolute; not adhering to a purpose.
 UN-STEAD'-FAST-NESS, *n.* Instability; want of firmness; inconstancy.
 UN-STEAD'-I-LY, *ad.* Inconstantly; with fickleness or variation; not in the same manner at different times.
 UN-STEAD'-I-NESS, *n.* Unstability; want of firmness; irresolution.
 UN-STEAD'-Y, *a.* Not steady; not constant; mutable; changeable; not adhering to any fixed plan or business.
 UN-STEEP'-ED, *a.* Not steeped or soaked.
 UN-STIM'-U-LA-TED, *a.* Not excited or spurred.
 UN-STIM'-U-LA-TING, *a.* Not producing excitement; not exciting motion or action.
 UN-STING', *v. t.* To disarm of a sting.
 UN-STINT'-ED, *a.* Not stinted; not limited.
 UN-STIR'-RED, *a.* Not stirred; remaining unmoved.
 UN-STITCH', *v. t.* To pick out the stitches.
 UN-STITCH'-ED, *pp.* Loosed from stitches; *a.* not stitched.
 UN-STOOP'-ING, *a.* Not bending or yielding.
 UN-STOP', *v. t.* To take a stopple from; to free from any obstruction; to open.
 UN-STOP'-PED, *pp.* Opened; *a.* not stopped; not meeting any resistance.
 UN-STOP'-PING, *ppr.* Taking out a stopper; opening; freeing from obstruction.
 UN-STOR'-ED, *a.* Not stored; not supplied.
 UN-STORM'-ED, *a.* Not stormed; not assaulted.
 UN-STRAIN'-ED, *a.* Not strained or forced; natural.
 UN-STRAIT'-EN-ED, *a.* Not straitened or distressed.
 UN-STRAT'-I-FY-ED, *a.* Not being in layers.
 UN-STRENGTH'-EN-ED, *a.* Not strengthened; not supported; not assisted.
 UN-STRING', *v. t.* To relax; to loose or untie; to deprive of strings; to take from a string.
 UN-STRUCK', *a.* Not struck; uninfected.
 UN-STRUNG', *pp.* Relaxed in tension; loosed untied; taken from a string.
 UN-STUD'-I-ED, *a.* Not studied or premeditated; not labored; easy; natural.
 UN-STÚ'-DI-OUS, *a.* Not studious; not diligent.
 UN-STUFF'-ED, *a.* Unfilled; not crowded.
 UN-SUB-DÚ'-ED, *a.* Not conquered; not brought into subjection.
 UN-SUB'-JECT, *a.* Not subject; not obnoxious.
 UN-SUB'-JECT'-ED, *a.* Not subjected or subdued.
 UN-SUB'-MIS'-SIVE, *a.* Not submissive; disobedient.
 UN-SUB-MIT'-TING, *a.* Not submitting or yielding readily; not obsequious.
 UN-SUB-OR'-DIN-A-TED, *a.* Not subordinated.
 UN-SUB-ORN'-ED, *a.* Not suborned; not procured by secret collusion.
 UN-SUB'-SI-DIZ'-ED, *a.* Not engaged in another's service by receiving subsidies.
 UN-SUB-STAN'-TIAL, *a.* Not substantial; not real; not having substance.
 UN-SÚ'-CEED'-ED, *a.* Not succeeded or followed.
 UN-SÚ'-CESS'-FUL, *a.* Not meeting with success; not producing the desired event; not fortunate.
 UN-SÚ'-CESS'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Without success; without a favorable issue.
 UN-SÚ'-CESS'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of success.
 UN-SÚ'-CESS'-IVE, *a.* Not proceeding by a flux of parts or by regular succession.
 UN-SUF'-FER-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be borne; intolerable. [But *insufferable* is chiefly used.]
 UN-SUF'-FER-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be endured.
 UN-SUF'-FER-ING, *a.* Not suffering; not tolerating.
 UN-SUF'-FY'-CIENT, *a.* Insufficient. [The latter is the word chiefly used.]
 UN-SÚ'-GAR-ED, (un-shūg'-ard,) *a.* Not sweetened.
 UN-STÍT'-A-BLE, *a.* Unfit; not adapted; unbecoming; improper.

UN-SUIT'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unfitness; incongruity; impropriety.
 UN-SUIT'-A-BLY, *ad.* In an unsuitable manner; incongruously.
 UN-SUIT'-ED, *a.* Not suited; not fitted or adapted; not accommodated.
 UN-SUIT'-ING, *a.* Not fitting; not becoming.
 UN-SUL'-LI-ED, *a.* Not stained; not tarnished; not disgraced; free from imputation of evil.
 UN-SUNG', *a.* Not sung; not recited in song; not celebrated in verse.
 UN-SUN'-NED, *a.* Not exposed to the sun.
 UN-SUP-PLANT'-ED, *a.* Not overthrown by secret means or stratagem.
 UN-SUP-PLY-ED, *a.* Not supplied or furnished with things necessary.
 UN-SUP-PÖRT'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be supported; intolerable. [But *insupportable* is generally used.]
 UN-SUP-PÖRT'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Insupportableness.
 UN-SUP-PÖRT'-A-BLY, *ad.* Insupportably.
 UN-SUP-PÖRT'-ED, *a.* Unsustained; not maintained; not contented; not assisted.
 UN-SUP PRESS'-ED, *a.* Not subdued; not extinguished; not suppressed.
 UN-SÜRE', *a.* Not sure or certain; not fixed.
 UN-SUR-MOUNT'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be overcome.
 UN-SUR-PÄSS'-ED, *a.* Not exceeded.
 UN-SUR-REN'-DER-ED, *a.* Not yielded to others.
 UN-SUS-CEPT-I-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Want of susceptibility.
 UN-SUS-CEPT'-I-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of admitting or receiving.
 UN-SUS-PECT'-ED, *a.* Not suspected; not considered as likely to have done an evil act, or to have a disposition to evil.
 UN-SUS-PECT'-ING, *a.* Not suspecting; not imagining that any ill is designed; free from suspicion.
 UN-SUS-PI'-CIOUS, *a.* Not having suspicion; not indulging the imagination of evil in others; not to be suspected.
 UN-SUS-PI'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Without suspicion.
 UN-SUS-TAIN'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be maintained.
 UN-SUS-TAIN'-ED, *a.* Not supported or maintained.
 UN-SWÄTHE', *v. t.* To relieve from a bandage.
 UN-SWAY'-ED, *a.* Not swayed; not biased; not controlled or influenced.
 UN-SWEÄR', *v. t.* To retract an oath.
 UN-SWEÄT'-ING, *a.* Not sweating; cooling, after exercise.
 UN-SWEPT', *a.* Not swept; not brushed; not cleaned with a broom.
 UN-SWÖRN', *a.* Not sworn; not bound by oath; not having taken an oath.
 UN-SYM-MET'-RIC-ÄL, *a.* Wanting symmetry.
 UN-SYS-TEM-ÄT'-IC, *a.* Wanting system; not having regular order, distribution, or arrangement of parts.
 UN-SYS-TEM-IZ-ED, *a.* Not systemized; not arranged in due order; not formed into system.
 UN-TÄCK', *v. t.* To separate, or disjoin.
 UN-TÄCK'-ED, *pp.* Loosened from tacks.
 UN-TÄINT'-ED, *a.* Not tainted; sweet; pure; unblemished; not rendered unsavory by putrescence; not charged with crime; not accused.
 UN-TÄINT'-ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from taint; purity.
 UN-TÄK'-EN, *a.* Not seized; not swallowed.
 UN-TÄM'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be tamed; that can not be reclaimed from a wild state.
 UN-TÄM'-ED, *a.* Not domesticated or tamed; not softened or rendered mild by culture; not made familiar with man.
 UN-TÄN'-GLE, *v. t.* To loose from intricacy.
 UN-TÄN'-GLED, *pp.* Disentangled.

UN-TÄR'-NISH-ED, *a.* Not sullied, or stained; not tarnished; not blemished.
 UN-TÄST'-ED, *a.* Not tasted; not enjoyed.
 UN-TÄSTE'-FUL, *a.* Having no taste.
 UN-TÄSTE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Without taste or gracefulness; in bad taste.
 UN-TÄST'-ING, *a.* Not tasting; not perceiving by the taste.
 UN-TÄUHT', (un-taut',) *a.* Not learned or instructed.
 UN-TÄX'-ED, *a.* Not taxed; not accused.
 UN-TEÄCH', *v. t. pret. and pp.* untaught. To cause to forget what has been taught.
 UN-TEÄCH'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be instructed.
 UN-TEÄCH'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Indocility; the quality of not readily receiving instruction.
 UN-TEÄM'-ING, *a.* Not producing young.
 UN-TEM'-PER-ED, *a.* Not duly mixed for use; not durable or strong.
 UN-TEMPT'-ED, *a.* Not tempted or enticed.
 UN-TEN'-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of defense; that can not be maintained or supported; not defensible; as, an *untenable* argument.
 UN-TEN'-ÄNT-A-BLE, *a.* Not fit to be inhabited.
 UN-TEN'-ÄNT-ED, *a.* Having no tenant; not inhabited.
 UN-TEND'-ED, *a.* Being without attendance.
 UN-TEN'-DER, *a.* Wanting tenderness or pity.
 UN-TEN'-DER-ED, *a.* Not tendered; not proffered.
 UN-TENT', *v. t.* To drive from a tent.
 UN-TENT'-ED, *a.* Driven from a tent.
 UN-TER'-RI-FT-ED, *a.* Not terrified or daunted.
 UN-TEST'-ED, *a.* Not tried by a standard.
 UN-THÄNK'-ED, *a.* Not repaid by thanks; not received with thankfulness.
 UN-THÄNK'-FUL, *a.* Not grateful; not making acknowledgments for good received.
 UN-THÄNK'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Ungratefully.
 UN-THÄNK'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Ingratitude; neglect of acknowledgment for good received.
 UN-THÄW'-ED, *a.* Not thawed; not dissolved.
 UN-THINK', *v. t.* To dismiss a thought.
 UN-THINK'-ING, *a.* Thoughtless; heedless; inconsiderate; as, *unthinking* youth.
 UN-THINK'-ING-NESS, *n.* Want of thought; habitual thoughtlessness.
 UN-THÖRN'-Y, *a.* Free from thorns.
 UN-THÖUGHT'-FUL, (un-thaut'-ful,) *a.* Thoughtless.
 UN-THREÄD', *v. t.* To draw out a thread; to loose.
 UN-THREÄT'-EN-ED, *a.* Not threatened or menaced.
 UN'-THRIFT, *n.* A spendthrift; a prodigal; one who wastes his estate by extravagance.
 UN-THRIFT'-I-LY, *ad.* Without frugality or thrift; prodigality; profusion.
 UN-THRIFT'-I-NESS, *n.* Want of frugality or thrift.
 UN-THRIFT'-Y, *a.* Prodigal; not thriving; not gaining property; as, an *unthrifty* farmer; not gaining flesh; as, an *unthrifty* ox; not vigorous in growth, as a plant.
 UN-THRIV'-ING, *a.* Not increasing in goods.
 UN-THRÖNE', *v. t.* To dethrone; to remove from power.
 UN-TY'-DI-NESS, *n.* Want of neatness.
 UN-TY'-DY, *a.* Not seasonable; not neat and snug.
 UN-TYÉ', *v. t.* To loose, as a knot; to unbind; to separate something attached.
 UN-TYÉD', *pp.* Loosed, as a knot; unbound; *a.* not tied; loose; not fastened.
 UN-TIL', *prep.* To the time that; to the point or place of; to the degree that.
 UN-TIL', *ad.* To the time that.
 UN-TILÉ', *v. t.* To remove tiles from.
 UN-TILÉ'-ED, *pp.* Stripped of tiles.

UN-TILL'-ED, *a.* Not tilled; not cultivated.
UN-TIM'-BER-ED, *a.* Not furnished with timber; not covered with timber trees.
UN-TIME'-LY, *a.* Unseasonable; being out of time.
UN-TIN C' TUR-ED, *a.* Not tinctured or tinged; not infected.
UN-TING'-ED, *a.* Not tinged or stained.
UN-TIR'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be wearied; indefatigable.
UN-TIR'-ED, *a.* Not wearied; not fatigued.
UN-TIR'-ING, *a.* Not becoming tired; indefatigable.
UN-TY'-TLED, *a.* Having no title; as, an *untitled* tyrant.
UN'-TO, *prep.* To.
UN-TOLD', *a.* Not told; not related or revealed.
UN-TOMB', *v. t.* To disinter; to take from the grave.
UN-TOMB'-ED, *a.* Disinterred; removed from a tomb.
UN-TOOTH'-SOME, *a.* Not pleasant to the taste.
UN-TOUCH'-ED, *a.* Not touched or hit; not moved; not affected.
UN-TO'-WARD, *a.* Froward; cross; awkward; unmanageable.
UN-TO'-WARD-LY, *ad.* Perversely; wrywardly.
UN-TO'-WARD-NESS, *n.* Perverseness; frowardness.
UN-TRACE'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be traced or followed.
UN-TRAC'-ED, *a.* Not traced; not marked out.
UN-TRACK'-ED, *a.* Not tracked or traced; not followed by the tracks.
UN-TRACT'-A-BLE, *a.* Not docile or governable; not yielding to discipline; stubborn.
UN-TRACT'-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of docility or submission; refractoriness.
UN-TRACT'-A-BLY, *ad.* So as not to be governed.
UN-TRAD'-ING, *a.* Not carrying on commerce.
UN-TRAIN'-ED, *a.* Not trained; not instructed; not disciplined.
UN-TRAM'-MEL-ED, *a.* Not shackled.
UN-TRANS-FER'-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be transferred or passed from one to another.
UN-TRANS-FER'-RED, *a.* Not assigned or conveyed from one to another.
UN-TRANS-LAT'-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be translated.
UN-TRANS-LAT'-ED, *a.* Not translated.
UN-TRANS-PAR'-ENT, *a.* Not transparent.
UN-TRANS-POS'-ED, *a.* Not transposed.
UN-TRAV'-EL-ED, *a.* Not trodden; not having traveled; never having seen foreign countries.
UN-TRAV'-ERS-ED, *a.* Not traversed or passed over.
UN-TREAD', *v. t.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps.
UN-TREAS'-UR-ED, *a.* Not laid up or reposed.
UN-TREM'-BLING, *a.* Not trembling; firm.
UN-TRY'-ED, *a.* Not tried or attempted; not having yet experienced; as, *untried* sufferings.
UN-TRIM'-MED, *a.* Not trimmed; plain.
UN-TROD', } *a.* Not having been trodden or
UN-TROD'-DEN, } passed over.
UN-TROLL'-ED, *a.* Not rolled or run along.
UN-TROUB'-LED, (*un-trub'-led*), *a.* Not disturbed; not confused; not agitated.
UN-TRUE', *a.* Not true; false; unfaithful; inconstant.
UN-TRÜ'-LY, *ad.* Falsely; deceitfully; not according to reality.
UN-TRUSS', *v. t.* To loosen from a truss.
UN-TRUSS'-ED, *pp.* Loosened from a truss.
UN-TRUST'-I-NESS, *n.* Unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust.
UN-TRUST'-Y, *a.* Not faithful; unworthy of trust.
UN-TRÜTH', *n.* A falsehood; want of veracity; false assertion.
UN-TUCK'-ER-ED, *a.* Having no tucker.

UN-TÖN'-A-BLE, *a.* Unmusical; unharmonious; not capable of making music.
UN-TÖNE', *v. t.* To put out of tune; to disorder.
UN-TURN'-ED, *a.* Not turned; unchanged.
UN-TÖ'-TOR-ED, *a.* Uninstructed; undisciplined; untaught; as, *untutored* infancy.
UN-TWINE', *v. t.* To untwist; to open; to disentangle.
UN-TWIN'-ED, *pp.* Untwisted; disentangled.
UN-TWIST', *v. t.* To separate twisted threads.
UN-URG'-ED, *a.* Not urged or pressed.
UN-ÜS'-ED, *a.* Not used; not accustomed; not employed.
UN-ÜSE'-FUL, *a.* Serving no good purpose.
UN-Ü'-SU-AL, *a.* Rare; infrequent; uncommon.
UN-Ü'-SU-AL-LY, *ad.* Uncommonly; rarely.
UN-Ü'-SU-AL-NESS, *n.* Uncommonness; rareness; infrequency.
UN-UT'-TER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be uttered; ineffable.
UN-VAIL', *v. t.* To throw off a veil; to uncover.
UN-VAIL'-ED, *pp.* Stripped of a veil.
UN-VAL'-Ü-ED, *a.* Not valued; not prized; inestimable; not estimated.
UN-VAN'-QUISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be conquered.
UN-VÄ'-RI-A-BLE, *a.* Invariable; not alterable.
UN-VÄ'-RI-ED, *a.* Not diversified or varied.
UN-VÄ'-RI-E-GA-TED, *a.* Not diversified; not variegated.
UN-VÄR'-NISH-ED, *a.* Not varnished; not adorned; not artfully embellished.
UN-VÄ'-RY-ING, *a.* Not varying; not changing.
UN-VEIL'. See **UNVAIL**.
UN-VEN'-ER-A-BLE, *a.* Not worthy of veneration.
UN-VEN'-TI-LA-TED, *a.* Not fanned by the wind; not purified by a free current of air.
UN-VERD'-ANT, *a.* Not verdant; not green.
UN-VERS'-ED, *a.* Not skilled; unacquainted.
UN-VEX'-ED, *a.* Not vexed; unprovoked.
UN-VI'-O-LA-TED, *a.* Not violated; not injured; not broken; not transgressed.
UN-VIR'-TU'-OUS, *a.* Destitute of virtue; immoral.
UN-VIS'-ARD, *v. i.* To unmask.
UN-VIS'-IT-ED, *a.* Not visited; unfrequented.
UN-VI'-TAL, *a.* Not affecting life.
UN-VI'-TIA-TED, } *a.* Not rendered corrupt or
UN-VI'-CIA-TED, } vicious.
UN-VIT'-RI-FI-ED, *a.* Not converted into glass.
UN-VOL'-A-TIL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not volatilized.
UN-VÖTE', *v. t.* To annul a former vote; to con-
 travenne, by a vote, a former vote.
UN-VOW'-EL-ED, *a.* Having no vowels.
UN-VOY'-AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be sailed over.
UN-VUL'-GAR, *a.* Not common.
UN-WÄK'-EN-ED, *a.* Not awakened or roused.
UN-WÄLL'-ED, *a.* Not having walls; unfortified.
UN-WÄ'-RI-LY, *ad.* Heedlessly; without caution.
UN-WÄ'-RI-NESS, *n.* Want of due caution; carelessness.
UN-WÄR'-LIKE, *a.* Not martial; not fit for war.
UN-WÄRM'-ED, *a.* Not warmed; not excited; not animated.
UN-WÄRN'-ED, *a.* Not admonished; not cautioned.
UN-WÄRP', *v. t.* To reduce what is warped.
UN-WÄRP'-ED, *a.* Not warped; not biased.
UN-WÄRP'-ING, *a.* Not bending or yielding.
UN-WÄR'-RANT-A-BLE, *a.* Not justifiable.
UN-WÄR'-RANT-A-BLY, *ad.* Without authority.
UN-WÄR'-RANT-ED, *a.* Not authorized; illegal; not ascertained; not assured or made certain; not covenanted to be good, sound, and of a certain quality; as, an *unwarranted* horse.
UN-WÄ'-RY, *a.* Not vigilant; not cautious.
UN-WÄSH'-ED, } *a.* Not washed; not cleansed by
UN-WÄSH'-EN, } water.
UN-WÄST'-ED, *a.* Not lavished away or lost; not consumed by time or violence.

UN-WAST'-ING, *a.* Not becoming less by loss.
 UN-WA'-TER-ED, *a.* Not watered or irrigated.
 UN-WEAK'-EN-ED, *a.* Not made weaker.
 UN-WEALTH'-Y, *a.* Not affluent.
 UN-WEAP'-ON-ED, *a.* Not armed; not furnished with weapons or offensive arms.
 UN-WEA'-RI-ED, *a.* Untired; unfatigued; indefatigable; that does not tire or sink under fatigue.
 UN-WEA'-RI-ED-LY, *ad.* Without fatigue.
 UN-WEA'-RI-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being not wearied.
 UN-WEA'-RY, *v. t.* To refresh after weariness.
 UN-WED'-DED, *a.* Not married; separate; single.
 UN-WEED-ED, *a.* Not cleared of weeds.
 UN-WEIGH'-ED, *a.* Not weighed; not deliberately considered and examined; negligent.
 UN-WEIGH'-ING, *a.* Inconsiderate.
 UN-WEL'-COME, *a.* Not welcome; not grateful; not pleasing.
 UN-WELL', *a.* Not in good health; disordered.
 UN-WEPT', *a.* Not lamented; not mourned.
 UN-WET', *a.* Not wet; dry.
 UN-WHIP'-PED, } *a.* Not whipped or corrected.
 UN-WHIPT', }
 UN-WHOLE'-SOME, *a.* Not wholesome or healthy; insalubrious; pernicious.
 UN-WHOLE'-SOME-NESS, *n.* Unhealthiness; insalubrity; state or quality of being injurious to health.
 UN-WIELD'-I-LY, *ad.* Heavily; unmanageably.
 UN-WIELD'-I-NESS, *n.* Heaviness.
 UN-WIELD'-Y, *a.* Heavy; moved with difficulty.
 UN-WILL'-ED, *a.* Not determined by the will.
 UN-WILL'-ING, *a.* Not willing; reluctant; as, an *unwilling* servant.
 UN-WILL'-ING-LY, *ad.* With reluctance.
 UN-WILL'-ING-NESS, *n.* Lothness; reluctance.
 UN-WIND', *v. t. pret. and pp.* unwound. To wind off; to untwist.
 UN-WIND', *v. i.* To admit evolution.
 UN-WIP'-ED, *a.* Not wiped; not cleaned.
 UN-WISE', *a.* Not wise; indiscreet; imprudent; not dictated by wisdom; not adapted to the end.
 UN-WISE'-LY, *ad.* Imprudently; injudiciously; as, *unwisely* rigid.
 UN-WISH'-ED, *a.* Not wished; not desired.
 UN-WITH-DRAW'-ING, *a.* Not withdrawing; continually liberal.
 UN-WITH'-ER-ED, *a.* Not withered or faded.
 UN-WITH'-ER-ING, *a.* Not liable to wither.
 UN-WITH-STOOD', *a.* Not opposed; not resisted.
 UN-WIT'-NESS-ED, *a.* Not witnessed; not attested by witnesses; wanting testimony.
 UN-WIT'-TI-LY, *ad.* Without wit.
 UN-WIT'-TING-LY, *ad.* Ignorantly; without knowledge or consciousness; as, he *unwittingly* injured himself.
 UN-WIT'-TY, *a.* Destitute of wit.
 UN-WÖ'-MAN, *v. t.* To deprive of feminine qualities.
 UN-WÖ'-MAN-ED, *pp.* Deprived of feminine qualities.
 UN-WÖ'-MAN-LY, *a.* Unbecoming a woman.
 UN-WÖNT'-ED, *a.* Unaccustomed; uncommon; infrequent; rare; as, an *unwonted* meteor.
 UN-WÖNT'-ED-NESS, *n.* Want of familiarity; rareness.
 UN-WOO'-ED, *a.* Not wooed or courted.
 UN-WORK'-ING, *a.* Living without work.
 UN-WORK'-MAN-LIKE, *a.* Unskilful.
 UN-WÖRN', *a.* Not worn; not impaired.
 UN-WÖR'-SHIP-ED, *a.* Not worshipped or adored.
 UN-WÖR'-SHIP-ING, *a.* Habitually neglecting worship.
 UN-WÖR'-THI-LY, *ad.* Not according to desert; without due regard to merit; as, to treat a man *unworthily*.
 UN-WÖR'-THI-NESS, *n.* Want of worth or merit.

UN-WÖR'-THY, *a.* Undeserving; unbecoming; not suitable; inadequate.
 UN-WOUND', *a.* Wound off; untwisted.
 UN-WOUND'-ED, *a.* 1. Not wounded; not injured in body; as, *unwounded* enemies. 2. Not hurt; not offended; as, *unwounded* ears.
 UN-WRAP', *v. t.* To open what is wrapped.
 UN-WRAP'-PED, *pp.* Opened; unfolded.
 UN-WREATH', *v. t.* To untwist; to untwine.
 UN-WREATH'-ED, *pp.* Untwisted; unbound.
 UN-WRIN'-KLE, *v. t.* To reduce to a smooth state.
 UN-WRIN'-KLED, *a.* Not shrunk into furrows and ridges.
 UN-WRIT'-TEN, *a.* Not written; oral; verbal; blank; containing no writing. *Unwritten doctrines*, in religion, are such as have been handed down by tradition; *unwritten laws*, are such as have been handed down by tradition, or in songs. The *unwritten laws* of England and the United States, called *common law*, are such as have not the authority of statutes: they are contained in the reports of judicial decisions.
 UN-WROUGHT', (un-raut',) *a.* Not wrought or manufactured.
 UN-WRUNG', *a.* Not wrung or pinched.
 UN-YIELD'-ED, *a.* Not yielded; not surrendered.
 UN-YIELD'-ING, *a.* Not pliant; stubborn.
 UN-YOKE', *v. t.* To loose from a yoke.
 UN-YOK'-ED, *pp.* Loosed from a yoke.
 UP, *ad.* [A. S. *up*; G. *auf*; D. *op*.] Aloft; out of bed; above the horizon.
 UN-ZON'-ED, *a.* Not bound with a girdle.
 UP, *prep.* From a lower to a higher place.
 UP-BEAR', *v. t. pret. upbore; pp. upborne.* To raise aloft; to lift; to sustain.
 UP-BRAID', *v. t.* To reproach; to twit; to rebuke.
 UP-BRAID'-ED, *pp.* Charged with something wrong.
 UP-BRAID'-ER, *n.* One who reproaches.
 UP-BRAID'-ING, *n.* A charging with something wrong or disgraceful; the reproaches or accusations of conscience.
 UP-BRAID'-ING, *ppr.* Twitting; reproaching.
 UP-BRAID'-ING-LY, *ad.* With reproach.
 UP'-CAST, *a.* Thrown upward; cast up.
 UP'-CAST, *n.* A throw or cast at bowls.
 UP-HELD', *pret.* of UPHOLD. Sustained.
 UP'-HILL, *a.* Acclivous; difficult; laborious; as, *uphill* work.
 UP-HOLD', *v. t. pret. and pp. upheld.* To lift; to elevate; to support; to maintain.
 UP-HOLD'-ER, *n.* One who sustains; a supporter; an undertaker; one who provides for funerals.
 UP-HÖL'-STER-ER, *n.* One who supplies beds, &c.
 UP-HÖL'-STER-Y, *n.* Things furnished by upholsterers.
 UP'-LAND, *n.* High land, as opposed to intervals, meadow, marsh, and swamp.
 UP'-LAND, *a.* Higher; pertaining to high lands.
 UP-LAND'-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to hills; dwelling in highlands or mountains.
 UP-LIFT', *v. t.* To raise aloft; to elevate; as, to *uplift* the arm.
 UP-LIFT'-ED, *pp.* Raised; lifted; elevated.
 UP-ON', *prep.* [A. S. *ufan*, *ufon*, or *ufe*.] Resting on; near to; in.
 UP'-PER, *a. comp.* from Up. Higher in place; superior.
 UP'-PER-MÖST, *a.* Highest in place or rank.
 UP-RAISE', *v. t.* To raise or exalt; to lift up.
 UP-RAISE'-ED, *pp.* Lifted; elevated.
 UP-REAR', *v. t.* To rear up; to raise.
 UP-RIGHT', (up-rit', or up'-rit',) *a.* Erect; perpendicular; just; honest; adhering to rectitude in all social intercourse; conformable to moral rectitude.
 UP-RIGHT', *n.* Something erect; an elevation.

In architecture, a representation or draught in the front of a building.
 UP'-RIGHT-LY, *ad.* With honesty and integrity.
 UP'-RIGHT-NESS, *n.* Perpendicularity; honesty.
 UP-RISE', *v. i. pret.* uprose; pp. uprisen. To rise; to ascend; to mount upward.
 UP-RIS'-ING, *ppr.* Rising; ascending.
 UP-RIS'-ING, *n.* The act of rising.
 UP'-ROAR, *n.* [Fr. *uproer*; D. *roeren*; Sw. *upror.*] Great noise and tumult; clamor.
 UP-ROAR'-I-OUS, *a.* Making a great noise.
 UP-ROLL', *v. t.* To roll up.
 UP-RÖLL'-ED, *pp.* Rolled up.
 UP-ROOT', *v. t.* To root up; to extirpate.
 UP-ROOT'-ING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots.
 UP-ROUSE', *v. t.* To rouse from sleep; to awake.
 UP-ROUS'-ED, *pp.* Awakened; roused.
 UP-SET', *v. t.* To overturn; to upset, as a carriage.
 UP'-SHOT, *n.* Final issue; conclusion; event; as, the *upshot* of the matter.
 UP'-SIDE, *n.* The upper side of any thing.
 UP-SIDE-DOWN', *ad.* The upper part undermost.
 UP-SPRING', *v. i.* To spring up.
 UP-STAND', *v. i.* To stand erect.
 UP-START', *v. i.* To spring up suddenly.
 UP-START', *n.* One who suddenly rises to wealth.
 UP-STÄY', *v. t.* To support; to sustain; to uphold.
 UP-TURN', *v. t.* To turn up; to furrow; as, to *upturn* the ground in furrowing.
 UP-WARD, *a.* Directed higher; ascending.
 UP-WARD, *ad.* Toward a higher place.
 UP-WHIRL', *v. t. or i.* To rise or raise in a whirling direction; to whirl upward.
 UP-WIND', *v. t.* To wind up.
 U-RA'-NI-UM, *n.* A metal, discovered in 1789.
 U-RAN-OL'-O-GY, *n.* A description of the heavens.
 U-RÄ-NUS, *n.* The planet formerly called Herschel.
 UR-BANE', *a.* Civil; courteous; polite.
 UR-BAN-I-TY, *n.* Politeness; courteousness; that civility or courtesy of manners which is acquired by associating with well-bred people.
 UR'-BAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render civil and polite.
 UR'-BAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered courteous.
 UR'-CE-O-LATE, *a.* Shaped like a picher.
 UR'-CHIN, *n.* A hedge hog; a name of slight anger given to a child.
 U'-RE-TER, *n.* The urinary tube.
 U'-RE'-THRA, *n.* The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder, and discharged.
 URGE, *v. t.* [L. *urgeo.*] To press; to solicit; to importune.
 URG'-ED, *pp.* Pressed; impelled; importuned.
 URG'-EN-CY, *n.* A pressure of difficulty; importunity; earnest solicitation.
 URG'-ENT, *a.* Pressing; difficult; earnest.
 URG'-ENT-LY, *ad.* With earnestness; vehemently.
 URG'-ER, *n.* One who urges or importunes.
 URG'-ING, *ppr.* Pressing; impelling.
 U'-RIM. See THUMMIM.
 U'-RIN-AL, *n.* A vessel for urine. *In chemistry,* an oblong glass vessel, used in making solutions.
 U'-RIN-Ä-RY, *a.* Pertaining to urine.
 U'-RIN-A-TIVE, *a.* Provoking urine.
 U'-RIN-A-TOR, *n.* A diver; one who plunges and sinks in water in search of something, as for pearls.
 U'-RINE, *n.* A fluid, secreted by the kidneys.
 U'-RIN-OUS, *a.* Partaking of or like urine.
 URN, *n.* [L. *urna.*] A vessel; a kind of vase for water or ashes.
 URN'-SHAP-ED, *a.* Having the shape of an urn.
 UR'-SÄ, *n.* The bear, a constellation.
 UR'-SÄ-FORM, *a.* Like a bear in shape.
 UR'-SINE, *a.* Pertaining to bears.
 UR'-SU-LINE, *a.* Denoting an order of nuns, who observe the rule of St. Austin.

U'-RUS, } *n.* The wild bull.
 U'RE, }
 US, *pron.* Objective case of We.
 U'-SÄ-BLE, *a.* That may be used.
 U'-SÄGE, *n.* Treatment; use; custom; an action or series of actions performed by one person toward another, or which directly affect him.
 U'-SANCE, *n.* Use; interest of money; time given for payment of bills of exchange.
 USE, *n.* [L. *usus.*] Act of handling or employing; employment; utility; practice; custom; interest.
 USE, *v. t.* To employ; to handle; to consume; to accustom; to treat; to practice customarily.
 USE'-ED, *pp.* Handled; employed; treated.
 USE'-FUL, *a.* Serviceable; profitable; producing or having power to produce good.
 USE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With profit or advantage.
 USE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Conduciveness to a valuable end; profitableness.
 USE'-LESS, *a.* Having no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no valuable purpose.
 USE'-LESS-LY, *ad.* Without profit or advantage.
 USE'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Unserviceableness; unfitness for any valuable purpose, or for the purpose intended.
 US'-ER, *n.* One who uses or employs.
 USH'-ER, *n.* An underteacher, or assistant to the preceptor of a school; an introducer.
 USH'-ER, *v. t.* To introduce, as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.
 USH'-ER-ED, *pp.* Introduced.
 USH'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Introducing; forerunning.
 US'-QUE-BAUGH, *n.* A compound distilled spirit.
 US'-TION, *n.* Act of burning; state of being burnt.
 US-TÖ'-RI-OUS, *a.* Having the qualities of burning.
 US-TU-LÄ'-TION, *n.* Act of burning or searing; a roasting, as of metals.
 U'-SÜ-ÄL, *a.* Customary; common; frequent; such as occurs in ordinary practice.
 U'-SÜ-ÄL-LY, *ad.* Customarily; commonly.
 U'-SÜ-ÄL-NESS, *n.* Commonness; frequency.
 U'-SÜ-EÄP'-TION, *n.* [L. *usus*, use, and *capio*, to take.] *In the civil law,* the same as *prescription* in the common law.
 U'-SÜ-FRUCT', *n.* [L. *usus* and *fructus.*] Temporary use and enjoyment of lands or tenements.
 U'-SÜ-FRUCT'-U-Ä-RY, *n.* One who has temporary use.
 U'-SUR-ER, *n.* Formerly, a person who lent money, and took interest for it. *In present usage,* one who lends money at a rate of interest beyond that established by law.
 U'-SÜ'-RI-OUS, *a.* Partaking of usury; practicing usury.
 U'-SÜ'-RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* With usury.
 U'-SÜ'-RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being usurious.
 U'-SURP', *v. t.* [Fr. *usurper*; L. *usurpo.*] To seize and hold possession by wrong; as, to *usurp* a throne. *Usury* is not applied to common dispossession of private property.
 U'-SURP-A'-TION, *n.* Illegal seizure and possession.
 U'-SURP-A-TÖ-RY, *a.* Usurping; marked by usurpation.
 U'-SURP'-ED, *pp.* Occupied without right.
 U'-SURP'-ER, *n.* One who seizes or occupies the property of another without right.
 U'-SURP'-ING, *ppr.* Taking possession by force.
 U'-SURP'-ING-LY, *ad.* By usurpation; without just right or claim.
 U'-SÜ-RY, *n.* [Fr. *usure*; L. *usura.*] Illegal interest.
 U'-TEN'-SIL, *n.* An instrument; a tool.
 U'-TER-INE, *a.* Uterine brother or sister, is one born of the same mother, by a different father.

U-TILE DUL-CI, [L.] The useful with the agreeable.

U-TIL-I-TA'-RI-AN, *n.* One who considers *utility* the end or purpose of moral virtue.

U-TIL-I-TA'-RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that *utility* is the end of morality.

U-TIL-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *utilite*; L. *utilitas*.] Usefulness; production of good; profitableness to some valuable end.

UT'-MOST, *a.* Being extreme; greatest; highest.

UT'-MOST, *n.* The most that can be.

U-TÓ'-PI-Á, *n.* A term invented by Sir Thomas More, from the Greek, *ovrotos*, no place, and applied to an imaginary isle which he represents as enjoying the greatest perfection in politics, laws, &c.; hence, ideal; chimerical.

U'-TRI-É-LE, *n.* A little bag or bladder; a cell.

U-TRIC'-U-LAR, *a.* Containing little bladders.

UT'-TER, *a.* Outward; extreme; entire.

UT'-TER, *v. t.* To speak; to pronounce; to vend; to put in circulation.

UT'-TER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be expressed.

UT'-TER-ANCE, *n.* Pronunciation; expression.

UT'-TER-ED, *pp.* Pronounced; spoken.

UT'-TER-ER, *n.* One who pronounces or sends forth.

UT'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing; disclosing; selling.

UT'-TER-LY, *ad.* Perfectly; completely; to the full extent; totally.

UT'-TER-MOST, *a.* Furthest; most remote; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree.

UT'-TER-MÓST, *n.* The greatest degree. *To the uttermost*, in the most extensive degree.

U'-VE-OUS, *a.* Resembling a grape.

U'-VU-LÁ, *n.* [L.] A soft, round, spongy body, suspended from the palate over the glottis.

UX-Ó'-RI-OUS, *a.* Submissively fond of a wife.

UX-Ó'-RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* With silly fondness for a wife.

UX-Ó'-RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Connubial dotage; foolish fondness for a wife.

V.

V is nearly allied to **F**, being formed by the same organs; but **V** is vocal, and **F** is aspirate, and this is the principal difference between them. **V** and **U** were formerly the same letter, derived from the oriental *vau*. **V** has one sound only, as in vote. As a numeral, **V**, stands for 5.

VÁ'-CAN-CY, *n.* [L. *vacans*; Fr. *vacance*; It. *vacanza*; Sp. *vacancia*; W. *gwag*.] An empty space; a chasm; destitution of an incumbent; leisure; a place not occupied, or destitute of a person to fill it; as, a *vacancy* in school.

VÁ'-CANT, *a.* Empty; free; not occupied with business; as, *vacant* houses; empty of thought; as, a *vacant* mind. *In law*, abandoned.

VA-ÉA'-TION, *n.* Intermission of business or study.

VAC'-IL-LAN-CY, *n.* A wavering; fluctuation.

VAC'-IL-LANT, *a.* Wavering; inconstant.

VAC'-IL-LÁTE, *v. i.* To waver; to reel.

VAC-IL-LÁ'-TION, *n.* A wavering; unsteadiness.

VAC-CIN-ÁTE, *v. t.* To inoculate with cow-pox.

VAC-CIN-Á'-TION, *n.* Act of inoculating with cow-pox.

VAC'-CINE, *a.* Pertaining to cows.

VAC-U-Á'-TION, *n.* Evacuation.

VAC-U-IST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of a vacuum in nature, in opposition to a *plenist*.

VA-ÉU'-ITY, *n.* Emptiness; space void of matter.

VAC'-U-OUS, *a.* Empty; void; unfilled.

VAC'-U-UM, *n.* A void; space void of matter.

VA-DE ME'-CUM, *n.* [L. go with me.] A book to be carried about.

VAG'-A-BOND, *n.* A vagrant; one who wanders from place to place, having no certain dwelling.

VAG'-A-BOND, *a.* Moving from place to place, without any settled habitation.

VAG'-A-BOND-RY, *n.* A state of wandering.

VA-GÁ'-RY, *n.* A wild freak; a whim; a wandering of the thoughts.

VAG'-IN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a sheath.

VAG'-IN-ANT, *a.* Sheathing; investing the stem.

VAG'-IN-A-TED, *a.* Sheathed; invested.

VAG-IN-Ó-PEN'-NOUS, *a.* Having wings covered with a hard case.

VÁ'-GRAN-CY, *n.* A state of wandering without any settled home.

VÁ'-GRANT, *a.* Wandering; unsettled; moving without any certain direction.

VÁ'-GRANT, *n.* An idle wanderer; a vagabond.

VAGUE, *a.* Unsettled; indefinite; proceeding from no known authority.

VÁIL, *n.* A covering to conceal; as, the *veil* of the temple among the Israelites; a piece of thin cloth or stuff, used by females to hide their faces; a mask.

VÁIL, *v. t.* To cover, as the face; to conceal; to mask.

VÁIL'-ED, *pp.* Covered; concealed.

VÁIL'-ING, *ppr.* Hiding from the sight.

VÁIN, *a.* [Fr. *vain*; It. *vano*; L. *vanus*; Gaelic *fann*; W. *gwan*; Sans. *vana*.] Conceited; fruitless; ineffectual; worthless; false; deceitful.

VÁIN-GLÓ'-RI-OUS, *a.* Boastful; elated to excess.

VÁIN-GLÓ'-RY, *n.* Empty pride; vanity.

VÁIN'-LY, *ad.* Without effect; with empty pride.

VÁIN'-NESS, *n.* Vanity; ineffectualness.

VAL'-ANCE, *n.* Fringes of drapery round the head of a bed.

VAL'-ANCE, *v. t.* To adorn with valance.

VAL'-AN-CED, *pp.* Decorated with hanging fringes.

VÁLE, *n.* A low ground between hills; a valley.

VAL-E-DIC'-TION, *n.* A bidding farewell; a farewell.

VAL-E-DIC-TÓ'-RI-AN, *n.* The student of a college, who pronounces the valedictory oration on commencement day.

VAL-E-DIC'-TO-RY, *a.* Bidding farewell.

VAL-E-DIC'-TO-RY, *n.* A farewell address or oration, spoken at commencements in American colleges, by a member of the class which receives the degree.

VÁL'-EN-TINE, *n.* A choice on Valentine's day, or a sweetheart; a letter sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day.

VÁL'-EN-TINE'S-DAY, *n.* A day sacred to St. Valentine, the 14th of February.

VA-LE'-RI-AN, *n.* A medicinal plant.

VÁL'-ET, *n.* A servant who attends on a gentleman's person.

VÁL'-ET DE CHAM-BRE, (vä'-la de shám-ber.) [Fr.] A footman.

VAL-E-TU-DIN-Á'-RI-AN, } *a.* Sickly; infirm;

VAL-E-TU'-DIN-A-RY, } seeking health.

VAL-E-TU-DIN-Á'-RI-AN, } *n.* A person of an

VAL-E-TU'-DIN-A-RY, } infirm, sickly constitution, or in a weak state.

VAL-IANT, (val'-yant,) *a.* Bold; brave; courageous.

VAL-IANT-LY, *ad.* Bravely; boldly; heroically.

VAL-IANT-NESS, *n.* Valor; courage; bravery.

VAL-ID, *a.* Firm; good in law; sound.

VA-LID'-I-TY, } *n.* Legal force.

VAL-ID-NESS, }

VAL-ID-LY, *ad.* With legal strength or force.

VAL-ISE', *n.* A horseman's case for clothing.

VAL-LA'-TION, *n.* A rampart for defense.

VAL'-LEY, *n. plu.* Valleys; a low place between hills.

VAL-LUM, *n.* [L.] A wall or a trench for defense.

VAL'-OR, *n.* [L. *valor*; Fr. *valeur*.] Courage; bravery; prowess; strength of mind in regard to danger.

VAL'-OR-OUS, *a.* Valiant; brave; intrepid.

VAL'-OR-OUS-LY, *ad.* With bravery; heroically.

VAL'-U-A-BLE, *a.* Having value or worth; worthy; estimable; deserving esteem.

VAL-U-Ā'-TION, *n.* Act of assessing the value; appurizement; value set.

VAL'-U-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who values; an appurizer.

VAL'-UE, *n.* [Fr. *valoir*; It. *valore*; Sp. *valor*.] Worth; price; rate; importance; import.

VAL'-UE, *v. t.* To estimate the worth; to rate at a high price; to esteem; to take account of; to reckon and estimate; to appurize.

VAL'-U-ED, *pp.* Rated; estimated; appurized.

VAL'-UE-LESS, *a.* Being of no worth.

VAL'-U-ER, *n.* One that appurizes or estimates.

VAL'-U-ING, *ppr.* Setting a price on.

VALV'-ATE, *a.* Having or resembling a valve.

VALVE, *n.* A folding door; a lid or cover, so formed as to open a communication in one direction and to close it in the other; one of the divisions in bivalve and multivalve shells.

VALV'-ED, *a.* Having valves.

VALV'-LET, } *n.* A little valve.

VALV'-ULE, }

VALV'-U-LAR, *a.* Containing valves.

VAMP, *n.* The upper leather of a shoe.

VAMP, *v. t.* To mend; to piece an old thing.

VAMP'-ED, *pp.* Pieced; patched; repaired.

VAMP'-ER, *n.* One who pieces or repairs an old thing with something new.

VAMP'-ING, *ppr.* Piecing; repairing.

VAM'-PIRE, *n.* A species of large bat. *In mythology*, an imaginary demon.

VAN, *n.* Front of an army; a wing; a fan.

VAN-ĈOUR'-IERS, *n.* *In armies*, light armed soldiers, sent before armies to beat the road, upon the approach of an enemy; precursors.

VAN-DAL, *n.* A man of uncommon ferociousness.

VAN-DAL'-IE, *a.* Pertaining to the Vandals; ferocious; rude; barbarous.

VAN-DAL-ISM, *n.* Ferocious cruelty, and indiscriminate destruction of lives and property.

VAN-DYKE', *n.* A small round handkerchief for the neck.

VANE, *n.* [D. *vaan*.] A plate that turns, and shows the direction of the wind.

VANG, *n.* The web of a feather; a brace.

VAN'-GUARD, *n.* The troops in front of an army.

VA-NIL'-LĀ, *n.* A plant of a fragrant smell.

VAN'-ISH, *v. i.* [L. *vanesco*; Fr. *evanouir*.] To disappear; to pass from a visible to an invisible state.

VAN'-ISH-ED, *a.* Having no perceptible existence.

VAN'-ISH-ING, *ppr.* Disappearing; passing from the sight or possession; departing forever.

VAN'-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *vanité*; L. *vanitas*.] Empty pride; self-conceit; emptiness; unsubstantial enjoyment; ostentation; arrogance.

VAN'-QUISH, *n.* A disease in sheep.

VAN'-QUISH, *v. t.* To conquer; to subdue; to defeat in any conquest; to refute in argument.

VAN'-QUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be conquered.

VAN'-QUISH-ED, *pp.* Overcome; conquered.

VAN'-QUISH-ER, *n.* One who conquers.

VAN'-QUISH-ING, *ppr.* Conquering; subduing; defeating; refuting.

VAN'-SIRE, *n.* A species of weasel.

VANT'-AGE, *n.* Superiority; state in which one has better means of action or defense than another.

VANT'-AGE-GROUND, *n.* Superiority of state or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

VAP'-ID, *a.* Having lost its life; spiritless; dead; dull; unanimated.

VAP'-ID-NESS, *n.* Flatness; deadness; dullness.

VĀ'-POR, *n.* [L. and Sp. *vapor*; Fr. *vapeur*.] A fluid rendered æriform by heat.

VĀ'-POR, *v. t. i.* To pass off in fumes; to bully.

VAP-OR-A-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being vaporable.

VAP'-OR-A-BLE, *a.* That may be converted into vapor by the agency of heat.

VAP'-OR-ATE, *v. i.* To emit vapor; to evaporate.

VAP-OR-Ā'-TION, *n.* Act of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor.

VĀ'-POR-BĀTH, *n.* A bath of vapor. *In chemistry*, an apparatus for heating bodies by the vapor of water.

VĀ'-POR-ED, *a.* Moist; wet with vapors; peevish.

VĀ'-POR-ER, *n.* A boaster; a braggart.

VAP-OR-IF'-IE, *a.* Converting into vapor.

VĀ'-POR-ING, *ppr.* Boasting; bullying.

VĀ'-POR-ING-LY, *ad.* In a boasting manner.

VĀ'-POR-ISH, *a.* Full of vapors; hypocondriac.

VAP-OR-I-ZĀ'-TION, *n.* Artificial formation of vapor.

VAP'-OR-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into vapor by the application of heat or artificial means.

VAP'-OR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Converted into vapor.

VAP'-OR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting into vapor.

VĀ'-POR-OUS, *a.* Full of vapors; vain; windy.

VĀ'-POR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fullness of vapors.

VĀ'-PORS, *n. plu.* A disease of debility.

VĀ'-POR-Y, *a.* Full of vapors; splenetic.

VĀ'-RI-A-BLE, *a.* Changeable; inconstant; fickle; that may vary or alter; capable of alteration in any manner.

VĀ'-RI-A-BLE, *n.* *In mathematics*, a quantity which is in a state of continual increase or decrease.

VĀ'-RI-A-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* Liableness or aptness

VĀ'-RI-A-BLE-NESS, } to change; inconstancy; unsteadiness; levity.

VĀ'-RI-A-BLY, *ad.* Changeably; inconstantly.

VĀ'-RI-ANCE, *n.* Disagreement; dissension. *At variance*, in a state of difference, dissension, or controversy.

VĀ'-RI-ANT, *a.* Different; diverse.

VĀ'-RI-Ā'-TION, *n.* A change; difference; turn.

VĀ'-RI-ĈOSE, *a.* Preternaturally enlarged.

VĀ'-RI-ED, *pp.* Altered; partially changed.

VĀ'-RI-E-GĀTE, *v. t.* To diversify externally.

VĀ'-RI-E-GĀ'-TION, *n.* Act of diversifying; diversity.

VĀ'-RI-E-TY, *n.* Change; difference; different things.

VĀ'-RI-FORM, *a.* Having different shapes or forms.

VĀ'-RI-O-LOID, *n.* A disease like the small pox.

VĀ'-RI-O-LOUS, *a.* Pertaining to the small pox.

VĀ'-RI-O'-RUM, [L.] A name given to books containing notes by different commentators.

VĀ'-RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *varius*.] Different; changeable; diverse.

VĀ'-RI-OUS-LY, *ad.* In different ways.

VĀR'-LET, *n.* A scoundrel; a rascal. *Anciently*, a servant or footman.

VĀR'-LET-RY, *n.* The crowd; the rabble.

VĀR'-NISH, *n.* A viscid, glossy liquid; an artifi-

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BĀR; MĒTE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NŌTE, DOVE, DŌVE,

cial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct.

VAR'-NISH, *v. t.* To lay varnish on; to give a fair external appearance to.

VAR'-NISH-ED, *pp.* Covered with varnish; made glossy; rendered fair in external appearance.

VAR'-NISH-ER, *n.* One who lays on varnish; one who disguises or palliates.

VAR'-NISH-ING, *ppr.* Making glossy; giving a fair external appearance.

VÁ'-RY, *v. t.* To alter; to change; to diversify.

VÁ'-RY, *v. i.* To alter, or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change; to differ, or be different.

VÁ'-RY-ING, *ppr.* Altering; diversifying.

VAS'-CU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies; consisting of or full of vessels.

VAS'-CU-LAR-ES, *n. plu.* Plants which have stamens, pistils, and spiral vessels, and bear proper flowers.

VAS'-CU-LAR'-I-TY, *n.* State of being full of vessels.

VAS-CU-LIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Producing vessels or cells.

VÁSE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. vas, vasa.*] A vessel, or the representation of one in architecture; a vessel for domestic use or for use in temples; a solid piece of ornamental marble.

VAS'-SAL, *n.* [Fr. *vassal*; *It. vassallo.*] A tenant or feudatory; a slave.

VAS'-SAL, *v. t.* To enslave; to subject to control.

VAS'-SAL-AGE, *n.* Slavery; bondage; political servitude; dependence; subjection.

VAS'-SAL-ED, *pp.* Reduced to slavery.

VÁST, *a.* [*L. vastus*; *Fr. vaste*; *It. vasto.*] Being of wide extent; immense; great.

VÁST, *n.* An empty waste.

VÁST-A'-TION, *n.* Act of laying waste.

VÁST-I-TUDE, *n.* Vastness; immense extent.

VÁST'-LY, *ad.* Greatly; to an immense degree.

VÁST'-NESS, *n.* Immense extent or magnitude; immense importance.

VÁST'-Y, *a.* Being of great extent; very spacious.

VAT, *n.* A large vessel or cistern.

VAT'-I-CAN, *n.* The church of St. Peter's in Rome; also, a palace of the Pope.

VAT'-I-CIDE, *n.* The murderer of a prophet.

VÁ-TIC'-IN-AL, *a.* Containing prophecy.

VÁ-TIC'-IN-ATE, *v. i.* [*L. vaticinor.*] To prophesy; to foretell; to practice prediction.

VÁ-TIC-IN-A'-TION, *n.* Prediction; prophecy.

VÁU'-DE-VIL, (*vó'-de-vil*), *n.* [Fr.] A song, common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets.

VÁULT, *n.* A continued arch; a cellar; cavern; place for the dead; a leap.

VÁULT, *v. t. or i.* To arch; to leap; to tumble.

VÁULT-ED, *pp.* Formed with a vault; arched.

VÁULT-ER, *n.* A leaper; a tumbler; one that vaults.

VÁULT'-ING, *ppr.* Arching; leaping.

VÁUNT, *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to make a vain display of one's worth.

VÁUNT, *v. t.* [Fr. *vauter.*] To boast of; to make a vain display of.

VÁUNT, *n.* Vain boast; ostentation; a vain display of what one is, or has, or has done.

VÁUNT-COU'-RIER, *n.* A precursor.

VÁUNT-ED, *pp.* Vainly boasted or displayed.

VÁUNT'-ER, *n.* A vain boaster.

VÁUNT'-ING, *ppr.* Boasting; bragging.

VÁUNT-ING-LY, *ad.* With vain ostentation.

VÁ-WARD, *n.* The fore part.

VEAL, *n.* The flesh of a calf, killed for the table.

VE'-DÁ, or VE'-DÁ, *n.* The body of Hindoo sacred writings.

VE-DE'TTE, [Fr. *vedette.*] A sentinel on horseback stationed to watch an enemy.

VEER, *v. t. or i.* [Fr. *virer*; *Sp. birar*; *D. vieren.*] To turn; to change direction.

VEER'-ED, *pp.* Turned; changed in direction.

VEER'-ING, *ppr.* Turning; changing the course.

VEG'-E-TA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* The quality of growth, as a plant.

VEG'-E-TA-BLE, *n.* A plant; an organized body, destitute of sense and voluntary motion; plants used for culinary purposes.

VEG'-ET-A-BLE, *a. 1.* Belonging to plants; as, *vegetable nature*. 2. Consisting of plants; as *vegetable kingdom*.

VEG'-E-TATE, *v. i.* To sprout; to grow, as plants.

VEG'-E-TA'-TION, *n.* Growth, as of plants; vegetables or plants in general.

VEG'-E-TÁ-TIVE, *a.* Growing; having the power of growth.

VEG'-E-TÁ-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of growing.

VEG'-E-TÁ-TIVE, *a.* Vegetable; having the nature of plants.

VE'-HE-MENCE, *n.* Violence; strength; force.

VE'-HE-MENT, *a.* Acting with force; furious; earnest; ardent; eager.

VE'-HE-MENT-LY, *ad.* Violently; furiously.

VE'-HI-CLE, *n.* A carriage; means of conveyance.

VE'-HI-CLED, *a.* Conveyed in a vehicle.

VE-HIC'-U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a vehicle.

VEIL, *n.* A cover; a curtain; a disguise. See *VEIL*.

VEIL, *v. t.* To cover with a veil; to conceal. See *VEIL*.

VEIN, *n.* [Fr. *veine*; *L. vena.*] A vessel which returns the blood to the heart; course of metal; current; turn of mind.

VEIN'-ED, *a.* Full of veins; variegated; streaked.

VEIN'-LESS, *a.* Having no veins; as *a veinless leaf*.

VEIN'-Y, *a.* Full of veins; as, *veiny marble*.

VE-LIF'-ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing sails.

VEL-LE'-I-TY, *n.* The lowest degree of desire.

VEL'-LI-CATE, *v. i.* To twitch; to stimulate.

VEL-LI-CÁ'-TION, *n.* Act of twitching.

VEL'-LUM, *n.* A species of fine parchment.

VE-LOC'-I-PEDE, *n.* [*L.*] A carriage for one person, who moves it by his hands or feet.

VE-LOC'-I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *velocite*; *L. velocitas.*] Swiftness; celerity; rapidity. *In philosophy*, velocity is that affection of motion by which a body moves over a certain space in a certain time.

VEL'-VET, *a.* A silk stuff, with a fine nap.

VEL'-VET, *a.* Like velvet; soft; smooth.

VEL'-VET, *v. i.* To paint velvet.

VEL'-VET-ED, *a.* Made of velvet; soft; delicate.

VEL-VET-EEN', *n.* Cloth in imitation of velvet.

VEL'-VET-ING, *n.* The fine shag of velvet.

VEL'-VET-Y, *a.* Made of velvet; soft; delicate.

VE'-NAL, *a.* Mercenary; that may be bought or obtained for money.

VE'-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to veins.

VE-NAL'-I-TY, *n.* Mercinarius; the state of being influenced by money.

VE-NÁ-RY, *a.* Relating to hunting.

VE-NAT'-IC, } *a.* Used in hunting.

VE-NAT'-IC-AL, }

VE-NÁ-TION, *n.* Act of hunting.

VEND, *v. t.* [*L. vendo*; *Fr. vendre*; *Sp. vender.*] To sell; to transfer; to vend a thing, and the exclusive right of possessing it, to another person for a pecuniary equivalent.

VEND-ED, *pp.* Sold; transferred for money.

VEND-EE, *n.* The person to whom a thing is sold.

VEND'-ER, } *n.* A seller; one who transfers the exclusive right of possessing a thing.

VEND'-OR, }

VEND'-I-BLE, *a.* That may be sold; salable.

VEND'-I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being vendible or salable.

VEND-I'-TION, *n.* Act of selling; sale.

VEN-DŪE', *n.* Auction; public sale to the highest bidder.
 VEN-DŪE'-MĀS-TER, *n.* An auctioneer; one who is authorized to make sale of property to the highest bidder.
 VE-NEER', *v. t.* To inlay with thin pieces of wood.
 VE-NEER' *n.* Thin slices of wood for inlaying.
 VE-NEER'-ED, *pp.* Inlaid; adorned with inlaid work.
 VE-NEER'-ING, *ppr.* Inlaying.
 VE-NEER'-ING, *n.* The act or the art of inlaying.
 VE-NE-FI'-CIAL, }
 VE-NE-FI'-CIOUS, } *a.* Acting by poison.
 VEN-E-RA-BIL'-ITY, } *n.* The state or quality
 VEN'-ER-A-BLE-NESS, } of being venerable.
 VEN'-ER-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving of honor or respect; rendered sacred by religious associations, or being consecrated to God and to his worship.
 VEN'-ER-A-BLY, *ad.* So as to excite reverence.
 VEN'-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To regard with reverence; to revere.
 VEN'-ER-A-TED, *pp.* Reverenced; treated with honor and respect.
 VEN-ER-Ā-TION, *n.* The highest degree of reverence; respect, mingled with some degree of awe.
 VEN'-ER-A-TOR, *n.* One who venerates.
 VE-NE'-RE-AL, *a.* Relating to sexual intercourse.
 VEN'-ER-Y, *n.* The pleasure of sexual commerce.
 VEN'-ER-Y, *n.* The act or exercise of hunting.
 VE-NE-SEC'-TION, *n.* Act of opening a vein to let blood.
 VENGE'-ANCE, (venj'-ance,) *n.* Infliction of pain in return for an injury; punishment.
 VENGE'-FUL, *a.* Vindictive; revengeful.
 VENĠ'-ER, *n.* An avenger.
 VE'-NI-AL, *a.* Pardonable; excusable.
 VE'-NI-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being excusable.
 VEN-I'-RE FA'-CF-AS, [L.] *In law*, a writ for summoning a jury.
 VEN'-I-SON, or VEN'-I-SON, *n.* The flesh of a deer.
 VE'-NI VI'-DI VI'-CI, [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
 VEN'-OM, *n.* Poison; *v. t.* to poison.
 VEN'-OM-OUS, *a.* Poisonous; malignant; noxious to animal life.
 VEN'-OM-OUS-LY, *ad.* Poisonously.
 VEN'-OM-OUS-NESS, *n.* Noxiousness to life.
 VE'-NOUS, *a.* Contained in a vein or veins.
 VENT, *n.* A passage for a fluid; utterance; sale; discharge.
 VENT', *v. t.* To let out; to utter; to report; to publish; to sell.
 VENT'-AIL, *n.* Part of a helmet to be lifted up.
 VENT'-ER, *n.* One who utters or publishes.
 VEN'-TI-DUCT, *n.* A passage for air or wind; a subterraneous passage or spiracle, for ventilating apartments.
 VEN'-TI-LĀTE, *v. t.* To fan; to expose to air; to winnow; to examine; to discuss; that is, to agitate.
 VEN'-TI-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Exposed to the action of the air; fanned; winnowed; discussed.
 VEN'-TI-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Exposing to the action of the wind; fanning; discussing.
 VEN-TI-LĀ'-TION, *n.* Act of fanning or exposing to air.
 VEN'-TI-LĀ-TOR, *n.* An instrument to expel foul air, and introduce pure air.
 VENT'-ING, *ppr.* Letting out; uttering.
 VEN-TOS'-I-TY, *n.* Windiness; flatulence.
 VEN'-TRAL, *a.* Belonging to the belly.
 VEN'-TRI-CLE, *n.* A cavity in an animal body.
 VEN'-TRI-COUS, *a.* Distended; swelled; bellied; swelling out in the middle.
 VEN-TRIC'-U-LOUS, *a.* Somewhat distended in the middle.

VEN-TRI-LO-CŪ'-TION, *n.* A speaking after the manner of a ventriloquist.
 VEN-TRIL'-O-QUISM, }
 VEN-TRIL'-O-QUY, } speaking, so that the voice seems to come from a distance.
 VEN-TRIL'-O-QUIST, *n.* One who practices ventriloquism.
 VEN-TRIL'-O-QUOUS, *a.* Pertaining to ventriloquism.
 VEN'-TURE, *v. t. or i.* To expose; to hazard; to risk.
 VEN'-TURE, *n.* [Fr. *aventure*.] A risking; chance; thing hazarded. *At a venture*, at hazard; without foreseeing the issue.
 VEN'-TUR-ED, *pp.* Hazarded; put at risk.
 VEN'-TUR-ER, *n.* One who puts to hazard.
 VEN'-TURE-SŌME, } *a.* Bold; daring; fearless;
 VEN'-TUR-OUS, } adventurous.
 VEN'-TUR-ING, *ppr.* Putting to hazard; daring.
 VEN'-TUR-ING, *n.* The act of putting to risk; a hazarding.
 VEN'-TUR-OUS-LY, *ad.* Daringly; boldly; fearlessly; intrepidly.
 VEN'-TUR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Daringness; boldness.
 VEN'-UE, *n.* A near place or neighborhood.
 VE'-NUS, *n.* The goddess of love; a planet; a star of brilliant splendor.
 VE-RA'-CIOUS, *a.* Observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak the truth.
 VE-RAC'-I-TY, *n.* Habitual observance of truth.
 VE-RAN'-DĀ, *n.* An open portico. [*Oriental*.]
 VE-RĀ'-TRI-Ā, *n.* A vegetable alkaloid, remarkable for its stercoratory powers.
 VERB, *n.* A part of speech, expressing action, motion, being, suffering, or a request or command to do or forbear any thing.
 VERB'-AL, *a.* Oral; uttered by the mouth; pertaining to verbs.
 VER'-BAL-ISM, *n.* Something expressed orally.
 VERB'-AL-LY, *ad.* Orally; by words of mouth.
 VER-BĀ'-TIM, *ad.* Word for word; literally.
 VER'-BEN-ATE, *v. t.* To strew or sanctify with vervain.
 VER-BER-Ā'-TION, *n.* Act of beating; blows.
 VERB'-I-AGE, *n.* Superabundance of words.
 VER-BŌSE', *a.* Abounding in words; prolix.
 VER-BOS'-I-TY, } *n.* The use of many words
 VER-BŌSE-NESS, } without necessity.
 VER'-DANT-CY, *n.* Greenness; viridity.
 VER'-DANT, *a.* Green; fresh; covered with growing plants; flourishing.
 VER'-DER-ER, } *n.* A forest officer in England.
 VER'-DOR-ER, }
 VERD-AN-TIQU'E', (verd-an-tee'), *n.* Ancient green; a term given to a green incrustation on ancient coins, brass or copper; a species of marble.
 VER'-DICT, *n.* The determination of a jury in a case submitted to them; decision; judgment.
 VER'-DI-GRIS, *n.* Rust of copper; an acetate of copper.
 VER'-DI-TER, *n.* A pigment blue; an azure blue mineral.
 VER'-DURE, *n.* Greenness; freshness of vegetation.
 VER'-DUR-OUS, *a.* Green; covered with green.
 VERGE, (verj.) *n.* [Fr.; It. *verga*; L. *virga*.] A rod; a wand; border; brink; the extreme side or end of any thing which has some extent; margin; a part of a time piece.
 VERGE, *v. i.* To bend downward; to tend; to incline; to approach.
 VERG'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of VERGE.
 VERG'-ER, *n.* A mace-bearer in cathedrals, &c.
 VERG'-ING, *ppr.* Inclining; tending; approaching.
 VER'-GOU-LEŪSE, [contracted to VERGALŪ.] *n.* A sort of pear.
 VER'-I-FY-A-BLE, *a.* That may be verified.
 VER-I-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* Act of proving to be true.

VER'-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Proved to be true; confirmed by competent evidence.
 VER'-I-FI-ER, *n.* One that verifies.
 VER'-I-FY, *v. t.* [*Fr. vérifier.*] To prove to be true; to confirm; to fulfill.
 VER'-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Proving to be true; confirming; establishing as authentic.
 VER'-I-LY, *ad.* Truly; certainly; confidently.
 VER'-I-SIM'-I-LAR, *a.* Having the appearance of truth.
 VER'-I-SI-MIL'-I-TUDE, *n.* Probability; likelihood.
 VER'-I-TA-BLE, *a.* Agreeable to fact; true.
 VER'-I-TA-BLY, *ad.* In a true manner.
 VER'-I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. vérité; L. veritas.*] Truth; certainty; reality; a true assertion or tenet; agreement of words with the thoughts.
 VER'-JÉ-ICE, *n.* A liquor expressed from wild apples, sour grapes, &c.
 VER'-MES, *n. plu.* [*L.*] Worms.
 VER-MI-CEL'-LI, (*ver-me-chel'-e, or ver-me-sel'-e,*) *n. plu.* Little rolls of paste in cookery.
 VER-MIC'-U-LAR, *a.* Like a worm or its motion.
 VER-MIC'-U-LATE, *v. t.* To inlay in the form of worms in motion; to form work by inlaying, resembling the motion or the tracks of worms.
 VER-MIC'-U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.
 VER-MIC-U-LA'-TION, *n.* The moving like a worm, or the forming of work like such motion.
 VERM-I-COLE, *n.* A little worm or grub.
 VER-MIC'-U-LOUS, *a.* Full of worms or like them.
 VERM-I-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of a worm.
 VERM-IF'-U-GAL, *a.* Tending to prevent or destroy worms.
 VERM-I-FUGE, *n.* A medicine to expel worms.
 VER-MIL'-ION, (*ver-mil'-yon,*) *n.* Cochineal; red sulphuret of mercury; any beautiful red color.
 VER-MIL'-ION, *v. t.* To dye or tinge with red.
 VER-MIL'-ION-ED, *pp.* Dyed or tinged red.
 VERM-IN, *n. sing. and plu.* All sorts of small destructive animals.
 VERM-IN-ATE, *v. i.* To breed vermin.
 VERM-IN-A'-TION, *n.* The breeding of vermin; a gripping of the bowels.
 VERM-IN-OUS, *a.* Tending to breed vermin.
 VERM-IP'-A-ROUS, *a.* Producing worms.
 VERM-IV'-O-ROUS, *a.* Feeding on worms.
 VER-NAC'-U-LAR, *a.* Native; belonging to the country of one's birth; belonging to the person by birth or nature.
 VER-NAC'-U-LAR-ISM, *n.* A vernacular idiom.
 VER-NAC'-U-LAR-LY, *ad.* In agreement with the vernacular manner.
 VERN'-AL, *a.* Belonging to the spring; appearing in spring; belonging to youth, the spring of life.
 VERN'-ANT, *a.* Green; blooming; flourishing.
 VERN-A'-TION, *n.* Disposition of nascent leaves in the bud.
 VER-ON'-I-CA, *n.* A portrait or representation of our Savior on handkerchiefs.
 VER'-RU-COUS, *a.* Warty; full of knobs.
 VERS'-A-TILE, *a.* Turning round; variable; liable to be turned in opinion; turning with ease from one thing to another.
 VERS'-A-TILE-LY, *ad.* In a versatile manner.
 VERS'-A-TILE-NESS, } *n.* Aptness to change;
 VERS-A-TIL'-I-TY, } variability; the faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects.
 VERSE, *n.* [*L. versus; Fr. vers.*] In poetry, a line; in prose, a short division of a composition; poetry; metrical language.
 VERSE, *v. t.* To tell in verse; to relate poetically. To be versed, to be well skilled; to be acquainted with.
 VERS'-ED, *a.* Well skilled; knowing.
 VERS'-ER, *n.* A maker of verses; a versifier.

VERS-I-COL-OR, } *a.* Having various colors;
 VERS'-I-COL-OR-ED, } changeable in color.
 VERS-IC'-U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.
 VERS-I-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* The act or art of composing poetic verse.
 VERS'-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Formed into verse.
 VERS'-I-FI-ER, *n.* One who forms into verse.
 VERS'-I-FY, *v. t. or i.* To make verses; to turn into verse; to relate or describe in verse.
 VER'-SION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. versio.*] Act of translating; translation; that which is rendered from another language.
 VERST, *n.* A Russian lineal measure, about three-quarters of our mile.
 VER'-SUS, [*L.*] Against.
 VERT, *n.* Whatever is green; a green color.
 VERT'-E-BRA, *n.* A joint in the spine or back bone of an animal.
 VERT'-E-BRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the joints of the spine; having a back or spinal joints.
 VERT'-E-BRAL, *n.* An animal of the class which have a back bone.
 VERT'-E-BRATE, *n.* An animal having a spine with joints.
 VERT'-E-BRA-TED, *a.* Having a back bone.
 VERT'-EX, *n.* The crown of the head; the top of a hill or other thing.
 VERT'-IC-AL, *a.* Being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over head.
 VERT'-IC-AL-LY, *ad.* In the zenith.
 VERT'-IC-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being vertical.
 VERT'-I-CIL, *n.* In botany, a little whirl; a mode of inflorescence, in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring.
 VERT'-IC-IL-LATE, *a.* Growing in a whirl.
 VERT'-IC-I-TY, *n.* Power of turning; rotation; that property of a loadstone by which it turns to some particular point.
 VERT'-IG'-IN-OUS, *a.* Giddy; turning; rotary.
 VERT'-IG'-IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Giddiness; unsteadiness.
 VERT'-I-GO, *n.* Dizziness; swimming of the head.
 VERT'-VAIN, *n.* A plant or genus of plants.
 VERT'-VELS, *n.* Labels tied to a hawk.
 VERT'-Y, *a.* [*Fr. vrai; L. verus.*] True; real; identical.
 VERT'-Y, *ad.* In a great degree.
 VES'-IE-ANT, *n.* A blistering application.
 VES'-IE-ATE, *v. t.* To blister; to raise little bladders on the skin.
 VES-IE-A'-TION, *n.* The act of raising blisters.
 VES'-IE-A-TORY, *n.* A blistering plaster.
 VES'-I-CLE, *n.* A little bladder on the skin, filled with some humor; any small membranous cavity in animals or vegetables.
 VE-SIC'-U-LAR, } *a.* Consisting of vesicles; hol-
 VE-SIC'-U-LOUS, } low; having little bladders or glands on the surface.
 VE-SIC'-U-LATE, *a.* Full of little bladders.
 VES'-PER, *n.* The evening star; Venus; also, the evening.
 VES'-PERS, *n. plu.* The evening sacred service in the Romish church.
 VES'-PER-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening.
 VES'-PI-A-RY, *n.* The nest or habitation of wasps, hornets, &c.
 VES'-SEL, *n.* [*It. vascello; Fr. vaisseau.*] A cask or utensil for liquors; a tube; a building for navigation.
 VEST, *n.* [*Fr. veste; It. vesta; L. vestis.*] A garment; an under-garment; a waistcoat.
 VEST, *v. t. or i.* To clothe; to cover; to descend to; to clothe with another form; to convert into another substance or species of property.
 VEST'-AL, *a.* Pertaining to Vesta; the goddess of fire; pure; chaste.

- VEST'-AL, n.** A virgin consecrated to Vesta.
VEST'-ED, pp. Clothed; covered; a. fixed; not contingent, as rights.
VEST'-I-A-RY, n. A wardrobe.
VES'-TI-BULE, n. The porch or entrance into a house; a little antechamber.
VES'-TIGE, (ves'-tij.) n. [Fr. from L. *vestigium*.] A footstep; a trace; a mark.
VEST'-ING, ppr. Clothing; covering; descending to, as a title; converting into other species of property.
VEST'-ING, n. A cloth for vests; vest pattern.
VEST'-MENT, n. A garment; part of dress.
VEST'-RY, n. A room for vestments in a church; a parochial assembly.
VEST'-RY-MAN, n. One of a select number of parish officers, who take care of the concerns of the parish.
VES'-TURE, n. A garment; habit; dress; clothing.
VE-SÚ'-VI-AN, a. Pertaining to Vesuvius.
VE-SÚ'-VI-AN, n. A mineral; species of garnet.
VETCH, n. A leguminous plant, of many varieties.
VETCH'-LING, n. A wild plant; a little vetch.
VETCH'-Y, a. Abounding with vetches.
VET'-ER-AN, a. Long exercised or practiced.
VET'-ER-AN, n. One long exercised; an old soldier.
VET'-ER-I-NÁ'-RI-AN, n. One skilled in diseases of cattle, horses, &c.
VET'-ER-I-NA-RY, a. Pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals.
VE'-TO, v. t. To withhold assent to a bill for a law, and thus prevent its enactment.
VE'-TO, n. A forbidding; prohibition.
VET-TU-RI'-NO, n. [It.] The owner or driver of a traveling carriage.
VEX, v. t. [L. *vexo*; Fr. *vexer*.] To tease; to provoke; to disquiet.
VEX-Á'-TION, n. Act of irritating; disquiet.
VEX-Á'-TIOUS, a. Provoking; troublesome; teasing.
VEX-Á'-TIOUS-LY, ad. So as to provoke and irritate.
VEX-Á'-TIOUS-NESS, n. State of being vexatious.
VEX'-ED, pp. Irritated; provoked; fretted; agitated.
VEX'-ER, n. One who vexes or provokes.
VEX'-IL, n. A flag; the upper petal of a papilionaceous flower.
VEX'-IL-LA-RY, n. An ensign, or standard-bearer.
VEX'-IL-LA-RY, a. Pertaining to a flag.
VEX'-ING, ppr. Provoking; irritating; afflicting.
VEX'-ING-LY, ad. So as to tease, vex, or irritate.
VÍ'-A, [L.] By the way of.
VÍ'-A-BLE, a. Capable of living, as a newborn or premature child.
VÍ'-A-DUCT, n. A structure made for conveying; a carriage way from one road to another.
VÍ'-AL, n. A small glass bottle.
VÍ'-AL, v. t. To put into a vial.
VÍ'-ANDS, n. plu. Meat dressed; victuals; food.
VÍ-AT'-IE, a. Pertaining to a journey.
VÍ-AT'-IE-UM, n. Provisions for a journey. *In the Romish church*, the communion administered to persons in their last moments.
VÍ'-BRATE, v. t. or i. To move to and fro; to brandish.
VÍ'-BRA-TED, pp. Brandished; moved one way and the other.
VÍ'-BRA-TING, ppr. Moving; brandishing.
VÍ'-BRA'-TION, n. [L. *vibro*.] The act of brandishing; oscillation, as of a pendulum. *In music*, the vibration of a chord, or the undulation of any body by which sound is produced. *In physics*, alternate or reciprocal motion.

- VÍ'-BRA-TORY, a.** Consisting in oscillation or vibration.
VÍ'-AR, n. [Fr. *vicaire*; It. *vicario*; L. *vicarius*.] A substitute; a deputy; a minister.
VÍ'-AR-AGE, n. The benefice of a vicar.
VÍ'-AR GEN'-ER-AL, n. A title given by Henry VIII. to the Earl of Essex, with power to oversee all the clergy.
VÍ'-CÁ'-RI-AL, a. Belonging to a vicar.
VÍ'-CÁ'-RI-ATE, a. Having delegated power.
VÍ'-CÁ'-RI-OUS, a. Deputed; acting or suffering for another; substituted.
VÍ'-CÁ'-RI-OUS-LY, ad. By substitution.
VÍ'-AR-SHIP, n. The office of a vicar.
VÍCE, [L.] In the place of.
VÍCE, n. [Fr. *vice*; It. *vizio*; Sp. *vicio*; L. *vitium*.] A blemish; fault; what is morally wrong; wickedness; corruption of manners.
VÍCE-AD'-MI-RAL, n. The second officer of a fleet.
VÍCE-AD'-MI-RAL-TY, n. The office of a vice-admiral.
VÍCE-Á'-GENT, n. One who acts for another.
VÍCE-CHAN'-CEL-LOR, n. An officer in a university in England; a distinguished member, who is annually elected to manage the affairs in the absence of the chancellor.
VÍCE-CON'-SUL, n. One acting for the consul.
VÍCE-GE'-REN-CY, n. The office of a vicegerent; agency under another.
VÍCE-GE'-RENT, n. An officer acting in place of another; a lieutenant; a vicar.
VÍ'-E-NA-RY, a. Indicating the number twenty.
VÍCE-PRES'-I-DENT, n. An officer next in rank below a president.
VÍCE'-ROY, n. The substitute of a king; the governor of a kingdom or country, who rules in the name of a king with legal authority.
VÍCE-ROY'-AL-TY, n. The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.
VÍCE'-ROY-SHIP, n. The office or jurisdiction of a viceroy.
VÍ'-CE VER'-SA, [L.] The terms being reversed.
VÍ'-CIATE, v. t. To injure; to impair; to invalidate; to render defective.
VÍ'-CIA-TED, pp. Injured; corrupted; impaired in substance or quality.
VÍ'-CIA-TING, ppr. Injuring; rendering defective.
VÍ'-CI-Á'-TION, n. Depravation; corruption.
VÍ'-IN-AGE, n. Neighborhood; the place or places adjoining or near.
VÍ'-I-NAL, a. Near; bordering.
VÍ'-CIN'-I-TY, n. Neighborhood; nearness; neighboring country.
VÍ'-CIÓUS, a. [Fr. *vicieux*; L. *vitiosus*.] Immoral; wicked; refractory.
VÍ'-CIÓUS-LY, ad. Immorally; wickedly.
VÍ'-CIÓUS-NESS, n. Corrupt practices; wickedness.
VÍ'-CIS'-SI-TUDE, n. Regular change; revolution.
VÍ'-TÍM, n. A living being sacrificed; something sacrificed in the pursuit of an object.
VÍ'-TOR, n. A conqueror; a vanquisher; one who wins or gains an advantage.
VÍ'-TOR-ESS, n. A female who vanquishes.
VÍ'-TÓ'-RI-ÓUS, a. Conquering; superior.
VÍ'-TÓ'-RI-ÓUS-LY, ad. With conquest; triumphantly.
VÍ'-TÓ'-RI-ÓUS-NESS, n. State of being victorious.
VÍ'-TOR-Y, n. [L. *victoria*.] Conquest; success; superiority.
VÍ'-TRESS, n. A female that conquers.
VÍCT'-UAL, (vit'-l.) v. t. To supply with provisions.
VÍCT'-UAL-ED, (vit'-ld.) pp. Furnished with food.
VÍCT'-UAL-ER, (vit'-ler.) n. One who supplies

with provisions; one who keeps a house of entertainment; a provision shop.

VICT'-U-AL-ING-HOUSE. (*vit'-ling-house*), *n.* A house where provisions are prepared.

VICT'-U-ALS, (*vit'-ls.*), *n. plu.* [*Fr. victuailles*; *L. victus*, food.] Food or provisions for human beings, prepared for the table.

VI'-DE, [*L.*] See.

VI-DEL'-I-CET, *ad.* To wit; namely; viz.

VIEW'-U-AL, [*L.*] See as above.

VIEW'-U-AL, *a.* Belonging to the state of a widow.

VIEW, *v. i.* To attempt to equal; to contend; to strive.

VIEW'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of VIEW.

VI ET AR'-MIS, [*L.*] With force and arms.

VIEW, *v. t.* [*Fr. vue* from *voir*, to see; contracted from *L. videre*; *Russ. viju*; *Sans. vid.*] To see; to behold; to survey.

VIEW, *n.* Sight; survey; prospect; intention; purpose; design.

VIEW'-ED, *pp.* Seen; beheld; surveyed.

VIEW'-ER, *n.* One who sees or examines.

VIEW'-ING, *ppr.* Surveying; examining.

VIEW'-LESS, *a.* That can not be seen; not perceivable by the eye.

VIG'-IL, *n.* [*L. vigilia*; *Fr. vigile.*] The eve before a holyday; a watch; devotion performed in the customary hours of rest or sleep. *Vigils* of flowers, a term used by Linnæus, to express a peculiar faculty, belonging to the flowers of certain plants, of opening and closing their petals at certain hours of the day.

VIG'-IL-ANCE, *n.* Watchfulness; care; heed.

VIG'-IL-ANT, *a.* Watchful; circumspect.

VIG'-IL-ANT-LY, *ad.* With watchfulness.

VIG-NETTE', *n.* An ornament at the beginning of a book.

VIG'-OR, *n.* Strength; force; strenuous action.

VIG'-OR-OUS, *a.* Strong; forcible; stout.

VIG'-OR-OUS-LY, *ad.* With force or strenuous exertion.

VIG'-OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Strenuous exertion; force.

VILE, *a.* [*L. vilis.*] Base; low; worthless; wicked; mean; despicable; morally base or impure.

VILE'-LY, *ad.* Basely; shamefully; wickedly; cowardly.

VILE'-NESS, *n.* Baseness; wickedness; worthlessness.

VIL'-I-FY-ED, *pp.* Defamed; slandered.

VIL'-I-FY-ER, *n.* One who defames another.

VIL'-I-FY, *v. t.* To debase; to defame; to revile; to abuse; to traduce.

VIL'-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Debasing; defaming.

VILL, *n.* A village; a small collection of houses.

VIL'-LÄ, *n.* A country seat or farm, furnished with a mansion and convenient out-houses.

VIL'-LAGE, *n.* A small collection of houses, less than a town or city; any small assemblage of houses.

VIL'-LAG-ER, *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

VIL'-LAGE-RY, *n.* A district of villages.

VIL'-LAIN, (*vil'-lan*), *n.* [*Fr. vilain.*] In feudal law, one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure; a base tenant; a very wicked person.

VIL'-LAN-AGE, *n.* Base tenure of lands.

VIL'-LAN-IZE, *v. t.* To debase; to degrade; to defame.

VIL'-LAN-OUS, *a.* Wicked; extremely depraved, sorry; vile; mischievous.

VIL'-LAN-OUS-LY, *ad.* Basely; infamously; knavishly.

VIL'-LAN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Baseness; extreme depravity.

VIL'-LAN-Y, *n.* Extreme depravity or wickedness; a crime; an action of deep depravity, or attended with aggravated guilt.

VIL-LAT'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to a village

VIL'-LÄ, *n. plu.* [*L.*] Fibres or hairs.

VIL'-LOUS, *a.* Abounding with fine hairs; nappy; shaggy.

VIM'-IN-AL, *a.* Consisting of twigs.

VI-MIN'-E-OUS, *a.* Made of twigs.

VI-NÄ'-CEOUS, *a.* Belonging to wine or grapes; of the color of wine.

VIN'-CI-BLE, *a.* That may be overcome.

VIN'-CI-BLE-NESS, } *n.* State of being conquered

VIN'-CI-BIL'-I-TY, } ble.

VIN-DE'-MI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a vintage.

VIN-DE'-MI-ATE, *v. t.* To gather the vintage.

VIN-DE-MI-A'-TION, *n.* The act of gathering grapes.

VIN-DI-CA-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being justified.

VIN-DI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be vindicated, justified, or supported.

VIN-DI-CÄTE, *v. t.* [*L. vindico.*] To defend; to justify; to assert; to defend with success; to maintain; to avenge; to punish.

VIN-DI-CÄ-TED, *pp.* Defended; supported; proved to be just or true.

VIN-DI-CÄ-TING, *ppr.* Defending; supporting against denial, censure, charge, or impeachment.

VIN-DI-CÄ-TION, *a.* Justification; defense by force or otherwise.

VIN-DI-CÄ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to vindicate.

VIN-DI-CÄ-TOR, *n.* One who vindicates.

VIN-DI-CÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Justifying; defending; inflicting punishment; avenging.

VIN-DIC'-TIVE, *a.* Revengeful; given to revenge.

VIN-DIC'-TIVE-LY, *ad.* Revengefully.

VIN-DIC'-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Revengeful disposition.

VINE, *n.* [*L. vinea*; *Fr. vigne*; *It. vigna.*] A plant that produces grapes; the long slender stem of any plant, that trails on the ground, as of melons, squashes, &c.

VINE'-ELAD, *a.* Clad or covered with vines.

VINE'-DRESS-ER, *n.* One who cultivates vines.

VINE'-ED, *a.* Having leaves like those of a vine.

VINE'-FRET-TER, *n.* The aphid or plant louse.

VINE'-E-GAR, *n.* An acid obtained from wine or cider by the acetous fermentation.

VINE'-GRUB, *n.* The puceron or vine-fretter.

VINE'-RY, *n.* Erections for supporting vines.

VIN E'-YARD, *a.* A plantation of vines producing grapes.

VI-NOUS'-I-TY, *n.* Quality, of being vinous.

VI'-NOUS, *a.* Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine.

VINT'-AGE, *n.* The produce of the vine for the season; the time of gathering, or the wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season.

VINT'-A-GER, *n.* One who gathers the vintage.

VINT'-NER, *n.* A seller or dealer in wines.

VINT'-RY, *n.* A place where wine is sold.

VI'-NY, *a.* Belonging to vines; abounding in vines; producing grapes.

VI'-OL, *n.* [*Fr. viole*; *It.* and *Sp. viola.*] A stringed musical instrument.

VI'-O-LA-BLE, *a.* That may be violated.

VI'-O-LÄ'-CEOUS, *a.* Resembling violets.

VI'-O-LÄTE, *v. t.* [*L. violare*; *Fr. violer*; *It. violare.*] To injure; to hurt; to interrupt; to break; to infringe or transgress; to do violence to; to treat with irreverence; to profane.

VI'-O-LÄ-TED, *pp.* Injured; broken; transgressed; ravished.

VI'-O-LÄ-TING, *ppr.* Injuring; infringing; ravishing.

VI'-O-LÄ'-TION, *n.* A breaking; transgression.

VI'-O-LÄ-TIVE, *a.* Violating or tending to violate.

VI'-O-LÄ-TOR, *n.* One who violates.

VI'-O-LENCE, *n.* Force; fury; vehemence; wrong.

VI'-O-LENT, *a.* Forcible; outrageous; furious; produced by violence; not natural.

VI'-O-LENT-LY, *ad.* With force; vehemently.

VI-O-LET, *n.* A plant and flower.
 VI-O-LIN', *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a fiddle.
 VI-O-LIN-IST, *n.* One skilled in the violin.
 VI-O-LIST, *n.* A player on the violin.
 VI-O-LON-CEL'-LO, (ve-o-lon-chel'-o, or vi-o-lon-sel'-o,) *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a base-viol of four strings.
 VI-O-LO'-NO, *n.* A double base; a deep-toned instrument.
 VI-PER, *n.* [L. *vipera*; Fr. *vipera*.] A serpent whose bite is venomous; a person or thing mischievous or malignant.
 VI-PER-INE, *a.* Pertaining to a viper.
 VI-PER-OUS, *a.* Like a viper; venomous; malignant.
 VI-RA'-GO, *n.* [L. from *vir*, a man.] A bold, masculine woman; a ternaquant.
 VIR-E-LAY, *n.* A little poem or song; a roundelay.
 VIR-RENT, *a.* Green; verdant; fresh.
 VIRG'-ATE, *a.* Having the shape of a rod.
 VIR-GIL'-IAN, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling the style of Virgil, the Roman poet.
 VIR'-GIN, *n.* [It. *virgine*; Sp. *virgen*; L. *virgo*; Fr. *vierge*.] A maid in her native purity.
 VIR'-GIN, *a.* Maidenly; unused; pure; untouched; new; indicating modesty; chaste.
 VIR'-GIN-AL, *a.* Belonging to a virgin; maidenly.
 VIR'-GIN-AL, *n.* A keyed instrument of one string, jack and quill to each note, like a spinet.
 VIR-GIN'-I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Virginia.
 VIR-GIN'-I-TY, *n.* Maidenhood; the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man.
 VIR-GO, *n.* [L.] The virgin; the sixth sign of the zodiac.
 VI-RID'-I-TY, *n.* Greenness; verdure.
 VIR'-ILE, *a.* Manly; belonging to the male sex.
 VI-RIL'-I-TY, *n.* Manhood; power of procreation.
 VIR'-TU, *n.* [It. *vertu*.] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.
 VIR-TU-AL, *a.* Effectual; being an essence or effect, not in fact.
 VIR-TU-AL-LY, *ad.* Effectually; in efficacy or effect only.
 VIR-TUE, *n.* [Fr. *vertu*; It. *virtu*; Sp. *virtud*; L. *virtus*.] 1. Strength. 2. Bravery; valor. 3. Moral goodness. 4. A particular moral excellence. 5. Acting power. 6. Secret agency. 7. Excellence, or that which constitutes value and merit. 8. Efficacy; power. 9. Authority. In *virtue*, in consequence; by the efficacy or authority.
 VIR-TUE-LESS, *a.* Wanting virtue or efficacy.
 VIR-TU-Ó'-SO, *n.*; *plu.* VIRTUOSI. One skilled in curiosities or in the fine arts, particularly in music.
 VIR-TU-OUS, *a.* Morally good; chaste; upright.
 VIR-TU-OUS-LY, *ad.* In a virtuous manner.
 VIR-TU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being virtuous.
 VIR'-U-LENCE, } *n.* Malignity; a wicked tem-
 VIR'-U-LEN-CY, } per; extreme bitterness or malignity.
 VIR'-U-LENT, *a.* Malignant; venomous.
 VIR'-U-LENT-LY, *ad.* Malignantly; with rancor.
 VI-RUS, *n.* Foul matter from ulcers; poison.
 VIS'-AGE, *n.* The face; look; countenance.
 VIS'-AG-ED, *a.* Having a visage.
 VIS A VIS', (viz-a-vee') [Fr.] A carriage, in which two persons sit face to face.
 VIS'-CE-RA, *n. plu.* The bowels; the contents of the abdomen, thorax, and cranium.
 VIS'-CE-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to the viscera.
 VIS'-CER-ATE, *v. t.* To take out the bowels; to eviscerate.
 VIS'-CID, *a.* Glutinous; adhesive; sticky.
 VIS-CID'-I-TY, *n.* Glutinousness; tenacity; glutinous concretion.
 VIS-COS'-I-TY, } *n.* Viscidity; stickiness; that
 VIS'-COUS-NESS, } quality of soft substances

which makes them adhere so as not to be easily parted.
 VIS'-COUNT, (vi'-count,) *n.* A title of nobility, next below the earl.
 VIS'-COUNT-ESS, (vi'-count-ess,) *n.* A viscount's wife; a peeress of the fourth order.
 VIS'-COUS, *a.* Glutinous; adhesive; clammy.
 VIS'-CUS, *n.* An entrail.
 VISE, *n.* An engine for gripping and holding things, closed by a screw.
 VISH'-NU, *n.* A Hindoo deity.
 VIS-I-BIL'-I-TY, } *n.* The state or quality of be-
 VIS'-I-BLE-NESS, } ing visible; the state of be-
 ing discoverable or apparent.
 VIS'-I-BLE, *a.* Perceivable by the eye; apparent; discovered to the eye.
 VIS'-I-BLY, *ad.* So as to be seen; plainly; clearly.
 VIS IN-ER'-TISE, (vis in-er'-she,) [L.] The power of inertness.
 VIS'-ION, *n.* Act of seeing; faculty of sight; a phantom.
 VIS'-ION-A-RY, *a.* Imaginary; not real; affected by phantoms.
 VIS'-ION-A-RY, *n.* One who forms impracticable schemes; one whose imagination is disturbed.
 VIS'-ION-LESS, *a.* Destitute of visions.
 VIS'-IT, *v. t.* [L. *visit*; Fr. *visiter*.] To go or come to see; to attend, as a physician; to go or come to see for inspection; to afflict.
 VIS'-IT, *v. i.* To keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations.
 VIS'-IT, *n.* Act of going to see another, or of calling at his house; the act of attending on; the act of going to inspect.
 VIS'-IT-A-BLE, *a.* Subject to be visited.
 VIS'-IT-ANT, *n.* One who visits.
 VIS-IT-A'-TION, *n.* Act of visiting; infliction of judgments; exhibition of mercy.
 VIS'-IT-ED, *pp.* Waited on; inspected.
 VIS'-IT-ING, *ppr.* Going to see; inspecting; a authorized to visit.
 VIS'-IT-ING, *n.* The act of going to see, or of at tending.
 VIS'-IT-OR, *n.* One who visits or goes to examine.
 VIS-IT-Ó'-RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor
 VI-SOR, *n.* A mask; disguise; concealment.
 VI-SOR-ED, *a.* Wearing a mask; disguised.
 VIS'-TA, *n.* A prospect through an avenue, or the trees forming it.
 VIS'-U-AL, *a.* Belonging to the sight; used in sight.
 VIS'-U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make visual.
 VI-TAL, *a.* [L. *vitalis*, from *vita* life.] Pertaining or necessary to life; containing life.
 VI-TAL'-I-TY, *n.* Power of maintaining life; the principle of animation or of life.
 VI-TAL-LY, *ad.* In a manner affecting life.
 VI-TALS, *n. plu.* Parts of an animal body essential to life.
 VI'-TI-ATE, *v. t.* To viciate; to injure; to corrupt.
 VI'-TI-A'-TION, *n.* Depravation; corruption.
 VI-TI-OS'-I-TY, (vish-os'-e-te,) *n.* Corruption; depravity.
 VI'-TI-OUS. See VICIOUS.
 VIT'-RE-OUS, *a.* Glassy; resembling glass; consisting of glass.
 VIT'-RE-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being glassy; resemblance of glass.
 VI-TRES'-CENCE, *n.* Glassiness; susceptibility of being formed into glass.
 VI-TRES'-CENT, *a.* Glassy; tending to glass.
 VI-TRES'-CI-BLE, *a.* That can be vitrified.
 VIT-RI-FAC'-TION, *n.* Act of converting into glass.
 VIT'-RI-FY-A-BLE, *a.* That may be vitrified.
 VIT'-RI-FY-ED, *pp.* Converted into glass.
 VIT'-RI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of glass.
 VIT'-RI-FY, *v. t. or i.* To convert into glass; to be come glass.

VIT' RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Converting into glass.
VIT'-RI-OL, *n.* Copperas, a compound of the acid of sulphur and a metal.
VIT-RI-OL'-IE, *a.* Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol.
VIT'-U-LINE, *a.* Belonging to a calf or to veal.
VI-TU'-PER-ATE, *v. t.* To blame; to censure.
VI-TU'-PER-A'-TION, *n.* Blame; censure.
VI-TU'-PER-A-TIVE, *a.* Containing censure.
VI-VA'-CIOUS, *a.* [L. *vivax*, from *vivo*, to live.] Lively; sprightly; brisk; gay.
VI-VAC'-I-TY, } *n.* Liveliness; sprightli-
VI-VA'-CIOUS-NESS, } ness; activity; anima-
tion; spirits.
VI-VA-RY, *n.* A warren for live animals.
VI'-VA VO'-CE, [L.] By word of mouth.
VI'-VAT RES-PUB'-LI-CA, [L.] Long live the republic.
VI'-VAT REX, [L.] Long live the king.
VIVE LE ROI, [Fr.] Long live the king.
VIVES, *n. plu.* A distemper of horses.
VIV-ID, *a.* Lively; bright; active; exhibiting the appearance of life and freshness.
VIV-ID-LY, *ad.* With life and spirit; with brightness.
VIV-ID-NESS, *n.* Life; liveliness; sprightliness.
VI-VIF'-IC, } *a.* Giving life.
VI-VIF'-IC-AL, }
VIV-I-FI-CATE, *v. t.* To give life to; to revive.
VIV-I-FI-CA'-TION, *n.* The act of giving life to.
VIV-I-FI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Able to give life.
VIV-I-FI-ED, *pp.* Revived; endued with life.
VIV-I-FY, *v. t.* To impart life to; to animate.
VIV-I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Enduing with life.
VIV'-A-ROUS, *a.* Producing young alive.
VIX-EN, *n.* [*Vixen* is a she fox, or a fox's cub.] A turbulent woman; a scold.
VIX-EN-LY, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen.
VIZ, for *videlicet*. To wit; namely.
VIZ-ARD, *n.* A mask; *v. t.* to mask. See *VISOR*.
VIZ-IER, *n.* The Ottoman prime minister.
VO'-CA-BLE, *n.* A word; term; name.
VO-CAB'-U-LAR-Y, *n.* A list of words arranged in alphabetic order, and explained; a dictionary.
VO'-CAL, *a.* Having a voice; uttered by the mouth. *Vocal music*, music made by the voice, in distinction from instrumental music.
VO'-CAL-IST, *n.* A public singer, distinguished by superior powers of voice.
VO-CAL'-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being utterable by the voice.
VO'-CAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make vocal; to form into voice.
VO'-CAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made vocal.
VO-CA'-TION, *n.* Calling; employment; business.
VOCE'-A-TIVE, *a.* Calling; *n.* the fifth case in the Latin grammar.
VO-CIF'-ER-ATE, *v. t.* To utter with a loud voice.
VO-CIF'-ER-ATE, *v. i.* To cry out with vehemence.
VO-CIF-ER-A'-TION, *n.* A bawling; loud outcry.
VO-CIF-ER-OUS, *a.* Noisy; loud; clamorous.
VOGUE, *n.* Fashion; popular mode; credit.
VOICE, *n.* [Fr. *voix*; L. *vox*; It. *voce*; Sp. *voz*; Sans. *vach*, to speak; Ir. *focal*, a word.] Sound uttered by the mouth; a vote.
VOICE, *v. t.* To rumour; to speak; to vote.
VOIC-ED, *a.* Fitted to produce sounds.
VOICE'-LESS, *a.* Having no voice or vote.
VOID, *a.* Empty; unoccupied; destitute.
VOID, *n.* An empty space; emptiness.
VOID, *v. t.* To quit; to eject; to evacuate; to annul.
VOID'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be annulled.
VOID'-ANCE, *n.* Act of emptying; evasion; vacancy.
VOID'-ED, *pp.* Ejected; evacuated.

VOID'-ER, *n.* One that voids or annuls.
VOID'-ING, *ppr.* Ejecting; quitting; making void.
VOID'-NESS, *n.* A void state; emptiness.
VOIR DIRE, [Law L. *verum dicere*, to speak the truth.] An oath administered to a person, requiring him to make true answers to questions.
VO'-LANT, *a.* Flying; active; nimble.
VOL'-A-TILE, *a.* Flying; apt to disperse; lively.
VOL'-A-TILE-NESS, } *n.* Disposition to fly off in
VOL-A-TIL'-I-TY, } vapor; levity; liveliness.
VOL-A-TIL-I-ZA'-TION, *n.* The act or process of rendering volatile, or causing to rise and float in the air.
VOL-A-TIL-IZE, *v. t.* To cause to exhale or evaporate.
VOL-A-TIL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered volatile; causing to rise and float in the air.
VOL-CAN'-IC, *a.* Produced by a volcano; changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.
VOL-CAN-IC'-I-TY, *n.* State of being volcanic; volcanic power.
VOL-CAN-IST, *n.* One versed in the phenomena of volcanoes, &c.
VOL-CAN-IZE, *v. t.* To subject to volcanic heat.
VOL-CAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Affected by volcanic heat.
VOL-CA'-NO, *n.* A mountain, emitting fire and lava.
VÖLE, *n.* A deal at cards that draws all the tricks.
VO'-LEE, (vö'-la), *n.* [Fr.] A rapid flight of notes in music.
VO'-LER-Y, *n.* A flight of birds; a bird-cage.
VOL-I-TA'-TION, *n.* The act of flying; flight.
VO-LI'-TION, *n.* Act of willing; power to will; the act of determining choice or forming a purpose.
VOL-I-TIVE, *a.* Having the power to will.
VOL'-LEY, *n. plu.* VOLLEYS. A discharge of small arms at once; a flight of shot; a burst or emission of many things at once.
VOL'-LEY, *v. t.* To throw out at once.
VOL'-LEY-ED, *pp.* Dislodged; discharged at once.
VOLT, *n.* A circular tread of a horse. *In fencing*, a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.
VOL-TA'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to Volta, the discoverer of Voltaism.
VOL'-TA-ISM, *n.* The science of the chemical action of metals and liquids; galvanism.
VOL'-TI, [It.] *In music*, turn over.
VOL'-TI SU'-BI-TO, [It.] Turn over quickly.
VOL-U-BIL'-I-TY, *n.* Aptness to roll; fluency of speech.
VOL-U-BLE, *a.* Apt to roll; fluent in words; flowing with ease and smoothness.
VOL-U-BLY, *ad.* In a rolling or fluent manner.
VOL-UME, *n.* A roll; a book; dimensions; compass; space occupied; a swelling or spherical body. *In music*, the compass, tone, or power of voice.
VOL-UM-ED, *a.* Having the form of a roll.
VO-LÜ'-MIN-OUS, *a.* Consisting of many rolls or volumes; having written much.
VO-LÜ'-MIN-OUS-LY, *ad.* In many volumes.
VO-LÜ'-MIN-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being voluminous.
VOL-UN-TA-RI-LY, *ad.* Of one's own free will.
VOL-UN-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* Willingness; the state of being voluntary or optional.
VOL'-UN-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *volontaire*; L. *voluntarius*.] Acting or having power to act by choice; willing; purposed or intended; spontaneous; subject to the will.
VOL-UN-TA-RY, *n.* An air played at will; a composition for the organ.
VOL-UN-TEER', *n.* One who serves by his own choice.
VOL-UN-TEER', *a.* Free; proceeding from choice.
VOL-UN-TEER', *v. i.* To engage in service voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion.
VOL-UN-TEER', *v. i.* To offer or bestow voluntarily.

VO-LUP'-TU-A-RY, *n.* One given to luxury.
 VO-LUP'-TU-OUS, *a.* Luxurious; indulging to excess in sensual pleasures.
 VO-LUP'-TU-OUS-LY, *ad.* Luxuriously; sensually.
 VO-LUP'-TU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Free indulgence of the appetites; luxuriousness.
 VOL-U-TA'-TION, *n.* A rolling; a wallowing.
 VO-LUTE', *n.* A spiral scroll, used in building.
 VO-LU'-TION, *n.* A spiral shell.
 VOL'-VIC, *a.* Denoting a species of stone or lava.
 VOM'-IE-Á, *n.* An abscess in the lungs.
 VOM'-IE-NUT, *n.* The seed of a tree, growing in India, used in medicine.
 VOM'-IT, *v. i.* [*L. vomo*; *Fr. vomir.*] To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth.
 VOM'-IT, *v. t.* To throw up or eject with violence.
 VOM'-IT, *n.* A medicine that excites vomiting.
 VOM'-IT-ED, *pp.* Ejected from the stomach.
 VOM'-IT-ING, *ppr.* Discharging from the stomach through the mouth.
 VOM'-IT-ING, *n.* A casting from the stomach.
 VO-MIT'-TION, *n.* Act or power of vomiting.
 VOM'-I-TIVE, } *a.* Causing to vomit; emetic.
 VOM'-IT-O-RY, }
 VO-RÁ'-CIOUS, *a.* Greedy to eat or devour.
 VO-RÁ'-CIOUS-LY, *ad.* Greedily; ravenously.
 VO-RÁ'-CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* Greediness; eagerness
 VO-RAC'-I-TY, } to devour; rapaciousness.
 VO-RÁG'-INOUS, *a.* Full of gulfs.
 VORT'-EX, *n.*; *plu.* VORTICES, or VORTEXES. A whirlpool; a whirling motion; a whirling of the air; a whirlwind.
 VORT'-IC-AL, *a.* Having a whirling motion.
 VÓ'-TA-RESS, *n.* A female, devoted to any service, worship, or state of life.
 VÓ'-TA-RIST, *n.* A votary.
 VÓ'-TA-RY, *n.* One devoted by vow to any service or course of life.
 VÓ'-TA-RY, *a.* Devoted; given up; consecrated.
 VOTE, *n.* [*It. and Sp. voto*; *L. votum.*] Expression of a wish, will, or preference; voice; suffrage in election.
 VOTE, *v. i.* To express one's mind or will by the voice or by a written ticket, as in elections.
 VOTE, *v. t.* To choose by suffrage; to establish by vote; to grant by vote or expression of will.
 VOT'-ED, *pp.* Expressed by vote or suffrage; determined.
 VOT'-ER, *n.* One entitled to vote.
 VOT'-ING, *ppr.* Giving a vote; electing, deciding, giving, or enacting by vote.
 VÓ'-TIVE, *a.* Given by vow; vowed; devoted.

VOUCH, *v. t.* To call to witness; to declare; to affirm; to warrant; to call to warranty.
 VOUCH, *v. i.* To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation.
 VOUCH, *n.* Warrant; attestation.
 VOUCH'-ED, *pp.* Called to witness; affirmed.
 VOUCH'-EE', *n.* He who is called in to warrant.
 VOUCH'-ER, *n.* One who gives witness; a paper that confirms any thing; or which serves to establish the truth of accounts.
 VOUCH'-ING, *ppr.* Calling to witness; attesting by affirmation.
 VOUCH'-SAFE', *v. t.* To design; to condescend.
 VOUCH'-SAFE', *v. i.* To condescend; to deign; to yield.
 VOUCH'-SAFE'-ED, *pp.* Permitted to be done; granted.
 VOUCH'-SAFE'-MENT, *n.* Grant in condescension.
 VOUCH'-SAFE'-ING, *ppr.* Condescending to grant.
 VOW, *n.* A solemn or religious promise.
 VOW, *v. t. or i.* To consecrate by promise; to devote.
 VOW'-ED, *pp.* Promised religiously; devoted.
 VOW'-EL, *n.* A simple sound, as *a, e, o.*
 VOW'-EL, *a.* Vocal; pertaining to a simple sound.
 VOW'-EL-ED, *a.* Furnished with vowels.
 VOW'-ER, *n.* One who makes a vow.
 VOW'-ING, *ppr.* Making a vow.
 VOY'-AGE, *n.* A passing by sea or water from one place or port to another.
 VOY'-AGE, *v. i.* To sail or pass by water from one place, port, or country to another.
 VOY'-ÁG-ER, *n.* One passing by water.
 VUL'-CAN, *n.* The fabled author of smith's work.
 VUL'-GAR, *a.* [*Fr. vulgaire*; *L. vulgaris*, from *vulgus*, the common people.] Common; ordinary; mean.
 VUL'-GAR, *n.* The lowest class of people.
 VUL'-GAR-ISM, *n.* A vulgar expression.
 VUL'-GAR'-I-TY, *n.* Rudeness; grossness of manners; clownishness; as, *vulgarity* of behavior; *vulgarity* of expression.
 VUL'-GAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make vulgar.
 VUL'-GAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made vulgar.
 VUL'-GAR-LY, *ad.* Commonly; meanly; rudely.
 VUL'-GATE, *n.* An ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, and the only one which the Roman church admits to be authentic.
 VUL'-NER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be wounded.
 VUL'-NER-A-RY, *a.* Useful in curing wounds.
 VUL'-PINE, *a.* Pertaining to the fox; crafty.
 VUL'-TURE, *n.* A large fowl; rapacious and very greedy; carnivorous.
 VUL'-TUR-INE, *a.* Like the vultur; rapacious.

W.

W takes its written form from the union of two V's, this being the form of the Roman capital letter which we call W. It sometimes performs the office of a vowel and sometimes that of a consonant. With other vowels it forms diphthongs; as, *now, few.*
 WAB'-BLE, *v. i.* [*W. gwibiaw*, to wander.] To move from side to side when turning.
 WAB'-BLED, *pret. and pp.* of WABBLE.
 WACK'-E, } *n.* A kind of rock, nearly allied to
 WACK'-Y, } basalt. It is intermediate between clay and basalt.
 WAD, *n.* Paper, tow, &c., to stop the charge of a gun.
 WAD, } *n.* An ore of manganese.
 WADD, }

WAD'-DED, *a.* Formed into a wad or mass.
 WAD'-DING, *n.* A wad; a soft stuffing.
 WAD'-DLE, *v. i.* To walk like a duck; to deviate from one side to the other.
 WAD'-DLED, *pret. and pp.* of WADDLE.
 WAD'-DLER, *n.* One that waddles.
 WAD'-DLING, *ppr.* Walking like a duck.
 WAD'-DLING-LY, *ad.* With a vacillating gait.
 WÁDE, *v. i.* [*Sw. vada*; *D. waaden*; *G. waten*; *Dan. vader*; *It. guadare.*] To walk in a substance that yields to the feet; to move or pass with difficulty or labor.
 WAD'-ER, *n.* One that wades. An order of fowls that wade in water for their prey.
 WAD'-ING, *ppr.* Walking in a soft substance.
 WÁ'-FER, *n.* [*D. wafel*; *G. waffel*; *D. vaffel*;

Russ. *vaphel*.] A thin cake or leaf; as, a *wafer* of bread, given by the Romanists in the eucharist; a thin leaf of dried paste for sealing papers.

WA'-FER, *v. t.* To seal with a wafer.

WAFF'-FLE, *n.* A thin cake, baked hard and rolled, or a soft indented cake.

WAFF'-FLE-T-RONS, *n.* A utensil for baking waffles.

WAFT', *v. t.* To bear through a fluid, water, or air.

WAFT', *v. i.* To float in a buoyant medium.

WAFT', *n.* A floating body; a signal.

WAFT'-ED, *pp.* Borne; conveyed.

WAFT'-ER, *n.* He or that which wafts.

WAFT'-ING, *ppr.* Bearing in a buoyant medium.

WAG, *n.* A merry, droll fellow.

WAG, *v. t.* [*A. S. wagian*.] To move one way and the other.

WAG, *v. i.* To be quick and ludicrous in motion; to go; to depart.

WAGE, *v. t.* [*G. wagen*; *Sw. vaga*.] To lay a wager; to engage in.

WAGE'-ED, *pp.* Laid; deposited; begun.

WA'-GER, *n.* Something laid; a bet. *In law*, an offer to make oath of innocence or of non-indebtedness.

WA'-GER, *v. t.* To lay; to bet; to hazard on a contest.

WA'-GER-ED, *pp.* Laid; deposited; pledged.

WA'-GER-ER, *n.* One who wagers or lays a bet.

WA'-GER-ING, *ppr.* Laying; betting.

WA'-GES, *n.* Hire; reward of services; recompense.

WAG'-GER-Y, *n.* Merriment; sport; sarcasm in good humor.

WAG'-GISH, *a.* Sportive; merry; droll; frolicsome.

WAG'-GISH-LY, *ad.* In sport; with drollery.

WAG'-GISH-NESS, *n.* Sportive merriment.

WAG'-GLE, *v. i.* To waddle; to move one way and the other.

WAG'-GLE, *v. t.* To move one way and the other.

WAG'-ON, *n.* [*D. and G. wagen*; *Sw. vagn*; *W. gwain*.] A vehicle on four wheels for transportation.

WAG'-ON, *v. t.* To convey in a wagon.

WAG'-ON-AGE, *n.* Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WAG'-ON-ED, *pp.* Conveyed in a wagon.

WAG'-ON-ER, *n.* One who conducts a wagon.

WAG'-ON-ING, *ppr.* Conveying in a wagon.

WAG'-ON-ING, *n.* The business of transporting in wagons.

WAG'-TAIL, *n.* A bird; a species of Motacilla.

WAIF, *n.* Goods thrown away or having no known owner. These were originally such *goods* as a thief when pursued threw away, to prevent being apprehended.

WAIL, *v. t.* To lament with outcry; to moan; to bewail.

WAIL, *v. i.* To weep; to express sorrow audibly.

WAIL, } *n.* Loud weeping; violent lamentation.

WAIL-ING, } *n.* Loud weeping; violent lamentation.

WAIL'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of WAIL.

WAIL'-FUL, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.

WAIL'-ING-LY, *ad.* In a wailing manner.

WAIN, *n.* A wagon; a constellation; as, Charles' *wain*.

WAIN'-AGE, *n.* A finding of carriages.

WAIN'-ROPE, *n.* A cart-rope; a rope for binding a load on a wagon.

WAIN'-SCOT, *n.* A lining of rooms, made of timber in panel work.

WAIN'-SCOT, *v. t.* To line with boards or panels.

WAIN'-SCOT-ED, *a.* Lined with panels.

WAIN'-SCOT-ING, *ppr.* Lining with boards.

WAIST, *n.* The part of the body below the ribs; the middle of a ship.

WAIST'-BAND, *n.* The band of breeches, trowsers, &c.

WAIST'-CÖAT, *n.* A garment to be worn under the coat; a vest.

WAIT, *v. i.* To stay; to attend; to expect; to watch.

WAIT, *v. t.* To stay for; to attend.

WAIT, *n.* Ambush. *To lie in wait*, is to lie in ambush.

WAIT'-ER, *n.* An attending servant; a server.

WAIT'-ING, *ppr.* Staying; attending; serving.

WAIT'-ING-MAID, } *n.* An upper servant, who

WAIT'-ING-WÖM-AN, } attends a lady.

WAIVE, *v. t.* To relinquish; not to insist on. *See* WAIVE.

WAKE, *v. i.* [*Goth. wakan*; *G. wachen*.] To cease to sleep; to be excited or aroused from sleep.

WAKE, *n.* A watch; a feast; a track on water.

WAKE, *v. t.* To rouse from sleep; to arouse; to bring to life again.

WAKE'-FUL, *a.* Unable to sleep; watchful.

WAKE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a wakeful manner.

WAKE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Indisposition to sleep; forbearance of sleep; want of sleep.

WAK'-EN, *v. i.* or *t.* To wake; to rouse from sleep.

WAK'-EN-ED, *pp.* Roused from sleep.

WAK'-EN-ER, *n.* One who rouses from sleep.

WAK'-EN-ING, *ppr.* Rousing from sleep or stupidity; calling into action.

WAK'-ER, *n.* One who watches; one who rouses from sleep.

WAKE'-ROB-IN, *n.* A plant.

WAK'-ING, *ppr.* Rousing from sleep; not sleeping. *Waking hours*, the hours when one is awake.

WAK'-ING, *n.* The period of being awake.

WALE, *n.* A rising part in cloth; a stripe.

WALK, (*wauk*), *v. i.* To go by steps; to move slowly.

WALK, (*wauk*), *v. t.* To pass through or upon; to cause to walk or step slowly; to lead or drive with a slow pace.

WALK, *n.* Act of moving by steps; a gait; a path.

WALK'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of WALK.

WALK'-ER, *n.* One that walks; a forester; one who deports himself in a particular manner.

WALK'-ING, *ppr.* Stepping; conducting one's self.

WALK'-ING, *n.* A moving by steps.

WALL, *n.* [*L. vallum*; *A. S. weal*; *D. wal*; *G. wall*.] A work of brick or stone. *Walls*, in the plural, is used for fortifications in general.

WALL, *v. t.* To inclose with a wall; to defend.

WALL'-CREEP-ER, *n.* A small bird.

WAL'-LET, *n.* A bag for carrying any thing for a journey or march.

WALL'-EYE, *n.* A disease in the eye; a gray eye.

WALL'-EY-ED, *a.* Having white eyes.

WALL'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant; the stock-gilly flower.

WALL'-FRUIT, *n.* Fruit ripened by a wall.

WALL'-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with a wall.

WALL'-ING, *n.* Walls in general; materials for walls.

WAL'-LOP, *v. i.* To boil with continued bubbling.

WAL'-LOP-ING, *ppr.* Boiling and heaving.

WAL'-LOW, *v. i.* To roll on the earth; to tumble.

WAL'-LOW, *n.* A rolling or particular walk.

WAL'-LOW-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of WALLOW.

WAL'-LOW-ING, *n.* Act of rolling.

WALL'-WÖRT, *n.* A plant; the dwarf elder.

WAL'-NUT, *n.* A fruit with a hard shell.

WAL'-RUS, *n.* The morse or sea horse.

WALTZ, *n.* [*G. walzen*, to roll.] A modern dance and tune, the measure of whose music is triple; three quavers in a bar.

- WAM-BLE**, *v. i.* To be disturbed with nausea.
WAMP-UM, *n.* Shells, or strings of shells, used as current money by the Indians.
WAN, *a.* Pale and sickly; yellowish; languid.
WAND, *n.* A long slender staff or rod.
WAN-DER, *v. t.* To rove; to ramble or go astray; to depart from the subject in discussion; to deviate.
WAN-DER-ER, *n.* A rover; a rambler.
WAN-DER-ING, *ppr.* Roving; rambling.
WAN-DER-ING, *n.* A roving; deviation from duty; the roving of the mind in a dream or delirium; uncertainty; want of being fixed.
WAN-DER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a wandering manner.
WAN-DE-ROO, *n.* A species of baboon in Ceylon.
WAND-Y, *a.* Long and flexible, like a wand.
WANE, *v. i.* To be diminished; to decrease.
WANE, *n.* Decline; decrease of the light part of the moon; diminution; decrease.
WAN-ED, *pp.* Caused to decrease; diminished.
WANG, *n.* The jaw, jaw-bone, or cheek-bone.
WAN-ING, *ppr.* Decreasing; declining.
WAN-LY, *ad.* With a pale, sickly look or manner.
WAN-NED, *a.* Made pale or wan.
WAN-NESS, *n.* Paleness, with a cast of yellow.
WAN-NISH, *a.* Somewhat wan; of a pale hue.
WANT, (*waunt*), *n.* Need; necessity; deficiency; indigence; the state of not having; that which is not possessed, but desired.
WANT, (*waunt*), *v. t.* To be destitute; to be deficient in; to fall short; to need.
WANT, *v. i.* To be deficient; to fail; to fall short.
WANT-AGE, *n.* Deficiency; what is wanting.
WANT-ING, *ppr.* Needing; desiring; *a.* absent; deficient.
WANT-LESS, *a.* Having no want; abundant.
WAN-TON, *a.* Roving in sport; sportive; playing loosely; licentious; unrestrained.
WAN-TON, *n.* A lewd person; a trifter.
WAN-TON, *v. i.* To play loosely; to be lascivious.
WAN-TON-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **WANTON**.
WAN-TON-ING, *ppr.* Roving; flying loosely; indulging in licentiousness.
WAN-TON-LY, *ad.* In a loose, licentious manner.
WAN-TON-NESS, *n.* Sportiveness; lasciviousness.
WAP-EN-TAKE, *n.* A division of country.
WAP-PER, *n.* A fish; the smaller species of gudgeon.
WAR, *n.* [A. S. *war*; Fr. *guerre*; It., Sp., and Port. *guerra*.] A contest between states or nations, carried on by force; the profession of arms; art of war; hostility; enmity; disposition to contention.
WAR, *v. i.* To make or carry on war.
WAR-BLE, *v. i.* To quaver notes; to sing.
WAR-BLE, *n.* A song.
WAR-BLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **WARBLE**.
WAR-BLER, *n.* A singing bird.
WAR-BLES, *n. plu.* Small tumors on a horse's back.
WAR-BLING, *ppr.* Modulating notes; singing.
WAR-BLING, *a.* Filled with musical notes.
WAR-COUN-CIL, *n.* A council of war.
WARD, *n.* A watch; custody; district; part of a lock; a person under a guardian.
WARD, *v. t. or i.* [A. S. *weardian*; Sw. *varda*; Fr. *garder*.] To guard; to defend against attack; to repel; to fend off.
WARD-ED, *pp.* Guarded; repelled.
WARD-EN, *n.* An officer for guarding; a keeper.
WARD-EN-SHIP, *n.* The office of warden.
WARD-ER, *n.* A keeper; a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbids fight.
WARD-MOTE, *n.* *In law*, a court held in each ward in London.
WARD-RÔBE, *n.* A place for apparel.
- WARD-ROOM**, *n.* A room over the gun-room in ships, where the principal officers mess.
WARD-SHIP, *n.* Guardianship; care and protection of a ward; right of guardianship; pupilage.
WARD-STAFF, *n.* A constable's or watchman's staff.
WARE, *a.* Wary; cautious.
WARE, *v. t. pret.* wore. To change a ship's course by turning her stern to the wind.
WARES, *n.* Goods; merchandise; commodities.
WARE-HOUSE, *n.* A store house for merchandise.
WARE-HOUSE, *v. t.* To deposit in store.
WARE-HOUS-ED, *pp.* Deposited in a warehouse.
WAR-FARE, *n.* Military service; conflict; contest; struggle with spiritual enemies.
WAR-HOOP, *n.* A savage yell, used in war.
WAR-RI-LY, *ad.* Cautiously; prudently.
WAR-RI-NESS, *n.* Cautiousness; foresight; prudent care to foresee and guard against evil.
WAR-ING, *ppr.* Turning a ship by her stern to the wind.
WAR-LIKE, *a.* Adapted to war; military; having a martial appearance.
WARM, (*waurm*), *a.* [Goth., D., and G. *warm*; A. S. *wearm*; Sw. and Dan. *varm*.] Having moderate heat; zealous; ardent; easily excited; irritable; furious.
WARM, *v. l.* To heat moderately; to make engaged or earnest; to interest; to engage.
WARM, *v. i.* To become moderately heated; to become ardent or animated.
WARM-ED, *pp.* Moderately heated.
WARM-HEART-ED, *a.* Very affectionate.
WARM-ING, *ppr.* Heating moderately; making ardent or zealous.
WARM-ING-PAN, *n.* A pan to warm beds.
WARM-LY, *ad.* With warmth; zealously.
WARMTH, *n.* Moderate heat; eagerness; ardor; enthusiasm. *In painting*, the fiery effect given to a red color by a small addition of yellow.
WARN, *v. t.* [A. S. *warnian*; Sw. *varna*; G. *warnen*.] To give notice of approaching danger; to caution against evil practices; to admonish of duty; to notify by authority.
WARN-ED, *pp.* Cautioned; admonished.
WARN-ER, *n.* An admonisher.
WARN-ING, *ppr.* Cautioning against danger.
WARN-ING, *n.* Caution; previous notice.
WAR-OF-FICE, *n.* An office for conducting military affairs.
WARP, *n.* Thread that runs lengthwise in a loom; a rope used in towing.
WARP, *v. t. or i.* To turn; to twist; to pervert.
WARP-ED, *pp.* Twisted; perverted.
WARP-ING, *ppr.* Turning; twisting; perverting.
WAR-PLÛME, *n.* A plume worn in war.
WAR-PROOF, *n.* Valor tried by war.
WAR-RANT, *n.* A precept for arresting a person; authority; voucher; right.
WAR-RANT, *v. t.* To authorize or justify; to maintain; to secure.
WAR-RANT-A-BLE, *a.* Justifiable; legal.
WAR-RANT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being justifiable.
WAR-RANT-A-BLY, *ad.* Justifiably.
WAR-RANT-EE, *n.* The person to whom land or other thing is warranted.
WAR-RANT-ER, *n.* One who gives authority or legally empowers.
WAR-RANT-ING, *ppr.* Authorizing; assuring.
WAR-RANT-OR, *n.* One who warrants.
WAR-RANT-Y, *n.* A covenant of security; a promise by deed; authority; security.
WAR-REN, *n.* An inclosed place for rabbits; a place for keeping beasts and fowls; a place for keeping fish in a river.

WAR'-RI-OR, *n.* [Fr. *guerrier.*] A military man; a brave soldier.
 WART, *n.* A hard excrescence on the flesh; protuberance on trees.
 WART'-ED, *a.* Covered with little knobs.
 WART'-Y, *a.* Overgrown with warts; like a wart.
 WAR'-WORN, *a.* Worn or battered by military service.
 WA'-RY, *a.* Cautious; circumspect; prudent.
 WAS, past tense of the substantive verb *Am.*
 WASH, *v. t.* To cleanse by the use of water; to wet; to overflow; to scrub; to overlay by a thin coat of metal.
 WASH, *v. i.* To perform the act of ablution.
 WASH, *n.* Alluvial matter; a fen; a cosmetic; waste liquor; coat of metal. *In the West Indies*, a mixture of dunder, molasses, water, and scum-mings.
 WASH'-BALL, *n.* A ball of soap, to be used in washing the hands and face.
 WASH'-BOARD, *n.* A board next the floor, or one on the top of a boat.
 WASH'-ED, *pp.* Cleansed with water.
 WASH'-ER, *n.* One that washes; an iron ring between the nave of a wheel and the lynch pin.
 WASH'-ER-WOM-AN, *n.* A woman who washes clothes.
 WASH'-ING, *ppr.* Cleansing with water.
 WASH'-ING, *n.* The act of cleansing with water; a wash; the clothes washed.
 WASH'-ING-MA-CHINE', *n.* A machine for washing clothes.
 WASH'-TUB, *n.* A tub in which clothes are washed.
 WASH'-POT, *n.* A vessel in which things are washed.
 WASH'-Y, *a.* Watery; weak; not solid; not firm and hardy.
 WASP, *n.* [A. S. *wasp*; D. *wesp*; L. *vespa.*] A genus of insects with a sting; a petulant person.
 WASP'-ISH, *a.* Peevish; petulant; cross.
 WASP'-ISH-LY, *ad.* In a peevish manner.
 WASP'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Petulance; peevishness.
 WAS'-SAIL, *n.* A liquor, made of apples, sugar, and ale.
 WAS'-SAIL, *v. i.* To hold a merry drinking meeting.
 WAS'-SAIL-ER, *n.* A toper; a drunkard.
 WAST, past time, second person of the substantive verb.
 WASTE, *v. t.* [A. S. *westan*; L. *vasto.*] To destroy by violence; to impair strength gradually; to spend; to lavish; to consume.
 WASTE, *v. i.* To dwindle; to be diminished; to be consumed by time or mortality.
 WASTE, *a.* Desolate; wild; uncultivated.
 WASTE, *n.* Desolate ground; destruction.
 WAST'-ED, *pp.* Expended without necessity.
 WASTE'-FUL, *a.* Lavish; destructive.
 WASTE'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Lavishly; with useless expense.
 WASTE'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Useless expense; prodigality.
 WASTE'-GATE, *n.* A gate to discharge useless water.
 WASTE'-NESS, *n.* A desolate state; solitude.
 WAST'-ER, *n.* One who spends property without use.
 WAST'-ING, *ppr.* Lavishing; desolating; a diminishing.
 WATCH, *n.* Guard; sentinel; pocket time piece; time of guarding.
 WATCH, *v. t.* To observe; to guard; to tend.
 WATCH, *v. i.* To be awake; to be attentive; to keep guard.
 WATCH'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of WATCH.
 WATCH'-ER, *n.* One who watches or observes; one who sits up or continues awake.

WATCH'-FUL, *a.* Wakeful; observing; attentive.
 WATCH'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With watchfulness and care.
 WATCH'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Great care to guard against danger.
 WATCH'-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which a watch or guard is placed.
 WATCH'-ING, *ppr.* Guarding; attending the sick.
 WATCH'-ING, *n.* A guarding; inability to sleep.
 WATCH'-MAK'-ER, *n.* One who makes watches.
 WATCH'-MAN, *n.* A night-guard.
 WATCH'-TOW-ER, *n.* A tower for a sentinel.
 WATCH'-WORD, *n.* A sentinel's night-word.
 WA'-TER, (wau'-ter), *n.* [A. S. *water*; D. *water*; G. *wasser*; Dan. *water.*] A transparent fluid; the ocean; a sea; a lake or river; urine; the luster of a diamond.
 WA'-TER, *v. t.* or *i.* To give or take in water; to irrigate.
 WA'-TER-BEAR'-ER, *n.* A sign in the zodiac, called also Aquarius.
 WA'-TER-BEL'-LOWS, *n.* A machine for blowing water into a furnace.
 WA'-TER-CAR'-RIAGE, *n.* Transportation by water.
 WA'-TER-CART, *n.* A cart bearing water for sprinkling streets.
 WA'-TER-COL-ORS, *n.* Colors diluted and mixed with gum water.
 WA'-TER-COURSE, *n.* A channel for water.
 WA'-TER-CRESS, *n.* A small creeping plant.
 WA'-TER-FALL, *n.* A cascade; a cataract.
 WA'-TER-FOWL, *n.* A fowl that frequents the water.
 WA'-TER-GRÜ'-EL, *n.* Food of meal and water.
 WA'-TER-MAN, *n.* A boatman; a ferryman.
 WA'-TER-MARK, *n.* The mark or limit of the rise of the flood.
 WA'-TER-MEL'-ON, *n.* A delicious fruit.
 WA'-TER-MILL, *n.* A mill driven by water.
 WA'-TER-OR'-DE-AL, *n.* A judicial trial of persons accused of crimes, by means of water.
 WA'-TER-POT, *n.* A vessel to hold water.
 WA'-TER-PROOF, *a.* Not admitting water to enter.
 WA'-TER-RAT, *n.* An animal of the genus *Mus*, which lives in the banks of streams and lakes.
 WA'-TER-ROT, *v. t.* To rot in water, as flax.
 WA'-TER-SNAKE, *n.* A snake that frequents water.
 WA'-TER-SOAK, *v. t.* To fill the interstices with water.
 WA'-TER-SPOUT, *n.* A whirling column of water at sea.
 WA'-TER-TA'-BLE, *n.* *In architecture*, a ledge in the wall of a building, about twenty inches from the ground.
 WA'-TER-TIGHT, *a.* So tight as not to admit water.
 WA'-TER-ED, *pp.* Wet; irrigated.
 WA'-TER-ER, *n.* One who waters.
 WA'-TER-I-NESS, *n.* Moisture; humidity.
 WA'-TER-ING, *ppr.* Overflowing; irrigating.
 WA'-TER-ING-PLACE, *n.* A place where people resort for mineral water.
 WA'-TER-ING-TROUGH, *n.* A trough for watering cattle.
 WA'-TER-ISH, *a.* Moist; thin.
 WA'-TER-ISH-NESS, *n.* Thinness, as of a liquor.
 WA'-TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of water.
 WA'-TER-Y, *a.* Resembling water; thin; tasteless; containing water.
 WAT'-TLE, *n.* A twig; a hurdle; the fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey; a rod laid on a roof to support the thatch.
 WAT'-TLE, *v. t.* To bind with twigs; to twist or interweave twigs one with another.
 WAT'-TLED, *pp.* Bound or interwoven with twigs.
 WAT'-TLING, *ppr.* Interweaving with twigs.

WAUL, *v. i.* To cry, as a cat.
 WAUL'-ING, *ppr.* Crying, as a cat.
 WAVE, *n.* A moving swell of water; a billow; usually a swell raised and driven by wind.
 WAVE, *v. i.* To play loosely; to be moved; to fluctuate.
 WAVE, *v. t.* To move one way and the other; to brandish; to waft.
 WAVE, *v. t.* To put off; to relinquish. See WAIVE.
 WAV'-ED, *pp.* Put off; brandished; variegated.
 WAVE'-LESS, *a.* Free from waves; undisturbed.
 WAVE'-LOAF, *n.* A loaf for a wave-offering.
 WAVE'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* An offering made with waving toward the four cardinal points.
 WA'-VER, *v. i.* To move to and fro; to fluctuate; to vacillate; to be unsteady.
 WA'-VER-ER, *n.* One unsettled in opinions.
 WA'-VER-ING, *ppr.* Fluctuating; doubting.
 WA'-VER-ING-NESS, *n.* The state and quality of being wavering.
 WAVE'-WORN, *a.* Worn by waves.
 WAV'-ING, *ppr.* Swelling in waves; undulating.
 WAV'-VY, *a.* Playing to and fro; undulating.
 WAX, *n.* [A. S. *wax*; G. *wachs*; Sw. *wax*; Russ. *waksa*; L. *viscus*.] A thick, tenacious substance, excreted by bees; a substance secreted by certain plants; a substance used in sealing letters.
 WAX, *v. i. pret.* waxed; *pp.* waxed or waxen. To grow; to increase.
 WAX, *v. t.* To smear or rub with wax.
 WAX'-CAN-DLE, } *n.* A candle of wax.
 WAX'-LIGHT, }
 WAX'-ED, *pp.* Smear'd with wax.
 WAX'-EN, *pp.* Made of wax.
 WAX'-ING, *ppr.* Growing; increasing.
 WAX'-WORK, *n.* Figures formed of wax.
 WAX'-Y, *a.* Soft like wax; adhesive.
 WAY, *n.* [A. S. *wag*; G. and D. *weg*; Sw. *vag*; L. and It. *via*.] A road; passage; course of life; means; manner; general course of acting.
 WAY'-FAR-ER, *n.* A traveler; a passenger.
 WAY'-FAR-ING, *ppr.* Traveling; journeying.
 WAY'-LAD, *pret.* and *pp.* of WAYLAY.
 WAY'-LAY, *v. t.* To beset or lie in ambush for; to watch insidiously in the way, with a view to seize, rob, or slay.
 WAY'-LAY-ER, *n.* One who watches another on the way.
 WAY'-LAY-ING, *ppr.* Watching to seize on the road.
 WAY'-LESS, *a.* Having no road or path; trackless.
 WAY'-MARK, *n.* A mark to guide travelers.
 WAY'-WARD, *a.* Froward; unruly; perverse.
 WAY'-WARD-LY, *ad.* Frowardly; perversely.
 WAY'-WARD-NESS, *n.* Frowardness; unruliness.
 WAY'-WÖDE, *n.* In the Ottoman empire, the governor of a small town or province.
 WE, *pron. plu.* of I, or rather a different word.
 WEAK, *a.* [A. S. *wæc*; Sw. *veek*.] Feeble; unfortified; inconclusive.
 WEAK'-EN, *v. t.* To make weak; to enfeeble.
 WEAK'-EN, *v. i.* To grow weak.
 WEAK'-EN-ED, *pp.* Made weak; enfeebled.
 WEAK'-EN-ING, *ppr.* Debilitating; enfeebling.
 WEAK'-EN-ER, *n.* He or that which weakens.
 WEAK'-HEART-ED, *a.* Of feeble courage.
 WEAK'-LING, *n.* A weak person.
 WEAK'-LY, *ad.* In a feeble manner.
 WEAK'-LY, *a.* Infirm; not strong in constitution.
 WEAK'-NESS, *n.* Want of physical strength; want of sprightliness; infirmity; want of moral force.
 WEAK'-SIDE, *n.* A foible; defect; infirmity.
 WEAK-SPIR'-IT-ED, *a.* Having weak spirits.
 WEAL, *n.* [A. S. *wæla*; G. *wohl*; Dan. *vel*.] Happiness; prosperity; state.

WEALTH, *n.* Affluence; riches; opulence; large possessions in money or land.
 WEALTH'-I-LY, *ad.* Richly; with abundance.
 WEALTH'-I-NESS, *n.* State of being affluent.
 WEALTH'-Y, *a.* Rich; opulent; affluent.
 WEAN, *v. t.* [A. S. *wenan*, to accustom.] To accustom to a want of the breast; to alienate the affections from any object.
 WEAN'-ED, *ppr.* Alienated; detached.
 WEAN'-LING, *n.* One newly weaned.
 WEAN'-ING, *ppr.* Reconciling to a want of the breast; alienating the affections.
 WEAP'-ON, *n.* [A. S. *wæpn*.] An instrument of offense or defense.
 WEAP'-ON-ED, *a.* Furnished with arms.
 WEAP'-ON-LESS, *a.* Having no weapons.
 WEAR, *v. t. pret.* wore; *pp.* worn. To waste by friction or rubbing; to have on.
 WEAR, *v. i.* To be wasted.
 WEAR, *n.* Act of wearing. *Wear and tear*, the loss by wearing, as of machinery.
 WEAR, *n.* A dam in a river; an instrument, or kind of basket work for catching fish.
 WEAR'-ER, *n.* One who wears.
 WEA'-RI-ED, *pp.* Tired; fatigued.
 WEA'-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being weary; fatigue.
 WEAR'-ING, *ppr.* Bearing; diminishing; *a.* denoting what is worn; as, *wearing* apparel.
 WEA'-RI-SOME, *a.* Tiresome; tedious; fatiguing.
 WEA'-RI-SOME-LY, *ad.* So as to weary; to do dously.
 WEA'-RI-SOME-NESS, *n.* Tiresomeness; tediousness.
 WEA'-RY, *a.* Tired; fatigued; having the strength much exhausted; having the patience much exhausted.
 WEA'-RY, *v. t.* To tire; to reduce strength; to make impatient of continuance; to harass by any thing irksome.
 WEA'-RY-ING, *ppr.* Tiring; harassing.
 WEA'-SAND, } *n.* The wind pipe or trachea.
 WE'-SAND, }
 WEA'-SEL, *n.* [A. S. *wesle*; D. *wezel*.] A small slender animal, that lives on birds and mice.
 WEATH'-ER, *n.* [A. S. *weder*, or *wether*; G. *wetter*; D. *weder*; Sans. *widara*.] The state of the atmosphere, with respect to heat and cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness. *Stress of weather*, violent winds.
 WEATH'-ER, *v. t.* To sail to the windward of.
 WEATH'-ER-ED, *pp.* Passed on the windward side.
 WEATH'-ER-BEAT-EN, *a.* Worn by bad weather.
 WEATH'-ER-BOUND, *a.* Delayed by bad weather.
 WEATH'-ER-COCK, *n.* A turning vane on a spire.
 WEATH'-ER-GÄGE, *n.* That which shows the weather.
 WEATH'-ER-GLASS, *n.* An instrument to show the state of the weather.
 WEATH'-ER-MÖST, *a.* Furthest to the windward of.
 WEATH'-ER-WISE, *a.* Skillful in foretelling the weather.
 WEATH'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Sailing to the windward of.
 WEAVE, *v. t. pret.* wove; *pp.* wove, woven. To unite threads, and form cloth.
 WEAV'-ER, *n.* One who weaves.
 WEAV'-ING, *ppr.* Forming cloth by texture.
 WEAV'-ING, *n.* The act of making cloth.
 WEB, *n.* Any thing woven; a film over the eye.
 WEB'-BED, *a.* Having toes united by a membrane.
 WEB'-FOÖT-ED, *a.* Having webbed feet; palmiped.
 WED, *v. t.* [A. S. *wæddian*; Dan. *wædder*; L. *uadōr*.] To marry; to join in marriage; to unite closely in affection; to unite forever.

WED, *v. i.* To marry; to contract matrimony.
 WED'-DED, *pp.* Married; *a.* closely attached.
 WED'-DING, *ppr.* Uniting with in marriage.
 WED'-DING, *n.* A marriage; nuptial festivity.
 WEDGE, *n.* A piece of metal or of wood, sloping to an edge, for splitting, &c.
 WEDGE, *v. t.* To fasten with wedges; to drive, as a wedge is driven.
 WEDGE'-ED, *pp.* Split or fastened with wedges.
 WEDGE'-SHAP'-ED, *a.* Having the shape of a wedge.
 WEDGE'-ING, *ppr.* Fastening or cleaving with wedges.
 WED'-LOCK, *n.* Married state; matrimony.
 WED'-NES'-DAY, (wens'-day,) *n.* [A. S. *Wodensdag*; Woden's day, from *Wodin*, or *Odin*, a deity among the northern nations.] The fourth day of the week.
 WEED, *n.* A useless or troublesome plant.
 WEED, *n.* A garment. [The word is now used in the plural for the mourning apparel of a female.]
 WEED, *v. t.* To free from noxious plants; to free from any thing hurtful or offensive.
 WEED'-ER, *n.* He or that which weeds.
 WEED'-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from weeds.
 WEED'-LESS, *a.* Free from weeds.
 WEED'-Y, *a.* Full of weeds; consisting of weeds.
 WEEK, *n.* [A. S. *wæoc*; D. *wEEK*; G. *wOche*.] The space of seven days. A *prophetic week*, in Scripture, is a week of years, or seven years.
 WEEK'-DAY, *n.* Any day except the Sabbath.
 WEEK'-LY, *a.* Coming or done every week.
 WEEK'-LY, *ad.* Once a week.
 WEEL, *n.* A trap or snare for fish.
 WEEN, *v. i.* To think; to suppose, [obs.]
 WEEP, *v. i.* or *t. pret.* and *pp.* wept. To express sorrow; to shed tears; to bewail; to lament; to complain.
 WEEP'-ER, *n.* One who weeps; a mourner.
 WEEP'-ING, *ppr.* Lamenting; shedding tears.
 WEET, *v. i. pret. wot.* To know, [obs.]
 WEE'-VIL, *n.* An insect that injures grain.
 WEFT, *n.* A thing woven; the wool of cloth.
 WEIGH, (wā,) *v. t.* [A. S. *wæg*, a balance; I. *veho*; G. *wāgen*; Sw. *vāga*.] To ascertain weight; to consider.
 WEIGH, (wā,) *v. i.* To have weight; to be considered as important; to bear heavily.
 WEIGH, *n.* A certain quantity.
 WEIGH'-A-BLE, *a.* That may be weighed.
 WEIGH'-ED, *pp.* Examined by the scales.
 WEIGH'-ER, *n.* One who weighs; an officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities.
 WEIGH'-ING, *ppr.* Ascertaining weight.
 WEIGH'-ING, *n.* What is weighed at once.
 WEIGHT, (wāte,) *n.* The quantity of a body, ascertained by the balance; a mass of iron or other metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; a ponderous mass; pressure; burden; importance.
 WEIGHT'-I-LY, *ad.* Heavily; with importance.
 WEIGHT'-I-NESS, *n.* Heaviness; solidity; force; importance.
 WEIGHT'-LESS, *a.* Light; unimportant.
 WEIGHT'-Y, *a.* Heavy; momentous; important.
 WEIRD, *n.* A spell or charm.
 WEIRD, *a.* Skilled in witchcraft.
 WEL'-COME, *a.* Received with gladness or free of expense; grateful; free to enjoy.
 WEL'-COME, *n.* A kind reception.
 WEL'-COME, *int.* Used elliptically for *you are welcome*.
 WEL'-COME, *v. t.* To salute with kindness; to entertain hospitably.
 WEL'-COM-ED, *pp.* Received with gladness.
 WEL'-COME-LY, *ad.* In a welcome manner.
 WEL'-COME-NESS, *n.* Kind reception; agreeableness.

WEL'-COM-ER, *n.* One who bids or receives kindly.
 WEL'-COM-ING, *ppr.* Receiving with kindness.
 WELD, *v. t.* To unite in intense heat, as two pieces of iron.
 WELD'-ING, *ppr.* Uniting in an extreme heat.
 WEL'-FARE, *n.* Happiness; prosperity; health; exemption from misfortune.
 WELK'-IN, *n.* [A. S. *wolc*, a cloud; G. *wolke*, a cloud.] The sky or region of the air. *Welkin eye*, in Shakspeare, has been interpreted to mean a blue eye, from the blue of the *welkin*; and a rolling eye, from A. S. *welcan*, to roll.
 WELL, *n.* A spring; a pit of water; a fountain.
 WELL, *a.* Not sick; being in good state.
 WELL, *ad.* Not amiss; rightly; properly.
 WELL, *v. i.* To spring; to issue forth, as water from the earth.
 WELL-BE'-ING, *n.* Welfare; prosperity.
 WELL'-BORN, *a.* Born of noble blood.
 WELL'-BRED, *a.* Having a polite education.
 WELL'-DONE', *ex.* A word of praise.
 WELL'-FA'-VOR-ED, *a.* Handsome; well formed.
 WELL'-GROUND'-ED, *a.* Having a solid foundation.
 WELL-MAN'-NER-ED, *a.* Polite; well bred.
 WELL'-MEAN-ING, *a.* Having good intentions.
 WELL'-MET', *int.* A term of salutation, denoting joy at meeting.
 WELL'-MIND-ED, *a.* Well disposed.
 WELL'-NIGH, *ad.* Very nearly; almost.
 WELL'-ROOM, *n.* In a boat, a place in the bottom, where the water is collected, and whence it is thrown out with a scoop.
 WELL'-SPENT, *a.* Spent in the performance of duty.
 WELL'-SPÖK-EN, *a.* Speaking with fitness.
 WELL'-SPRING, *n.* A source of continual supply.
 WELL'-SWEEP, *n.* A pole to raise a bucket in a well.
 WELL-WISH'-ER, *n.* One who wishes good to another.
 WELSH, *a.* [A. S. *wællisc*, from *wæalh*, a foreigner; *wællian*, to wander; G. *walsch*, foreign.] Pertaining to Wales.
 WELSH, *n.* The inhabitants of Wales; their language.
 WELT, *n.* A border; a kind of hem or edging on a garment or on a shoe.
 WELT, *v. t.* To furnish with a welt.
 WELT'-ER, *v. i.* To roll, as in blood or mire.
 WELT'-ER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of WELTER.
 WELT'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Rolling; wallowing.
 WEN, *n.* A fleshy excrescence on animals.
 WENCH, *n.* A young woman; a low woman; a negress.
 WENCH'-ING, *n.* Practice of lewdness.
 WEN'-NY, *a.* Having the nature of a wen.
 WENT, *pp.* WEND. Used as the *pret.* of Go, [obs.]
 WEP', *pret.* and *pp.* of WEEP.
 WERE, (wer, or ware, according to the emphasis.) Used as the past tense *pl.* of BE.
 WERT, second person singular of the subjunctive past tense of BE.
 WEST, *n.* [A. S. *west*.] The point or region where the sun sets; a country situated in a region toward the setting sun, with respect to another.
 WEST, *a.* Situated toward the setting sun.
 WEST, *ad.* To the western region; at the westward.
 WEST'-ER-LY, *a.* Toward the west.
 WEST'-ERN, *a.* Westerly; being in the west.
 WEST'-WARD, *ad.* Toward the west.
 WEST'-WARD-LY, *ad.* Toward the west.
 WET, *a.* Containing water; rainy.
 WET, *n.* Water; moisture; humidity.
 WET, *v. t.* To fill or moisten with a liquid; to sprinkle.

WETH'-ER, *n.* A male sheep castrated.
 WET'-NESS, *n.* State of being wet; moisture; a watery or moist state of the atmosphere.
 WET'-TISH, *a.* Rather wet; moist; humid.
 In words beginning with *w*h, when both letters are pronounced, the letter *h* precedes the sound of *w*; as, *whale*, *hwale*.
 WHACK, *v. t.* To strike.
 WHALE, *n.* The largest of all marine animals.
 WHALE'-BONE, *n.* A firm elastic substance, taken from the upper jaw of the whale.
 WHAL'-ER, *n.* A ship employed in the whale fishery.
 WHALE'-FISH-ER-Y, *n.* The fishery, or the occupation of taking whales.
 WHAL'-ING, *n.* The business of taking whales.
 WHAP'-PER, *n.* Something uncommonly large of the kind.
 WHARF, (*hworf*), *n.*; *plu.* WHARFS, WHARVES; [*A. S. hwarf*.] A mole for landing goods.
 WHARF, *v. t.* To guard or secure by a wharf.
 WHARF'-AGE, *n.* Fee or duty for using a wharf.
 WHARF'-ED, *pp.* Secured by a wharf.
 WHARF'-ING, *ppr.* Defending by a wharf.
 WHARF'-IN-GER, *n.* The owner or keeper of a wharf.
 WHAT, *pron. relative or substitute*, [*A. S. hwæt*; Goth *wait*; *D. wat*; *G. was*; *L. quod*; *Dan.* and *Sw. hvad*.] That which; which part;
 WHAT-EV'-ER, *pron.* Being this or that; all that.
 WHAT-SO-EV'-ER, *pron.* Whatever.
 WHEAL, *n.* A pustule. See *WEAL*.
 WHEAT, *n.* [*A. S. hwæte*; Goth. *hwit*.] A species of bread corn.
 WHEAT'-EN, (*hwee'-tn*), *a.* Made of wheat.
 WHEAT'-FLY, *n.* An insect whose larvæ attack wheat in the growing state.
 WHEE'-DLE, *v. t.* To flatter; to entice by soft words.
 WHEE'-DLED, *pp.* Flattered; enticed.
 WHEE'-DLING, *ppr.* Flattering by soft words.
 WHEE'-DLING, *n.* The act of flattering or enticing.
 WHEEL, *n.* [*A. S. hweol*.] A circular body; an instrument for spinning and for torture; a turning.
 WHEEL, *v. t.* To move or convey on wheels.
 WHEEL, *v. t.* To turn on an axis; to move round; as, a body of troops *wheel* to the right or left.
 WHEEL'-BAR-RÖW, *n.* A carriage with one wheel.
 WHEEL'-CAR-RI-AGE, *n.* A carriage on wheels.
 WHEEL'-ED, *pp.* Conveyed on wheels.
 WHEEL'-ING, *n.* Conveying on wheels; the act of passing on wheels.
 WHEEL'-ING, *ppr.* Turning; making a circuit.
 WHEEL'-WRIGHT, *n.* A maker of wheels.
 WHEEL'-Y, *a.* Like a wheel; circular.
 WHEEZE, *v. i.* [*A. S. hweosan*.] To breathe hard, and with an audible sound, as in the asthma.
 WHEEZ'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of WHEEZE.
 WHEEZ'-ING, *ppr.* Breathing with noise.
 WHELK, *n.* A protuberance; a pustule.
 WHELM, *v. t.* To cover; to immerse or bury.
 WHELM'-ED, *pp.* Covered; immersed.
 WHELM'-ING, *ppr.* Covering; immersing.
 WHELP, *n.* The young of the canine species, and of several other beasts of prey; a puppy; a cub.
 WHELP, *v. i.* To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species.
 WHELP'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of WHELP.
 WHEN, *ad.* At what time; at that time; after the time that.
 WHENCE, *ad.* From what place or source; from which premises, principles, or facts; how.
 WHENCE-SO-EV'-ER, *ad.* From whatever place.
 WHEN-EV'-ER, } *ad.* At whatever time.
 WHEN-SO-EV'-ER, }
 WHERE, *ad.* At or in what place; at the place in which.

WHERE-A-BOU-TS', *ad.* Near which place; concerning which.
 WHERE-AS', *ad.* But; on the contrary; the thing being so that.
 WHERE-AT', *ad.* At which; whereupon.
 WHERE-BY', *ad.* By which; by what, interrogatively.
 WHERE'-FÖRE, *ad.* For which reason; why; for what reason.
 WHERE-IN', *ad.* In which thing or place.
 WHERE-IN-TÖ', *ad.* Into which.
 WHERE-OF', *ad.* Of or concerning which.
 WHERE-ON', } *ad.* Upon which; on what.
 WHERE-UP-ON', }
 WHERE-SO-EV'-ER, *ad.* In what place soever.
 WHERE-TÖ', } *ad.* To which; to what end.
 WHERE-UN-TÖ', }
 WHERE-EV'-ER, *ad.* At whatever place.
 WHERE-WITH', } *ad.* With which.
 WHERE-WITH-AL', }
 WHER'-RY, *n.* A boat used on rivers.
 WHET, *v. t.* [*A. S. hwettan*; *D. wetten*.] To sharpen by friction; to edge; to provoke.
 WHET, *n.* The act of sharpening by friction; something that provokes or stimulates the appetite.
 WHEW'-ER, *pron.* Which of the two; which of two alternatives, and followed by *or*. In the latter use, *or* is called an adverb.
 WHET'-STONE, *n.* A stone for sharpening edge tools.
 WHEW'-STONE-SLATE, *n.* A variety of slate.
 WHET'-TER, *n.* One who sharpens tools.
 WHEY, *n.* The thin part of milk, separated in making cheese.
 WHEY'-EY, } *a.* Having the qualities of whey.
 WHEY'-ISH, }
 WHEY'-TUB, *n.* A tub for whey.
 WHICH, *pron. relative or substitute*, for a thing, or for a sentence.
 WHICH-EV'-ER, } *pron.* Whether one or the
 WHICH-SO-EV'-ER, } other.
 WHIFF, *n.* A puff of air; a sudden expulsion of air from the mouth.
 WHIFF, *v. t.* To puff; to throw out in whiffs.
 WHIF'-FLE, *v. i.* To shuffle; to prevaricate.
 WHIF'-FLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of WHIFFLE.
 WHIF'-FLER, *n.* One who shuffles, evades, or prevaricates.
 WHIF'-FLING, *ppr.* Shifting and turning; shuffling.
 WHIF'-FLING, *n.* A shuffling; prevarication.
 WHIF'-FLE-TREE, *n.* The bar to which traces of a carriage are fastened for draft.
 WHIG, *n.* A friend to a free government; one of a political party opposed to the Tories.
 WHIG'-GISH, *a.* Inclined to whiggism.
 WHIG'-GISM, *n.* The principles of whigs.
 WHIG'-GER-Y, *n.* The principles of a whig.
 WHILE, *n.* [*A. S. hwile*; Goth. *hweila*.] Time; space of time.
 WHILE, *ad.* During the time that.
 WHILE, *v. t.* To cause to pass pleasantly; to loiter. To *while away*, as time, is to loiter.
 WHIL'-ING, *ppr.* Loitering; passing agreeably.
 WHI'-LOM, *ad.* Formerly; of old. [*obs.*]
 WHILST, is sometimes used for *while*.
 WHIM, } *n.* A freak of fancy.
 WHIM'-SEY, }
 WHIM'-PER, *v. i.* To cry with a whining voice.
 WHIM'-PER-ING, *ppr.* Whining; crying childishly.
 WHIM'-PER-ING, *n.* A low muttering cry.
 WHIM'-SI-CAL, *a.* Freakish; capricious; having odd fancies; full of whims.
 WHIM-SI-CAL'-I-TY, *n.* Freakishness; whimsical disposition.
 WHIM'-SI-CAL-LY, *ad.* With freakishness.

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BÄR; METE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NÖTE, DÖVE, MÖVE,

WHIM'-SI-CAL-NESS, *n.* Freakishness; odd temper.
WHIN, *n.* A prickly shrub; gorse; furz.
WHINE, *v. i.* [A. S. *wanian.*] To murmur in a plaintive tone.
WHINE, *n.* A nasal, puerile tone of complaint.
WHIN'-ER, *n.* One who whines.
WHIN'-ING, *ppr.* Complaining in a puerile manner.
WHIN'-OCK, *n.* The small pig of a litter.
WHIN'-NY, *v. i.* To make a certain noise, as a horse.
WHIN'-YARD, *n.* A large crooked sword.
WHIP, *n.* An instrument for chastising, consisting of a handle and lash. *Whip and spur*, with the utmost haste.
WHIP, *v. t.* To strike or punish with a whip; to drive with lashes; as, to *whip* a top; to thrash; to beat out as grain, by striking; as, to *whip* wheat; to sew slightly. To *whip out*, to draw nimbly; as, to *whip out* a sword from its sheath.
WHIP, *v. i.* To move nimbly; to start suddenly, and run.
WHIP'-CORD, *n.* A cord for whip-lashes.
WHIP'-GRAFT, *v. t.* To graft, by cutting the cion and stock in a sloping direction, and inserting a tongue on the cion into the stock.
WHIP'-GRAFT-ING, *n.* The art or the practice of grafting by cutting the cion and the stock, with a slope to fit each other.
WHIP'-HAND, *n.* An advantage over another.
WHIP'-LASH, *n.* A lash on the end of a stock.
WHIP'-PED, *pp.* Struck; lashed; chastised.
WHIP'-PER, *n.* One who whips; an officer.
WHIP'-PING, *ppr.* Striking; punishing.
WHIP'-PING, *n.* Act of striking; a punishing.
WHIP'-PING-POST, *n.* A post to which culprits are tied for whipping.
WHIP'-PLE-TREE, *n.* See **WHIFFLETREE**.
WHIP'-PO-WIL, *n.* The popular name of a bird.
WHIP'-SAW, *n.* A large saw for two persons.
WHIP'-STER, *n.* A sharper; a nimble fellow.
WHIP'-STOCK, *n.* A rod to which a lash is fastened.
WHIR, *v. i.* To whirl; to fly with noise.
WHIRL, (*hwurl*), *v. t.* [A. S. *hwyrfan.*] To turn with violence or rapidity.
WHIRL, *v. i.* To turn round rapidly; to move hastily.
WHIRL, *n.* A rapid turning; form of a flower; any thing that is moved, or is turned with velocity.
WHIRL'-BAT, *n.* A thing whirled for a blow.
WHIRL'-BLAST, *n.* A whirling blast of wind.
WHIRL'-BONE, *n.* The cap of the knee; *kneecap*.
WHIRL'-ED, *pp.* Turned with velocity.
WHIRL'-I-GIG, *n.* A plaything used by whirling.
WHIRL'-POOL, *n.* An eddy; a vortex of water.
WHIRL'-WIND, *n.* A wind moving circularly, raising and whirling dust, leaves, and the like.
WHIR-RING, *n.* The sound of a partridge's wing.
WHISK, *n.* A small besom; a kind of tippet.
WHISK, *v. t.* To brush with a whisk; to sweep.
WHISK'-ER, *n.* Long hair on the cheek.
WHISK'-ER-ED, *a.* Furnished with whiskers.
WHISK'-ING, *ppr.* Brushing; sweeping along.
WHIS'-KY, *n.* A spirit distilled from grain.
WHIS'-PER, *v. i.* To speak with a low sibilant voice; to speak with suspicion; to plot secretly.
WHIS'-PER, *v. t.* To utter in a low hissing voice; to address in a low voice.
WHIS'-PER, *n.* A low, soft voice.
WHIS'-PER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of **WHISPER**.
WHIS'-PER-ER, *n.* One who whispers; a tattler.
WHIS'-PER-ING, *ppr.* Speaking with a soft voice.
WHIS'-PER-ING, *n.* A speaking with a low voice; a backbiting; a telling of tales.

WHIS'-PER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a low voice.
WHIST, *a.* Still; not speaking; mute.
WHIST, *n.* A game at cards, so called, because it requires silence or close attention.
WHIS'-TLE, (*hwis'-l*), *v. t.* To form or modulate by whistling; to call by a whistle.
WHIS'-TLE, (*hwis'-l*), *v. i.* To utter a kind of musical sound with the breath; to play on a pipe; to sound shrill.
WHIS'-TLE, *n.* A pipe that makes a shrill sound; the sound made by a small wind instrument, or by the breath.
WHIS'-TLED, *pp.* Sounded with a pipe.
WHIS'-TLER, *n.* One who whistles.
WHIS'-TLING, *ppr.* Uttering a musical sound through a small orifice of the lips; sounding with a pipe.
WHIT, *n.* A point; a jot; a tittle.
WHITE, *a.* [A. S. *hwit*; Sw. *hvit*; Dan. *hvid*; D. *wit*.] Not having color; pale; snowy; pure; unblemished.
WHITE, *n.* A destitution of color; part of the eye and of an egg.
WHITE'-FACE, } *n.* A white mark in the fore-
WHITE'-BLAZE, } head of a horse.
WHITE'-LEAD, *n.* Lead united with an acid, used in painting.
WHITE'-LIM'-ED, *a.* White-washed; plastered.
WHITE'-LINE, *n.* A void space between lines.
WHITE'-LIV'-ER-ED, *a.* Pale; envious; cowardly.
WHITE'-MEAT, *n.* Meats made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like.
WHITE'-SALT, *n.* Salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt.
WHITE'-SWELL-ING, *n.* A swelling or chronic enlargement of the joints.
WHITE'-WASH, *n.* A wash for the skin; a composition of lime and water.
WHITE'-WASH, *v. t.* To cover with whitewash; to make white; to give a fair external appearance.
WHITE'-WASH-ED, *pp.* Covered with whitewash.
WHITE'-WASH-ER, *n.* One who whitewashes.
WHITE'-WINE, *n.* Any wine of a clear, transparent color, bordering on white, as madeira, sherry, &c.
WHITE'-WOOD, *n.* The tulip tree.
WHITE, } *v. t.* or *i.* To make white; to bleach.
WHIT'-EN, }
WHIT'-EN-ED, *pp.* Made white; bleached.
WHIT'-EN-ER, *n.* One who bleaches or makes white.
WHITE'-NESS, *n.* The state of being white; white color, or freedom from color; paleness; purity; freedom from stain or blemish.
WHITES, *n.* The fluor albus; a disease of females.
WHITTE'-THORN, *n.* A thorn for hedges.
WHITTH'-ER, *ad.* To what place or degree.
WHITTH'-ER-SO-EV'-ER, *ad.* To whatsoever place.
WHIT'-ING, *n.* A soft chalk; the same as Spanish white; a fish.
WHIT'-ISH, *a.* Moderately white.
WHIT'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Moderate degree of whiteness.
WHIT'-LEATH-ER, *n.* Leather dressed with alum; animal ligaments.
WHIT'-LOW, *n.* A tumor near the finger nail.
WHIT'-SUN-TIDE, *n.* The feast of pentecost.
WHIT'-TLE, *n.* A small pocket knife; a white dress for a woman.
WHIT'-TLE, *v. t.* To pare or cut on the surface of a thing with a small knife.
WHIT'-TLED, *pp.* Pared off with a knife.
WHIT'-TLING, *ppr.* Shaving off the surface.
WHITTY-BROWN, *a.* Of a color between white and brown.

WHIZ, *v. t.* To make a hissing sound, like an arrow or a ball flying through the air.
 WHIZ, *n.* A hissing sound.
 WHIZ'-ZING, *ppr.* Making a hissing sound.
 WHIZ'-ZING-LY, *ad.* With a whizzing sound.
 WHO, (hooh) *pron. relative.* Which person.
 WHO'-EV'-ER, *pron.* Any person whatever.
 WHOLE, *a.* All; total; entire; sound; unimpaired; not hurt or sick; restored to health; well.
 WHOLE, *n.* The entire thing.
 WHOLE'-SALE, *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or quantity; the whole mass.
 WHOLE'-SALE, *a.* Buying and selling by the quantity; pertaining to the trade by the price or quantity.
 WHOLE'-SOME, *a.* Salubrious; favorable to health; salutary; that utters sound words.
 WHOLE'-SOME-LY, *ad.* In a salubrious manner.
 WHOLE'-SOME-NESS, *n.* Salubrity; salutariness.
 WHOL'-LY, *ad.* Totally; completely; entirely.
 WHOM, (hoom,) *pron.* Objective case of WHO.
 WHOM-SO-EV'-ER, *pron.* Any person, without exception.
 WHOOP, (hoop,) *n.* A shout; *v. i.* to shout.
 WHORE, (hōre,) *n.* A lewd woman.
 WHORE, *v. t.* To practice lewdness.
 WHORE'-DÔM, *n.* Lewdness; idolatry.
 WHORE'-MÁS-TÉR, } *n.* A man addicted to
 WHORE'-MÔN'-GER, } lewdness.
 WHOR'-ISH, *a.* Lewd; unchaste; incontinent.
 WHOR'-ISH-NESS, *n.* Lewdness.
 WHORT, *n.* The fruit of the whortleberry or the shrub.
 WHOSE, (hooz,) *pron.* Possessive of WHO.
 WHOSE-SO-EV'-ER, *pron.* Of any person whatever.
 WHO'-SO, }
 WHO'-SO-EV'-ER, } *a.* Any person whatever.
 WHUR, *v. i.* To pronounce *r* with force or jarring.
 WHUR, *n.* The sound of a body moving through the air with velocity. See WHIR.
 WHY, *ad.* Wherefore; for what reason.
 WIC, } as a termination, denote jurisdiction, as in
 WICK, } *bailiwick.*
 WICK, *n.* The threads or string of a candle or lamp.
 WICK'-ED, *a.* Evil; immoral; sinful; addicted to vice; deviating from the divine law; a word of slight blame.
 WICK'-ED-LY, *ad.* In a wicked manner.
 WICK'-ED-NESS, *n.* Vice; crime; immorality; departure from the rules of divine law.
 WICK'-ER, *a.* Made of small willows or twigs.
 WICK'-ET, *n.* A small gate; a gate by which the chamber of canal locks is emptied; a bar or rod, used in playing wicket.
 WIC'-LIF'-ITE, *n.* A follower of Wiclif, the English reformer.
 WIDE, *a.* [A. S. *wid*, *wide*; D. *wyd*.] Broad; extensive; large; remote.
 WIDE'-LY, *ad.* Extensively; remotely.
 WID'-EN, *v. t.* To make or become wide or wider.
 WID'-EN-ED, *pp.* Made wide or wider.
 WID'-NESS, *n.* Breadth; width; large extent.
 WIDE'-SPRE-AD, *a.* Extending far.
 WIDE'-SPRE-AD-ING, *a.* Spreading to a great extent or distance.
 WID'-GEON, *n.* A water fowl.
 WID'-ÔW, *n.* [A. S. *widow*; G. *wittwe*; L. *vidua*; Fr. *veuve*.] A woman bereaved of her husband.
 WID'-ÔW, *v. t.* To deprive of a husband.
 WID'-ÔW-ED, *pp.* Bereaved of a husband by death.
 WID'-ÔW-ER, *n.* A single man, whose wife is dead.
 WID'-ÔW-HOOD, *n.* The state of a widow.
 WID'-ÔW-ING, *ppr.* Bereaving of a husband; depriving; stripping.
 WIDTH, *n.* Breadth; wideness.

WIELD, *v. t.* To use with power; to swing; to sway; to handle.
 WIELD'-ING, *ppr.* Using with power; managing.
 WIELD'-LESS, *a.* Unmanageable.
 WIELD'-Y, *a.* That may be managed.
 WI'-ER-Y, }
 WI'-R'-Y, } *a.* Made of or like wire.
 WIFE, *n.*; *plu.* WIVES. [A. S. *wif*; D. *wyf*.] The lawful consort of a man.
 WIFE'-LESS, *a.* Without a wife; unmarried.
 WIG, *n.* An artificial covering of hair for the head.
 WIGHT, *n.* [A. S. *wiht*; G. *wicht*.] A person; a being.
 WIG'-WAM, *n.* An Indian hut or cabin.
 WILD, *a.* [A. S. *wild*; Dan. *wild*.] Not tame; desert; savage; licentious; growing without culture; irregular; not well digested.
 WILD, *n.* A desert; a waste; uncultivated region.
 WILD'-CAT, *n.* The cat which is supposed to be the original stock of the domestic cat. In *America*, the *felis rufa*.
 WIL'-DER, *v. t.* To lose or cause to lose the way.
 WIL'-DER-NESS, *n.* A desert; uninhabited land.
 WILD'-FIRE, *n.* A composition of inflammable matter.
 WILD'-FOWL, *n.* Fowls of the forest, untamed.
 WILD'-GOOSE, *n.* A bird of passage.
 WILD'-GOOSE'-CHASE, *n.* A vain pursuit.
 WILD'-HON'-EY, *n.* Honey that is found in the forest, in hollow trees or among rocks.
 WILD'-ING, *n.* That which grows wild, without cultivation; a wild sour apple.
 WILD'-LAND, *n.* Land not cultivated. In *America*, forest; land not settled and cultivated.
 WILD'-LY, *ad.* Fiercely; irregularly; licentiously.
 WILD'-NESS, *n.* Fierceness; savageness; ungovernableness.
 WILE, *n.* A trick; artifice; stratagem.
 WI'-LI-NESS, *n.* Cunning; craft.
 WILL, *n.* The faculty of choosing or determining; choice; command; testament.
 WILL, *v. t.* [A. S. *willan*; Goth. *wilyan*; D. *willen*; G. *wollen*; Sw. *vilja*; Dan. *ville*; L. *volo, velle*; Gr. *βουλομαι*; Fr. *vouloir*.] To determine; to desire; to command; to dispose by testament.
 WILL, *auxiliary verb*; *pret.* WOULD.
 WILL'-ED, *pp.* Determined; resolved; disposed of by will or testament.
 WILL'-FUL, *a.* Designed; stubborn; ungovernable.
 WILL'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With purpose; obstinately.
 WILL'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Obstinance of will; perverness.
 WILL'-ING, *ppr.* Determining; resolving; *a.* free to do or grant; disposed; prompt.
 WILL'-ING-LY, *ad.* Cheerfully; gladly; readily.
 WILL'-ING-NESS, *n.* Free choice; consent; readiness.
 WIL'-LÔW, *n.* [A. S. *welig*.] A tree of several sorts.
 WIL'-LÔW-ED, *a.* Abounding with willows.
 WIL'-LÔW-ISH, *a.* Of the color of willow.
 WILT, *v. t.* To cause to begin to wither.
 WILT, *v. i.* To begin to wither; to become flexible.
 WILT'-ED, *pp.* Having begun to wither.
 WILT'-ING, *ppr.* Beginning to wither.
 WI'-LY, *a.* Cunning; crafty; artful; sly.
 WIM'-BLE, *n.* An instrument to bore holes.
 WIM'-PLE, *n.* A veil; a hood.
 WIN, *v. i.* To gain the victory; to gain ground.
 WIN, *v. t. pret. and pp. won.* To gain; to obtain by solicitation or courtship.
 WINCE, }
 WINCH, } *v. i.* To shrink; to kick; to flounce.
 WINCH, *n.* An instrument to turn and strain.

WIN'-CING, }
 WINCH'-ING, } *ppr.* Flinching; shrinking.
 WIND, *n.* [A. S. *wind*; Dan. *vind*; W. *gwint*; L. *ventus*.] A current of air; the four winds, the cardinal points in the heavens; flatulence.
 WIND'-AGE, *n.* The difference between the diameter of a piece and that of a ball.
 WIND'-BOUND, *a.* Detained by contrary winds.
 WIND'-FALL, *n.* Fruit blown off; unexpected good.
 WIND'-FLOW-ER, *n.* The flower anemone.
 WIND'-GALL, *n.* A tumor on a horse's fetlock.
 WIND'-GUN, *n.* A gun to be discharged by air.
 WIND'-I-NESS, *n.* Fullness of wind; tempestuousness; flatulence.
 WIND'-IN-STRU-MENT, *n.* An instrument of music, played by the wind.
 WIND'-LASS, *n.* A cylinder to raise weights.
 WIND'-LESS, *n.* Having no wind.
 WIND'-MILL, *n.* A mill driven by wind.
 WIND'-PIPE, *n.* The passage for the breath to the lungs; the trachea.
 WIND'-RÖW, *n.* A line of hay, raked together.
 WIND'-WARD, *a.* Lying toward the wind.
 WIND'-WARD, *n.* The point from which the wind blows.
 WIND'-Y, *a.* Tempestuous; stormy; puffed.
 WIND, *v. i.* To turn; to change; to turn around something; to have a circular direction.
 WIND, *v. t. pret. and pp.* wound. To turn; to twist; to blow.
 WIND'-ING, *n.* A turn or turning; a bend; a meander; as, the *winding* of a river.
 WIND'-ING, *ppr.* Turning; bending; twisting.
 WIND'-ING-SHEET, *n.* A sheet round a corpse.
 WIN'-DÖW, *n.* An opening for the admission of light.
 WIN'-DÖW, *v. t.* To furnish with windows.
 WIN'-DÖW-BLIND, *n.* A blind to darken rooms.
 WIN'-DÖW-FRAME, *n.* The frame that holds the sashes.
 WIN'-DÖW-GLASS, *n.* Panes of glass for windows.
 WIN'-DÖW-SASH, *n.* The frame in which glass is set.
 WINE, *n.* [A. S. *wīn*; G. *wein*; D. *wijn*; Dan. *vin*; W. *gwin*; Russ. *vino*; L. *vinum*; It. and Sp. *vino*; Fr. *vin*; Ir. *fion*; Gr. *otvos*.] The fermented juice of grapes; the juice of certain fruits, prepared with sugar; as, *currant wine*.
 WINE'-BIB-BER, *n.* A great drinker of wine.
 WINE'-GLASS, *n.* A small glass, from which wine is drank.
 WINE'-MEAS-URE, *n.* The measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, smaller than beer measure.
 WINE'-PRESS, *n.* A place where grapes are pressed.
 WING, *n.* The limb of a fowl, &c.; side of an army.
 WING, *v. t.* To furnish or transport with wings.
 WING'-ED, *pp.* Furnished with wings; *a.* having wings; swift; fanned with wings.
 WING'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Fleet; moving with rapidity.
 WING'-LESS, *a.* Having no wings.
 WING'-SHELL, *n.* The shell that covers insects' wings.
 WING'-Y, *a.* Having wings; rapid.
 WINK, *v. i.* [A. S. *wincian*; D. *wenken*; G. *winken*.] To shut and open the eyelids; to connive.
 WINK, *n.* A closing of the eyelids; a hint.
 WINK'-ED, *pret. and pp.* of WINK.
 WINK'-ING-LY, *ad.* With the eyes nearly closed.
 WIN'-NER, *n.* He that wins by success in competition.
 WIN'-NING, *ppr.* Gaining; *a.* attractive.

WIN'-NÖW, *v. t.* [L. *evanno*, from *vannus*, a fan.] To fan; to separate chaff by wind; to examine.
 WIN'-NÖW-ED, *pp.* Separated from chaff by wind.
 WIN'-NÖW-ING, *ppr.* Separating chaff by wind.
 WIN'-SÖME, *a.* Cheerful; merry.
 WINT'-TER, *n.* The cold season; part of a printing press, sustaining the carriage.
 WINT'-TER, *v. i.* To pass the winter; as, he *wintered* in Italy.
 WINT'-TER, *v. t.* To feed or manage during the winter.
 WINT'-TER-ED, *pp.* Kept through the winter.
 WINT'-TER-KILL, *v. t.* To kill by means of winter; as, to *winter kill* wheat or clover.
 WINT'-TER-KILL, *v. i.* To be killed by the winter.
 WINT'-TER-KILL-ED, *pp.* Killed by the winter.
 WINT'-TER-LODGE, *n.* The hybernacle of a plant.
 WINT'-TER-Y, *a.* Suitable to winter; cold.
 WINT'-TER-QUAR-TERS, *n.* The quarters of an army during winter.
 WINT'-TER-SÖL-STICE, *n.* The solstice of the winter, which takes place when the sun enters Capricorn, December 21.
 WINT'-Y, *a.* Having the taste of wine.
 WIPE, *v. t.* [A. S. *wipian*, to strike off gently.] To clean by rubbing; to clear away.
 WIPE, *n.* A rub; a stroke; a blow; reproof; a gibe; a jeer.
 WIP'-ED, *pp.* Rubbed; cleaned by rubbing.
 WIP'-ER, *n.* He or that which wipes.
 WIP'-ING, *ppr.* Rubbing for cleansing and drying.
 WIRE, *n.* A thread of metal.
 WIRE, *v. t.* To bind with wire.
 WIRE'-DRAW, *v. t.* To draw into wire, or into a fine thread; to draw or spin out to great length; as, to *wire-draw* an argument.
 WIRE'-DRAW-ER, *n.* One who forms wire by drawing.
 WIRE'-DRAWN, *pp.* Drawn into wire; spun out.
 WIRE'-GRATE, *n.* A grate to defend against insects.
 WIRE'-HEEL, *n.* A defect or disease in the foot of a beast.
 WIRE'-WORM, *n.* A worm that injures grain.
 WIR'-Y, *a.* Made of wire; like wire.
 WIS, *v. t. pret. wist.* To know, [obs.]
 WIS'-DOM, [A. S. *wis*; G. *weisheit*; D. *wysheid*; Sw. *wisdom*.] The right use of knowledge; choice of good ends, and of the best means of obtaining them.
 WISE, *a.* [A. S. *wis*, *wissan*; G. *wissen*, to know.] Properly, having knowledge; having wisdom, or the power of judging correctly; discreet; judicious.
 WISE, *n.* A manner or way.
 WISE'-A-CRE, *n.* Corrupted from the German, (*weissager*, *wise sayer*, which see.)
 WISE'-LY, *ad.* Judiciously; prudently; sagaciously.
 WISE'-SAY-ER, *n.* A foreteller; one who makes great pretensions to wisdom.
 WISH, *v. i.* To desire or to long for; to be disposed or inclined.
 WISH, *v. t.* To desire something; to long for.
 WISH, *n.* Desire, or thing desired; desire expressed.
 WISH'-ED, *pp.* Desired; longed for.
 WISH'-ER, *n.* One who wishes; one who expresses a wish.
 WISH'-FUL, *a.* Showing desire; eager.
 WISH'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With earnest desire.
 WISK'-ET, *n.* A basket.
 WISP, *n.* A small bundle of straw or hay.
 WIST, *pret.* of Wis, [obs.]
 WIST'-FUL, *a.* Attentive; earnest.
 WIST'-FUL-LY, *ad.* Attentively; earnestly.
 WIT, *n.* Faculty of associating ideas in an unusual manner, so as to produce surprise, mingled with pleasure; sense; judgment; a man of genius.

WIT, *v. t.* To know; to understand, [*obs.*]
 WITCH, *v. t.* To enchant; to charm; to bewitch.
 WITCH, *n.* [A. S. *wicca*.] A woman who practices sorcery or enchantment; a woman given to unlawful acts. See WICKED.
 WITCH'-CRAFT, *n.* The practice of witches.
 WITCH'-ER-Y, *n.* Witchcraft; sorcery.
 WITH, *prep.* By; denoting nearness or means.
 WITH-AL', *ad.* Along with the rest; besides.
 WITH-DRAW, *v. t. or i.* To draw back; to retreat; to retire.
 WITH-DRAW'-ING, *ppr.* Retiring; recalling.
 WITH-DRAW'-ING-ROOM, *n.* See DRAWING-ROOM.
 WITH-DRAW'-MENT, } *n.* A Taking back or re-
 WITH-DRAW'-AL, } calling.
 WITH-DRAWN', *pp.* Recalled; taken back.
 WITHE, *n.* A willow twig; a band of twigs.
 WITH'-ER, *v. t.* To cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay.
 WITH'-ER, *v. i.* To fade; to decay; to perish.
 WITH'-ER-ED, *pp.* Faded; dried; shrunk.
 WITH'-ER-ING, *ppr.* Fading; becoming dry.
 WITH'-ERS, *n. plu.* The joining of the shoulder bones of a horse.
 WITH-ER'-WRUNG, *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers.
 WITH-HELD', *pret.* and *pp.* of WITHHOLD.
 WITH-HOLD', *v. t. pret.* withheld; *pp.* withheld, withholden. To keep back; to restrain.
 WITH-IN', *prep.* In the inner part; in the limit or compass of; not reaching to anything external; in the reach of.
 WITH-IN', *ad.* In the inner part; inwardly; internally.
 WITH-OUT', *prep.* Out; beyond; not with; in the state of not having.
 WITH-OUT', *ad.* On the outside; not on the inside; externally.
 WITH-STAND', *v. t. pp.* withstood. To oppose.
 WITH-STAND'-ER, *n.* One who resists.
 WITH-STAND'-ING, *ppr.* Opposing.
 WITH'-Y, *a.* Made of withes; flexible.
 WIT'-LESS, *a.* Wanting understanding; indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment.
 WIT'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of judgment.
 WIT'-LING, *n.* A pretender to wit; a simpleton.
 WIT'-NESS, *n.* Testimony; a person who sees and testifies; one who attests a writing.
 WIT'-NESS, *v. t.* To see or know; to attest; to give testimony to; to see the execution of an instrument, and subscribe it, for the purpose of establishing its authenticity; as, to witness a deed.
 WIT'-NESS, *v. i.* To bear testimony.
 WIT'-NESS-ED, *pp.* Seen; known; testified.
 WIT'-NESS-ING, *ppr.* Knowing; bearing testimony.
 WIT'-SNAP-PER, *n.* One who affects wit.
 WIT'-TED, *a.* Endued with wit.
 WIT'-TE-NA-GE-MOTE, *n.* [A. S. *witan*, to know, and *gemot*, a meeting.] A meeting of wise men; the national council or legislature of England, in the days of the Saxons, before the conquest.
 WIT'-TI-CISM, *n.* A sentence or phrase affectedly witty.
 WIT'-TI-LY, *ad.* With wit; ingeniously.
 WIT'-TI-NESS, *n.* Smartness; keenness.
 WIT'-TING-LY, *ad.* Knowingly; by design.
 WIT'-TOL, *n.* A man who knows his wife's infidelity, and submits to it.
 WIT'-TY, *a.* Smart; sarcastic; ingenious.
 WIT'-WALL, *n.* The great spotted woodpecker.
 WIVE, *v. t. or i.* To take for or to match to a wife.
 WIVES, *n. plu.* of WIFE.
 WIZ'-ARD, *n.* A conjurer; an enchanter.
 WIZ'-ARD, *a.* Enchanting; charming; haunted by wizards.
 WOAD, *n.* A plant which dyes a deep blue.

WOE, *n.; plu.* WORS. Calamity; misery; sorrow.
 WOE'-FUL, } *a.* Calamitous; very sorrowful.
 WO'-FUL, }
 WOE'-FUL-LY, } *ad.* Calamitously; sorrowfully.
 WO'-FUL-LY, }
 WOE'-FUL-NESS, } *n.* A calamitous state.
 WO'-FUL-NESS, }
 WOLF, (wulf) *n.; plu.* WOLVES. A rapacious animal.
 WOLF'-DOG, *n.* A large dog that guards sheep.
 WOLF'-ISH, *a.* Like a wolf.
 WOLF'S-BANE, *n.* A poisonous plant; aconite.
 WOL'-VER-IN, *n.* The glutton, a carnivorous animal.
 WÖM'-AN, *n.; plu.* WOMEN. The female of the human race, grown to adult years.
 WÖM'-AN-HA-TER, *n.* One who has an aversion to the female sex.
 WÖM'-AN-HOOD, *n.* The state of a woman.
 WÖM'-AN-ISH, *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; feminine.
 WÖM'-AN-KIND, *n.* The female sex; the race of females, of the human kind.
 WÖM'-AN-LIKE, *a.* Like a woman.
 WÖM'-AN-LY, *a.* In the manner of a woman.
 WÖMB, (woom,) *n.* [A. S. *wamb*, Goth. *wamba*; Dan. *vom*.] The uterus of a female; the place where any thing is produced; any large or deep cavity.
 WOM'-EN, (wim'-en,) *plu.* of WOMAN.
 WON, *pret.* and *pp.* of WIN.
 WON'-DER, *n.* [A. S. and G. *wunder*; D. *wonder*.] Emotion of surprise or admiration.
 WON'-DER, *v. i.* To be affected by surprise.
 WON'-DER-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of WONDER.
 WON'-DER-FUL, *a.* Exciting surprise.
 WON'-DER-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a manner to excite surprise.
 WON'-DER-FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being wonderful.
 WON'-DER-ING, *ppr.* Indulging or feeling wonder.
 WON'-DER-ING-LY, *ad.* In a wondering manner.
 WON'-DROUS, *a.* Marvelous; admirable.
 WON'-DROUS-LY, *ad.* In a surprising manner.
 WÖNE, *v. i.* To dwell. [*obs.*]
 WONT', *a.* Accustomed; used.
 WÖNT', *v. i.* To be accustomed or habituated.
 WÖNT'-ED, *a.* Accustomed; made familiar.
 WÖNT'-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being accustomed.
 WÖNT'-LESS, *a.* Unaccustomed; unused.
 WOO, *v. t. or i.* To solicit in marriage; to court; to make love; to invite with impurity.
 WOOD, *n.* [A. S. *woda*; D. *woud*.] A collection of trees; a forest; the substance of trees; trees cut or sawed for the fire.
 WOOD, *v. i.* To supply or get supplies of wood.
 WOOD'-ASH-ES, *n. plu.* The ashes of burnt wood.
 WOOD'-BIND, } *n.* The honeysuckle.
 WOOD'-BINE, }
 WOOD'-CHOIR, (wood'-kwire,) *n.* Songsters in a wood.
 WOOD'-CHUCK, *n.* A species of marmot.
 WOOD'-COAL, *n.* Charcoal.
 WOOD'-COCK, *n.* A fowl of several sorts.
 WOOD'-CUT, *n.* An engraving on wood.
 WOOD'-CUT-TER, *n.* A person who cuts wood.
 WOOD'-DRINK, *n.* A decoction or infusion of medicinal herbs.
 WOOD'-ECH'-O, *n.* An echo from the wood.
 WOOD'-ED, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood.
 WOOD'-EN, *a.* Made of wood; hard; clumsy.
 WOOD'-FRET'-TER, *n.* An insect that eats wood.
 WOOD'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed for wood.
 WOOD'-ING, *ppr.* Supplying with wood.
 WOOD'-LAND, *n.* Land producing wood. In England, a soil, which, from its humidity and color, resembles the soil in the woods.
 WOOD'-LARK, *n.* A lark that frequents wood.

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BAR; METE, PREY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NOTE, DOVE, MOVE,

WOOD'-LAY-ER, *n.* A young oak, or other timber plant, laid down in a hedge among other plants.
 WOOD'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of wood.
 WOOD'-LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being destitute of wood.
 WOOD'-LOUSE, *n.* An insect; the milleped.
 WOOD'-MAN, *n.* A forest officer; a sportsman.
 WOOD'-MITE, *n.* A small insect in wood.
 WOOD'-MÓN-GER, *n.* A wood seller.
 WOOD'-NÓTE, *n.* A wild music.
 WOOD'-NYMPH, *n.* A fabled goddess of the woods.
 WOOD'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* Wood burnt on the altar.
 WOOD'-PECK'-ER, *n.* A bird that pecks trees.
 WOOD'-PIG'-EON, *n.* A wild pigeon.
 WOOD'-REVE, *n.* In England, the steward or overseer of a wood.
 WOOD'-SHOCK, *n.* The fisher or wejack; a quadruped of America.
 WOOD'-SOOT, *n.* Soot from burnt wood, useful as a manure.
 WOOD'-WORM, *n.* A worm that is bred in wood.
 WOOD'-Y, *a.* Abounding with or consisting of wood; ligneous; pertaining to woods; sylvan.
 WOO'-ER, *n.* One who solicits in marriage.
 WOOF, *n.* The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft; texture; cloth.
 WOO'-ING, *ppr.* Courting; soliciting in marriage.
 WOO'-ING-LY, *ad.* With earnest entreaty.
 WOOL, *n.* [A. S. *wul*; G. *wolle*; D. *wol*; Sw. *ull*.] The hairy excrecence that covers sheep.
 WOOL'-BALL, *n.* A mass of wool in a sheep's stomach.
 WOOL'-COMB-ER, *n.* One that combs wool.
 WOULD, *v. t.* To wind a rope round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, for the purpose of supporting them.
 WOOLD'-ING, *n.* The act of winding, as a rope round a mast; the rope used for binding masts or spars.
 WOOL'-DRIVER, *n.* One who buys wool, and carries it to market.
 WOOL'-EN, *a.* Consisting of wool.
 WOOL'-EN, *n.* Cloth made of wool.
 WOOL'-FEL, *n.* A skin with the wool on.
 WOOL'-GATH'-ER-ING, *n.* An old expression coupled with wits, and applied to an inattentive, careless person.
 WOOL'-GROW-ER, *n.* A person who raises sheep for the production of wool.
 WOOL'-GROW'-ING, *a.* Producing sheep and wool.
 WOOL'-I-NESS, *n.* State of being woolly.
 WOOL'-LY, *a.* Consisting of wool or like it.
 WOOL' PACK, *n.* A bag or pack of wool; any thing bulky without weight.
 WOOL'-SACK, *n.* A sack or seat made of wool; the seat of the lord chancellor, and of the judges, in the house of lords.
 WOOTS, *n.* Indian steel.
 WORD, *n.* [A. S. *woord*; G. *wort*; D. *woord*.] A vocal articulate sound, as *a*, or a combination of such sounds as *bat*; talk; message; promise; the Scriptures.
 WORD, *v. t.* To express in words.
 WORD'-CATCH-ER, *n.* A caviler at words.
 WORD'-ED, *pp.* Expressed in words.
 WORD'-I-NESS, *n.* An abounding with words; verbosity.
 WORD'-ING, *ppr.* Expressing in words.
 WORD'-ING, *n.* Act or manner of expressing.
 WORD'-LESS, *a.* Not using words; speechless.
 WORD'-Y, *a.* Using many words; verbose; containing many words; full of words.
 WORE, *pret.* of WEAR, and of WARE.
 WORK, *v. t.* or *i. pret.* and *pp.* worked, wrought. To move; to labor; to toil; to carry on; to operate; to ferment; to embroider.

WORK, *n.* [A. S. *wearc*; D. and G. *werk*; Dan. and Sw. *verk*.] Labor; toil; employment; performance. *Works*, in the plural, walls, trenches, and the like, made for fortification; in *theology*, moral duties or external performances, as distinct from grace.
 WORK'-A-BLE, *a.* That can be worked, or that is worth working.
 WORK'-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of WORK.
 WORK'-ER, *n.* One who works or performs.
 WORK'-FEL-LÓW, *n.* One engaged in the same work.
 WORK'-FÓLK, *n.* Persons that labor.
 WORK'-HOUSE, *n.* A house for employing the idle.
 WORK'-ING, *ppr.* Moving; operating; laboring.
 WORK'-ING, *n.* Motion; operation; fermentation.
 WORK'-ING-DAY, *n.* Any day of the week, except the Sabbath.
 WORK'-MAN, *n.* A laborer; a skillful artificer.
 WORK'-MAN-LIKE, } *a.* Skillful; well per-
 WORK'-MAN-LY, } formed.
 WORK'-MAN-LY, *ad.* In a skillful manner, or in a manner becoming a workman.
 WORK'-MAN-SHIP, *n.* Work done; manufacture; manner of making; the skill of a workman; the art of making.
 WORK'-SHOP, *n.* A shop where work is done.
 WORK'-WOM-AN, *n.* A woman who performs.
 WORLD, *n.* [A. S. *weorold*; Sw. *werld*.] The universe; the earth; the heavens; system of beings; present state of existence; a secular life; public life or society; a great multitude or quantity; mankind; people in general; course of life; universal empire; all the world contains; the whole human race.
 WORLD'-LI-NESS, *n.* Predominant love of earthly things; covetousness.
 WORLD'-LING, *n.* One who is devoted to worldly things.
 WORLD'-LY, *a.* Devoted to worldly possessions and enjoyments; secular; temporal; human; common.
 WORLD'-LY, *ad.* With relation to this life.
 WORLD'-LY-MIND'-ED, *a.* Devoted to temporal things.
 WORLD'-LY-MIND'-ED-NESS, *n.* Addictedness to the world; state of being worldly minded.
 WORM, *n.* [A. S. *wyrn*; D. *worm*; G. *wurm*.] An insect that crawls; a reptile; a spiral iron; a spiral pipe in distilleries; remorse; a being debased and despised.
 WORM, *v. t.* and *i.* To work slowly or imperceptibly; to undermine by slow and secret means.
 WORM' EAT'-EN, *a.* Gnawed by worms; old; worthless.
 WORM'-ED, *pp.* Cleared by a worm or screw.
 WORM'-FENCE, *n.* A zigzag fence, made by placing the ends of rails upon each other.
 WORM'-ING, *ppr.* Entering by insinuation; clearing by a screw.
 WORM'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a worm; spiral.
 WORM'-POW-DER, *n.* A powder for expelling worms.
 WORM'-SEED, *n.* A seed for expelling worms.
 WORM'-WOOD, *n.* A very bitter plant.
 WORM'-Y, *a.* Abounding with worms; containing a worm; earthy; groveling.
 WORN, *pp.* of WEAR. *Worn out*, consumed or rendered useless by wearing.
 WOR'-NIL, *n.* A maggot, on the backs of cows.
 WOR'-RAL, *n.* An animal of the lizard kind.
 WOR'-RI-ED, *pp.* Fatigued; harassed.
 WOR'-RI-ER, *n.* One that worries or harasses.
 WOR'-RY, *v. t.* To harass; to tease; to tear; to vex.
 WOR'-RY-ING, *ppr.* Harassing; tearing.
 WORSE, *a.* [A. S. *wærsa*.] More bad; more unfor-

tunate; more sick. *The worse*, the loss; the disadvantage.

WORSE, *ad.* In a way more evil or calamitous.

WOR'-SHIP, *n.* [A. S. *weorthscype*.] Religious homage and service; a term of honor, used in addressing certain magistrates; a term of ironical respect; civil deference; idolatry of lovers.

WOR'-SHIP, *v. t.* To adore; to serve religiously; to treat with civil reverence.

WOR'-SHIP, *v. i.* To perform acts of adoration; to perform religious service.

WOR'-SHIP-ED, *pp.* Adored; honored.

WOR'-SHIP-ER, *n.* One who pays divine honors.

WOR'-SHIP-FUL, *a.* Worthy of honor; a term of respect, sometimes ironically.

WOR'-SHIP-FUL-LY, *ad.* With honor; respectfully.

WOR'-SHIP-ING, *ppr.* Adoring; honoring; treating with extreme submission.

WORST, *a. superl.* of WORSE. Most vile or wicked; most difficult or calamitous.

WORST, *n.* The most evil or distressing state.

WORST, *v. t.* To defeat; to overthrow.

WORST-ED, *pp.* Defeated; overthrown.

WORST'-ED, (*wurst'-ed*), *n.* Yarn from combed wool.

WORST'-ED, *a.* Consisting of worsted.

WORT, *n.* [A. S. *wyrt*; Sw. *ort*.] A plant, used in compounds; new beer, unfermented, or in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt.

WORTH, *v. i.* Be; as, *woe worth* the day.

WORTH, *n.* [A. S. *worth*; G. *werth*.] Value; desert; merit; price.

WORTH, a termination, signifies a farm or court.

WORTH, *a.* Equal in value to; deserving of; equal in possessions to.

WORTH'-I-LY, *ad.* So as to deserve well; justly; not without cause.

WORTH'-I-NESS, *n.* Worth; desert; excellence; dignity; quality or state of deserving.

WORTH'-LESS, *a.* Being of no value; undeserving; having no value of character; having no dignity or excellence.

WORTH'-LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being worthless.

WORTH'-Y, *a.* Deserving; having merit; excellent.

WORTH'-Y, *n.* A man of eminent worth.

WOT, *v. t.* To know, [*obs.*]

WOULD, (*woud*), *pret.* of WILL.

WOUND, (*wound* or *wönd*), *n.* [A. S. *wund*; D. *wund*; G. *wunde*.] A hurt or bruise; a breach of the skin and flesh; an injury.

WOUND, (*wound* or *wönd*), *v. t.* To hurt by violence.

WOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of WIND.

WOUND'-ING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring.

WOUND'-ING, *n.* Hurt; injury.

WOUND'-LESS, *a.* Free from wounds or hurt.

WOVE, *pret.* of WEAVE.

WO'-VEN, *pp.* of WEAVE.

W, before *r*, is silent.

WRACK, }
WRECK, } *n.* A marine plant; a sea-weed.

WRÄTH, *n.* An apparition.

WRAN'-GLE, *n.* A noisy or perverse dispute.

WRAN'-GLE, *v. i.* To dispute noisily or peevishly.

WRAN'-GLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of WRANGLE.

WRAN'-GLER, *n.* One who wrangles. *Senior wrangler*, in the university of Cambridge, the student who passes the best examination in the senate house.

WRAN'-GLING, *ppr.* Disputing; quarreling.

WRAN'-GLING, *n.* The act of disputing angrily.

WRAP, *v. t.* To roll together; to fold; to inclose.

WRAP'-PAGE, *n.* That which wraps.

WRAP'-PED, *pp.* Rolled together; folded.

WRAP'-PER, *n.* One who wraps; a cover.

WRAP'-PING, *ppr.* Winding; inclosing; folding.

WRAP'-PING, *a.* Used or designed for wrapping or covering.

WRASS, *n.* A fish; the old-wife.

WRÄTH, *n.* [A. S. *wrath*.] Anger; resentment; rage.

WRÄTH'-FUL, *a.* Angry; enraged; incensed.

WRÄTH'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With violent anger.

WRÄTH'-FUL-NESS, *n.* Great anger; passion.

WRÄTH'-LESS, *a.* Free from anger; calm.

WRÄTH'-Y, *a.* Very angry.

WREAK, *v. t.* To hurl; to execute; to inflict.

WREAK'-FUL, *a.* Revengeful; malicious.

WREAK'-LESS, *a.* Unrevenging; weak.

WREATH, *n.* Any thing twisted; a garland.

WREATH, *v. t.* To twist; to convolve; to wind about.

WREATH'-ED, *pp.* Twisted; interwoven.

WREATH'-ING, *ppr.* Twisting; entwining.

WREATH'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a wreath.

WREATH'-Y, *a.* Twisted; curled; spiral.

WRECK, *v. t.* or *i.* To suffer total loss; to destroy.

WRECK, *n.* [A. S. *wrac*; Dan. *wrag*; Sw. *wrak*.] Shipwreck; ruins of a ship; ruin; dissolution by violence; the remains of any thing ruined.

WRECK'-ED, *pp.* Dashed against the shore; destroyed.

WRECK'-ER, *n.* One who seeks the wrecks of ships.

WRECK'-FUL, *a.* Causing wreck.

WRECK'-MAS-TER, *n.* Master of wrecks.

WREN, *n.* A small bird.

WRENCH, *v. t.* To pull with a twist; to sprain; to wrest, twist, or force by violence; to distort.

WRENCH, *n.* A pulling with a twist; an instrument for screwing or unscrewing iron work.

WRENCH'-ED, *pp.* Pulled violently; strained.

WREST, *v. t.* [A. S. *wrestan*; G. *reissen*.] To twist by violence; to pervert; to distort.

WREST, *n.* A distortion; violent perversion.

WREST'-ER, *n.* One who distorts.

WREST'-ING, *ppr.* Twisting; perverting.

WRES'-TLE, (*res'-l*), *v. i.* To struggle; to throw with the arms extended; to strive with effort.

WRES'-TLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of WRESTLE.

WRES'-TLER, *n.* One that is skilled in wrestling.

WRES'-TLING, *ppr.* Struggling; contending.

WRES'-TLING, *n.* The act or exercise of wrestling.

WRETCH, *n.* A miserable or worthless person. It is sometimes used by way of slight or ironical pity, and sometimes used to express tenderness.

WRETCH'-ED, *a.* Very miserable; despicable.

WRETCH'-ED-LY, *ad.* Miserably; despicably.

WRETCH'-ED-NESS, *n.* Great misery; distress; meanness.

WRIG'-GLE, *v. i.* To move to and fro with short motions.

WRIG'-GLED, *pret.* and *pp.* of WRIGGLE.

WRIG'-GLER, *n.* One who wriggles.

WRIG'-GLING, *ppr.* Moving and turning.

WRIGHT, *n.* An artificer; one whose occupation is in some branch of mechanical business. This word is now chiefly used in compounds, as in *ship-wright*, *wheel-wright*.

WRING, *v. t.* *pret.* and *pp.* wringed or wrung. To twist; to turn; to strain; to writhe; to distort; to extort.

WRING, *v. i.* To writhe; to twist, as with anguish.

WRING, *n.* Action of anguish.

WRING'-BOLT, *n.* A bolt used by ship-wrights, to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, &c.

WRING'-ER, *n.* He or that which wrings; one that forces water out of any thing by wringing.

WRING'-ING-WET, *a.* So wet as to require wringing, or that water may be wrung out.
WRINK'-LE, *n.* [A. S. *wrincla*; Sw. *rynka*.] A ridge; crease; furrow.
WRINK'-LE, *v. t.* To contract in ridges and furrows; to make rough or uneven.
WRINK'-LE, *v. i.* To shrink into furrows and ridges.
WRINK'-LED, *pp.* Contracted; corrugated; furrowed.
WRINK'-LING, *ppr.* Corrugating; shrinking.
WRIST, *n.* The joint connecting the hand with the arm.
WRIST'-BAND, *n.* The part of a sleeve that covers the wrist.
WRIT, *n.* A writing; especially the Scriptures. *In law*, a precept, issued by the proper authority, to the sheriff, his deputy, or other subordinate officer, commanding him to perform some act; as, to summon the defendant into court to answer, and the like.
WRIT, *pret.* of **WRITE**. [*obs.*]
WRITE, *v. t. pret.* wrote; *pp.* written. [A. S. *writan*; Ice. *rita*.] To form letters and words with a pen or style; to engrave; to copy; to compose.
WRITE, *v. i.* To perform the act of forming characters; to be employed as a clerk; to send; to compose.
WRIT'-ER, *n.* One who writes; a clerk; an author.
WRITHE, *v. t. or i.* To twist; to wrest; to distort.
WRITH'-ED, *pp.* Twisted; distorted.
WRITH'-ING, *ppr.* Twisting; distorting.
WRIT'-ING, *ppr.* Forming letters with a pen.

WRIT'-ING, *n.* Act of forming letters with a pen; that which is written; a book.
WRIT'-ING-MAS-TER, *n.* One who teaches penmanship.
WRY'-TINGS, *n. plu.* Conveyances of lands; deeds.
WRIT'-TEN, (*rit'-n*), *pp.* Expressed in letters.
WRONG, *n.* Injustice; injury.
WRONG, *a.* Not fit; not right; erroneous.
WRONG, *v. t.* To injure; to treat with injustice.
WRONG'-DÖ-ER, *n.* One who injures another.
WRONG'-ED, *pp.* Treated unjustly; defrauded.
WRONG'-FUL, *a.* Unjust; iniquitous; injurious.
WRONG'-FUL-LY, *ad.* With injustice.
WRONG'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Wrong in mind; perverse; wrong in opinion or principle.
WRONG'-HEAD-ED-NESS, *n.* Perverseness.
WRONG'-ING, *ppr.* Injuring; treating with injustice.
WRONG'-LY, *ad.* Unjustly; amiss.
WRONG'-NESS, *n.* Wrong disposition; error.
WRÖTE, *pret.* of **WRITE**.
WROTH, *a.* Angry; exasperated.
WROUGHT, (*raut*), *pp.* Formed by labor; effected; worked; used in labor. *Wrought on*, influenced; *wrought up to*, excited; inflamed.
WRUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of **WRING**.
WRY, *a.* Twisted; distorted; wrested.
WRY'-NECK, *n.* A distorted neck; a disease in sheep; a bird.
WRY'-NECK-ED, *a.* Having the neck distorted.
WRY'-NESS, *n.* Distortion, or the state of being wry or distorted.

X.

X is a double consonant. In the middle, and in the end of words, it has the sound of *ks*. At the beginning of a word, it has the sound of *z*. **X**, as a numeral, stands for *ten*.
XE'-BEE, *n.* A small three-masted vessel.
XE-ROPH'-A-GY, *n.* The eating of dry meats.
XIPH'-I-AS, *n.* The sword-fish.

XIPH'-OID, *a.* [Gr. *ξίφος*, a sword, and *εἶδος*, likeness.] The *xiphoid cartilage*, is a small cartilage, placed at the bottom of the breast bone.
XI'-LOG'-RA-PHY, *n.* The art or act of engraving in wood.
XYS'-TER, (*zis'-ter*), *n.* A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

Y.

Y performs sometimes the office of a consonant, and sometimes that of a vowel. In a great many words, *g*, in the Anglo Saxon, has been changed into *y*; as, *gear* into *year*. In the middle and end of words, *y* is precisely the same as *i*.
YACHT, (*yot*), *n.* A vessel of state.
YÄ'-GER, (*yaw'-ger*), *n.* A horseman.
YÄ'-HOÖ, *n.* A degraded savage.
YAM, *n.* An esculent root, of the tropical climates.
YAN'-KEE, *n.* A corrupt pronunciation of the word *English*, or French *Anglois*, by native Indians.
YÄ'-PON, or **YÄ-PON'**, *n.* A shrub, used for tea and a medicine.
YÄRD, *n.* A measure of three feet; an inclosure; a long piece of timber.
YÄRD, *v. t.* To confine in a yard.
YÄRD'-ARM, *n.* Either half of a ship's yard.
YÄRD'-STICK, *n.* A stick three feet long.
YÄRD'-WÄND, *n.* A yard stick.
YÄRE, *a.* Ready; dextrous.
YÄRE'-LY, *ad.* Readily; dextrously.

YÄRN, *n.* Spun wool, flax, or cotton.
YÄR'-RÖW, *n.* A plant of many leaves; milfoil.
YÄW, *v. i.* To rise in blisters, [*West Indies*.]
YÄWL, *n.* A ship's boat.
YÄWN, *v. i.* To gape; to open wide; *n.* a gaping.
YÄWN'-ING, *ppr.* Gaping; opening wide.
YÄWN'-ING, *n.* The act of gaping or opening wide.
YÄWS, *n.* A severe cutaneous disease.
Y-CLAD, *pp.* Clad; clothed, [*obs.*]
Y-CLEP'-ED, *pp.* of A. S. *ge-clypian*. Called; named. It is obsolete, except in burlesque.
YE, *pron.* second person, plural of **THOU**.
YEA, or **YEA**, *ad.* [A. S. *gea*; G., D., and Dan. *ja*.] Yes; verily; certainly.
YÄAN, *v. t. or i.* To bring forth; to lamb.
YÄAN'-ED, *pp.* Brought forth.
YÄAN'-LING, *n.* The young of a sheep; a lamb.
YÄAR, *n.* [A. S. *gear*; G. *jahr*; D. *jaar*.] Twelve calendar months. Years, in the plural, is sometimes equivalent to age or old age.

YEAR-BOOK, *n.* A book, containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England.
 YEAR-LING, *n.* A beast a year old.
 YEAR-LING, *a.* Being a year old.
 YEAR-LY, *a.* Annual; coming every year; lasting a year; comprehending a year.
 YEAR-LY, *ad.* Annually; once a year.
 YEARN, *v. i.* To long; to feel earnest desire.
 YEARN-ING, *ppr.* Longing; having longing desire.
 YEARN-ING, *n.* Strong desire or tenderness.
 YEARN-ING-LY, *ad.* With yearning.
 YEAST, *n.* Barm; the froth of malt liquors.
 YEAST-Y, *a.* Frothy; like yeast.
 YELK, *n.* The yellow part of an egg.
 YELL, *v. i.* To utter a sharp, loud outcry.
 YELL, *n.* A hideous outcry or scream.
 YELL-ED, *pp.* Uttered hideous cries; shrieked.
 YELL-ING, *ppr.* Crying hideously.
 YELL-ING, *n.* A hideous cry or howling.
 YEL-LÖW, *a.* Being of a bright or gold color.
 YEL-LÖW, *n.* A bright color; a gold color.
 YEL-LÖW-BLOS-SOM-ED, *a.* Furnished or adorned with yellow flowers.
 YEL-LÖW-BOY, *n.* A gold coin, [vulgar.]
 YEL-LÖW-FE-VER, *n.* A malignant disease.
 YEL-LÖW-ISH, *a.* Moderately yellow.
 YEL-LÖW-ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being yellow.
 YEL-LÖW-NESS, *n.* The quality of being yellow.
 YEL-LOWS, *n.* A disease of horses, cattle, and sheep, in which the eyes are tinged with a yellow color.
 YELP, *v. i.* To bark, as a puppy or dog.
 YELP-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of YELP.
 YELP-ING, *ppr.* Barking in a particular manner.
 YELP-ING, *n.* Act of barking.
 YEO'-MAN, *n.* A common man; an officer in England.
 YEO'-MAN-LIKE, *a.* Like a yeoman.
 YEO'-MAN-LY, *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman.
 YEO'-MAN-RY, *n.* The common people; the collective body of yeomen or freeholders.
 YERK, *v. t.* To throw out; to jerk.
 YERK-ED, *pret.* and *pp.* of YERK.
 YERK-ING, *ppr.* Throwing; thrusting.
 YES, *ad.* Yea; a word that assents or affirms.
 YEST, *n.* See YEAST.
 YES-TER, } *n.* Last; last past; as, yester sun.
 YES-TERN, }
 YES-TER-DAY, *n.* The day last past. *It is generally used without a preposition.*
 YES-TER-NIGHT, *n.* The night last past.

YES-TY, *ad.* See YEASTY.
 YET, *con.* or *ad.* Nevertheless; however; besides.
 YEW, *n.* An evergreen tree.
 YEX, *n.* Hiccough.
 YIELD, *v. t.* or *i.* To produce; to afford; to give up.
 YIELD-ING, *ppr.* Affording; producing; surrendering.
 YIELD-ING, *a.* Inclined to give way or comply; flexible; accommodating.
 YIELD-ING, *n.* Act of producing; act of surrendering; submission.
 YIELD-ING-LY, *ad.* With compliance.
 YIELD-ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of yielding.
 YOKE, *n.* An instrument to connect oxen for work; bondage; a pair; a couple.
 YOKE, *v. t.* To connect for work; to unite; to put a yoke on; to join in a yoke.
 YOK-ED, *pp.* Confined in a yoke; united.
 YOKE'-FEL-LÖW, } *n.* An associate; a companion.
 YOKE'-MATE, } *ion.*
 YOK-ING, *ppr.* Joining; putting a yoke on.
 YÖLK, *n.* The unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep; the vitellus of seeds.
 YON, } *a.* Being at a distance, within view;
 YOND-ER, } *ad.* at a distance, within view.
 YORE, *ad.* Long time past; of old time. *Of yore,* of old time; long ago.
 YOU, (yü,) *pron.* Second person, singular or plural
 YOUNG, (yung,) *a.* [A. S. *iong*; G. *jung*; D. *jong*; L. *juvenis*.] Not having been long born; ignorant; having little experience.
 YOUNG, *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal or offspring collectively.
 YOUN'-GER, *a.* Not so old as another.
 YOUN'-GEST, *a.* Having the least age.
 YOUNG'-ISH, *a.* Somewhat young.
 YOUNG'-LING, *n.* An animal in the first part of life.
 YOUNG'-LY, *ad.* Early in life.
 YOUNG'-STER, *n.* A young person; a boy; a lad
 YOUR, *pron. adj.* Belonging to you. Sometimes it is used indefinitely, and sometimes as a substitute for a noun in the nominative or objective case.
 YOUR-SELF, *pron. emphatical.* You only.
 YOUTH, (yüth,) *n.* The early part of life; a young person; young persons, collectively.
 YOUTH-FUL, *a.* Young; fresh; vigorous; pertaining or suitable to the first part of life.
 YOUTH-FUL-LY, *ad.* In a youthful manner.
 YOUTH-FUL-NESS, *n.* Youthful state.
 YT'-TRI-A, *n.* An earth, in form of a white powder
 YÜLE, *n.* Feast of the Nativity; Christmas.

Z.

Z is a sibilant consonant, differing from S in having a vocality. It bears the same relation to s, which *v* does to *f*.
 ZAC'-CHO, *n.* The lowest part of the pedestal of a column.
 ZAF'-FER, *n.* The dark gray oxyd of cobalt.
 ZAF'-NY, *n.* A buffoon; a merry-andrew.
 ZE'-A, *n.* The generic name of maize. There are two species, *zea mays* and *zea caragua*. The former is *Indian corn*.
 ZEAL, *n.* [Gr. ζήλος; L. *zelus*.] Passionate ardor for any thing.
 ZEAL'-LESS, *a.* Destitute of zeal.
 ZEAL'-OT, (zel'-ot,) *n.* One full of zeal.
 ZEAL'-OUS, (zel'-lus,) *a.* Warmly engaged; ardent.

ZEAL'-OUS-LY, (zel'-lus-ly,) *ad.* With great ardor.
 ZEAL'-OUS-NESS, (zel'-lus-ness,) *n.* Zeal.
 ZE'-BRÄ, *n.* An animal marked with stripes.
 ZE'-BÜ, *n.* A variety of the ox, but small.
 ZE'-CHIN, *n.* A Venetian gold coin.
 ZED'-O-A-RY, *n.* A medicinal root.
 ZE-MIN'-DAR, *n.* A feudatory, or landholder in India.
 ZE-MIN'-DAR-Y, *n.* The jurisdiction of a zemindar.
 ZEND, *n.* Formerly, a language that prevailed in Persia.
 ZE'-NITH, *n.* [Fr.; It. *zenit*; Sp. *zenit*.] The point in the heavens vertical to the spectator.
 ZE'-O-LITE, *n.* A mineral that intumesces before the blow-pipe.

FATE, FALL, WHAT, BAR; MÊTE, PRËY; PINE, MARINE, BIRD; NOTE, DOVE, MOVE,

ZE-O-LIT'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to zeolite; consisting of zeolite, or resembling it.
 ZEPH'-YR, *n.* [*L. zephyrus*; *Gr. ζεφυρος.*] A gentle west wind; and poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.
 ZE'-RO, *n.* [*It.*] Cipher; nothing.
 ZEST, *n.* Orange peel, cut thin; a relish; something that gives a pleasant taste, or the taste itself.
 ZEST, *v. t.* To give a relish or flavor to; to cut the peel of an orange or lemon from top to bottom into thin slips.
 ZE'-TA, *n.* A Greek letter; a little apartment.
 ZE-TET'-IC, *a.* That seeks; proceeding by inquiry.
 ZEÜG'-MÄ, *n.* [*Gr.*] An ellipsis.
 ZIB'-ET, *n.* The ash-gray weasel.
 ZIG'-ZAG, *a.* Having frequent short turns.
 ZIG'-ZAG, *n.* Something with short turns.
 ZIG'-ZAG, *v. t.* To form with short turns.
 ZINC, *n.* [*G., Sw., and Dan. zink.*] A metal called spelter, of a brilliant white color.
 ZINCK-IF'-ER-OUS, *n.* Producing zinc.
 ZINCK'-Y, *a.* Pertaining to zinc; like zinc.
 ZO'-EO, } *n.* A square body, supporting a
 ZO'-ELE, } bust, statue, or column.
 ZO'-EO-LO, }
 ZO'-DI-AC, *n.* [*Fr. zodiaque*; *L. zodiacus.*] A broad circle in the heavens, containing the twelve signs and the sun's path.
 ZO-DI'-AC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the zodiac.
 ZONE, *n.* A girdle; a belt; a division of the earth.
 ZON'-ED, *a.* Wearing a zone.
 ZONE'-LESS, *a.* Having no zone.
 ZO-OG'-RA-PHER, *n.* One who describes animals, their forms and habits.

ZO-OG'-RA-PHY, *n.* The description of animals.
 ZO-O-GRAPH'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the description of animals.
 ZO-O-LOG'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to zoology.
 ZO-OL'-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in zoology.
 ZO-OL'-O-GY, *n.* That part of natural history which treats of the structure, habits, classification, &c., of all animals.
 ZO-ON'-IE, *a.* Pertaining to animals; obtained from animal substances.
 ZO-ON'-O-MY, *n.* The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations.
 ZO-OPH'-A-GOUS, *a.* Feeding on animals.
 ZO-O-PHOR'-IC, *a.* Bearing the figure of an animal.
 ZO'-O-PHYTE, *n.* A body partaking of the nature both of an animal and a vegetable; as, corallines, &c.
 ZO-OT'-O-MIST, *n.* A dissector of animals.
 ZO-OPH'-O-RUS, *n.* A part between the architrave and cornice; the frieze.
 ZO-OT'-O-MIST, *n.* One who dissects the bodies of animals; a comparative anatomist.
 ZO-OT'-O-MY, *n.* The dissection of beasts.
 ZOR'-IL, *n.* A fetid animal, of the weasel kind.
 ZUF'-FO-LO, *n.* A little flute or flagelet.
 ZU-MO-LOG'-IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to zumology.
 ZU-MOL'-O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the fermentation of liquors.
 ZU-MOL'-O-GY, *n.* The doctrine of fermentation of liquors.
 ZYG-O-MAT'-IC, *a.* Pertaining to the cheek bone
 ZYTH'-UM, *n.* A beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat.

PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

WHEN a word is succeeded by a word printed in *Italics*, the latter word is merely to spell the former as it ought to be pronounced. Thus, *Abansheas* is the true pronunciation of the preceding word *Abantias*; and so of the rest.

When the letters *Eng.* are put after a word, it is to show that this word is the preceding word Anglicised. Thus, *Lu'-can, Eng.*, is the Latin word *Lucanus*, changed into the English *Lucan*.

Every *a* ending a syllable, with the accent upon it, is pronounced like the *a* in the English words *fa-vor, ta-per, &c.*

Every unaccented *a*, whether initial, medial, or final, ending a syllable, has an obscure sound, bordering on the *a* in *father*.

AB

A'-BA and A'bæ
 Ab'-a-na
 Ab'-a-ba
 Ab-a-ce'-ne
 Ab'-a-ga
 Ab'-a-lus
 A-ba'-na
 A-ban'-tes
 A-ban'-ti-as.
A-ban'-she-as
 Ab-an-ti'-a-des
 A-ban'-ti-das
 A-ban'-tis
 Ab-ar-ba'-re-a
 Ab'-a-ri
 A-bar'-i-mon
 Ab'-a-ris
 A-ba'-rus
 A'-bas
 A-ba'-sa
 Ab-a-si'-tis
 Ab-us-se'-na
 Ab-as-se'-ni
 A-bas'-sus
 Ab'-n-tos
 Ab-da-lon'-i-mus
 Ab-de'-ra
 Ab-de'-ri-a
 Ab-de-ri'-tes
 Ab-de'-rus
 A-be'-a-tæ
 A-bel'-la
 Ab-el-li'-nus
 A-ben'-da
 Ab'-ga-rus
 A'-bi-a
 A'-bi-i
 Ab'-i-la
 A-bis'-a-res
 A-bis'-a-ris
 Ab-i-son'-tes
 Ab-le'-tes
 A-bob'-ri-ca
 A-bo'-bus
 A-bæc'-ri-tus

AC

Ab-o-la'-ni
 A-bo'-lus
 Ab-on-i-tei'-chos
 Ab-o-ra'-ca
 Ab-o-rig'-i-nes
 A-bor'-ras
 Ab-ra-da'-tas
 Ab-ra-da'-tes
 A-bren'-ti-us
 A-broc'-o-mas
 Ab-rod-i-a'-tus
 A-bro'-ni-us
 A-bron'-y-cus
 Ab'-ro-ta
 A-brot'-o-num
 A-bry'-o-lis
 Ab-se'-us
 Ab-sin'-thi-i
 Ab'-so-rus
 Ab-syr'-tos
 Ab-syr'-tus
 Ab-u-li'-tes
 Ab-y-de'-ni
 Ab-y-de'-nus
 A-by'-di
 A-by'-dos
 A-by'-dus
 Ab'-y-la
 Ab'-y-lon
 Ab-ys-si'-ni
 Ab-ys-sin'-i-a
 Ac-a-cal'-lis
 Ac-a-ce'-si-um
Ac-a-ce'-zhe-um
 A-ca'-ci-us
Ac-ka'-she-us
 Ac-a-de'-mi-a
 Ac-a-de'-mus
 Ac-a-lan'-drus
 A-cal'-le
 A-ca-mar'-chis
 Ac'-a-mas
 A-camp'-sis
 A-can'-tha
 A-can'-thus

AC

Ac'-a-ra
 A-ca'-ri-a
 Ac-ar-na'-ni-a
 A-car'-nas
 A-cas'-ta
 A-cas'-tus
 Ac-a-than'-tus
 Ac'-ci-a
Ac'-she-a
 Ac'-ci-la
 Ac'-ci-us
Ac'-she-us
 Ac'-cu-a
 A'-ce
 Ac-e-di'-ci
 Ac'-e-la
 Ac-e-ra'-tus
 A-cer'-bas
 Ac-e-ri'-na
 A-cer'-ræ
 Ac-er-see'-o-mes
 A'-ces
 A-ce'-si-a
 Ac-e-si'-nes
 Ac-e-si'-nus
 A-ce'-si-us
 A-ces'-ta
 A-ces'-tes
 A-ces'-ti-um
 A-ces-to-do'-rus
 A-ces-tor'-i-des
 A-ce'-tes
 Ach-n-by'-tos
 A-chæ'-a
 A-chæ'-i
 A-chæ'-i-um
 A-chæm'-e-nes
 Ach-æ-me'-ni-a
 Ach-æ-men'-i-des
 A-chæ'-us
 A-cha'-i-a
 Ach'-a-ra
 Ach-n-ren'-sæ
 A-char'-næ
 A-cha'-tes

AC

Ach-e-lo'-i-des
 Ach-e-lo'-ri-um
 Ach-e-lo'-us
 A-cher'-dus
 A-cher'-i-mi
 Ach'-e-ron
 Ach-e-ron'-ti-a
 Ach-e-ru'-si-a
 Ach-e-ru'-si-as
 A-che'-tus
 A-chil'-las
 Ach-il-le'-a
 Ach-il-lej-en'-ses
 Ach-il-le'-is
 A-chil'-les
 Ach-il-le'-um
 A-chil-le'-us
 A-chil'-vi
 Ach-la-dæ'-us
 Ach-o-la'-i
 Ach-o-lo'-e
 Ach-ra-di'-na
 Ac-i-cho'-ri-us
 Ac-i-dn'-li-a
 Ac-i-da'-sa
 A-cil'-i-a
 Ac-i-lig'-e-na
 A-cil'-i-us
 A-cil'-la
 A'-cis
 Ac'-mon
 Ac-mon'-i-des
 A-cœ'-tes
 A-co'-næs
 A-con'-tes
 A-con'-te-us
 A-con'-ti-us
 A-con-to-bu'-lus
 A-co'-ris
 A'-cra
 Ac-ra-di'-na
 A'-cræ
 A-cræ'-a
 A-cræph'-ni-a
 Ac-ra-gal-li'-dæ

Ac'-ra-gas
 A-cra'-tus
 A'-cri-as
 Ac-ri-doph'-a-gi
 A-cri'-on
 Ac-ris-i-o'-ne
 Ac-ris-i-o-ne'-us
 Ac-ris-i-o-ni'-a-des
 A-cris'-e-us
 A-cri'-tas
 Ac-ro-a'-thon
 Ac-ro-ce-rau'-ni-um
 Ac-ro-co-rin'-thus
 A'-cron
 Ac-ro-pa'-tos
 A-crop'-o-lis
 Ac'-ro-ta
 A-crot'-a-tus
 Ac-ro'-tho-os
 Ac'-ta
 Ac-tæ'-a
 Ac-tæ'-on
 Ac-tæ'-us
 Ac'-te
 Ac'-ti-a
 Ac'-tis
 Ac-tis'-a-nes
 Ac'-ti-um
 Ac'-ti-us
 Ac'-tor
 Ac-tor'-i-des
 Ac-to'-ris
 A-cu'-phis
 A-cu-si-la'-us
 A-cu'-ti-cus
 A'-da
 A-dæ'-us
 Ad-a-man-tæ'-a
 Ad'-a-mas
 Ad-a-mas'-tus
 A-das'-pi-i
 Ad-a'-tha
 Ad-de-pha'-gi-a
 Ad'-du-a
 A-del'-phi-us
 A-de'-mon
 A'-des, or Ha'-des
 Ad-gan-des'-tri-us
 Ad-her'-bal
 Ad-her'-bas
 Ad-i-an'-te
 A-di-at'-o-rix
 Ad-i-man'-tus
 Ad-me'-ta
 Ad-i-me'-te
 Ad-me'-tus
 A-do'-ni-a
 A-do'-nis
 Ad-ra-myt'-ti-um
 A-dra'-na
 A-dra'-num
 A-dras'-ta
 A-dras'-ti-a
 A-dras'-tus
 A'-dri-a
 A-dri-a'-num
 A-dri-at'-i-cum
 A-dri-an-op'-o-lis
 A-dri-a'-nus
 A'-dri-an, Eng.
 Ad-ri-me'-tum
 Ad-u-at'-i-ci
 A-dyr-ma-chi'-dæ
 Æ'-a
 Æ-a-ce'-a
 Æ-ac'-i-das
 Æ-ac'-i-des
 Æ'-a-cus
 Æ'-æ
 Æ-a'-a

Æ-an-te'-um
 Æ-an'-ti-des
 Æ-an'-tis
 Æ'-as
 Æ'-a-tus
 Æch-mac'-o-ras
 Æch'-mis
 Æ-dep'-sum
 Æ-des'-sa
 Æ-di-c'-u-la
 Æ-di'-les
 Æ-di-p'-sus
 Æ'-don
 Æ'-du-i, or Hed'-u-i
 Æ-el'-lo
 Æ-e'-ta
 Æ-e'-ti-as
 Æ'-ga
 Æ'-gæ
 Æ-gæ'-æ
 Æ-gæ'-on
 Æ-gæ'-um
 Æ-gæ'-us
 Æ-ga'-le-os
 Æ-ga'-le-um
 Æ'-gan
 Æ'-gas
 Æ-ga'-tes
 Æ-gæ'-as
 Æ-gæ'-le-on
 Æ-gæ'-ri-a
 Æ-ges'-ta
 Æ-gæ'-us
 Æ-gi'-a-le
 Æ-gi-a'-le-us
 Æ-gi-a'-li-a
 Æ-gi'-a-lus
 Æ-gi'-des
 Æ-gi'-la
 Æ-gim'-i-a
 Æ-gim'-i-us
 Æ-gi-mo'-rus
 Æ-gi'-na
 Æ-gi-ne'-ta
 Æ-gi-ne'-tes
 Æ-gi'-o-chus
 Æ-gi'-pan
 Æ-gi'-ra
 Æ-gir-o-es'-sa
 Æ-gis
 Æ-gis'-thus
 Æ-gi'-tum
 Æ-gi-um
 Æ-gle
 Æ-gles
 Æ-gle'-tes
 Æ-glo'-ge
 Æ-gob'-o-lus
 Æ-goc'-e-ros
 Æ'-gon
 Æ-gos-pot'-a-mos
 Æ-gos-sa'-gæ
 Æ-gos'-the-na
 Æ-gus
 Æ'-gy
 Æ-gy-pa'-nes
 Æ-gyp'-sus
 Æ-gyp'-ti-i
 Æ-gyp'-ti-um
 Æ-gyp'-tus
 Æ'-li-a
 Æ-li-a'-nus
 Æ'-li-an, Eng.
 Æ'-li-us and Æ'-li-a
 Æ-lu'-rus
 Æ-mil'-i-a
 Æ-mil-i-a'-nus
 Æ-mil'-i-us
 Æm-nes'-tus
 Æ'-mon

Æm'-o-na
 Æ-mo'-ni-a
 Æ-mon'-i-des
 Æ'-mus
 Æ-myl'-i-a
 Æch-mac'-o-ras
 Æ-myl'-i-i
 Æ-myl'-i-us
 Æ-na'-ri-a
 Æ-ne'-a
 Æ-ne'-a-des
 Æ-ne'-a-dæ
 Æ-ne'-as
 Æ-ne'-i-a
 Æ-ne'-is
 Æ-ne'-i-des
 Æ-nes-i-de'-mus
 Æ-ne'-si-us
 Æ-ne'-tus
 Æ'-ni-a
 Æ-ni'-a-cus
 Æ-ni'-o-chi
 Æn-o-bar'-bus
 Æn'-o-cles
 Æ'-nos
 Æ'-num
 Æ-ny'-ra
 Æ-o'-li-a
 Æ-o'-li-æ
 Æ-ol'-i-da
 Æ-ol'-i-des
 Æ-o'-lis
 Æ-o'-lus
 Æ-o'-ra
 Æ-pa'-li-us
 Æ-pe'-a
 Æ-p'u-lo
 Æ'-py
 Æ-py'-tus
 Æ-qua'-na
 Æ'-qui
 Æ-quit'-o-li
 Æ-qi-me'-li-um
 Æ'-ri-as
 Æ-r'-o-pe
 Æ-r'-o-pus
 Æ-s-a-cus
 Æ-sa'-pus
 Æ'-sar, or Æ-sa'-ras
 Æ-s-chi-nes
 Æ-s-chi-ron
 Æ-s-chy-li'-des
 Æ-s-chy-lus
 Æ-s-cu-la'-pi-us
 Æ-se'-pus
 Æ-ser'-ni-a
 Æ-si'-on
 Æ'-son
 Æ-son'-i-des
 Æ-so'-pus
 Æ'-sop, Eng.
 Æ-s'-tri-a
 Æ-s'-u-la
 Æ-sy'-e-tes
 Æ-s-ym-ne'-tes
 Æ-sym'-nus
 Æ-thal'-i-des
 Æ-thi'-o-pi-a
 Æth'-il-us
 Æ'-thon
 Æ'-thra
 Æ-thu'-sa
 Æ'-ti-a
 Æ'-ti-on
 Æ'-ti-us
 Æ'-na
 Æ-to'-li-a
 Æ-to'-lus
 A'-fer
 A-fra'-ni-a

A-fra'-ni-us
 Af'-ri-ca
 Af-ri-ca'-nus
 Af'-ri-cum
 A-gag-ri-a'-næ
 Ag-a-las'-ses
 A-gal'-la
 A-gam'-ma-tæ
 Ag-a-me'-des
 Ag-a-mem'-non
 Ag-a-men-no'-ni-us
 Ag-a-me'-ter
 Ag-am-nes'-tor
 Ag-a-nip'-pe
 A-gan'-za-ga
 Ag-a-pe'-no
 Ag-a-re'-ni
 Ag-a-ris'-ta
 A-gas'-i-cles
 A-gas'-sæ
 A-gas'-the-nes
 A-gas'-thus
 A-gas'-tro-phus
 Ag'-a-tha
 Ag-ath-ar'-chi-das
 Ag-ath-ar'-chi-des
 Ag-ath-ar'-cus
 A-ga'-thi-as
 Ag'-a-tho
 A-gath-o-cle'-a
 A-gath'-o-cles
 Ag'-a-thon
 A-gath-o-ny'-mus
 Ag-a-thos'-the-nes
 Ag-a-thyr'-num
 Ag-a-thyr'-si
 A-ga'-ve
 A-gau'-i
 A-ga'-vus
 Ag-des'-tis
 Ag-e-e'-na
 Ag-e-las'-tus
 Ag-e-la'-us
 A-gen'-a-tha
 Ag-en-di'-cum
 A-ge'-nor
 Ag-e-nor'-i-des
 Ag-e-ri'-nus
 Ag-e-san'-der
 A-ge'-si-as
 A-ges-i-la'-us
 Ag-e-sip'-o-lis
 Ag-e-sis'-tra-ta
 Ag-e-sis'-tra-tus
 Ag-gram'-mes
 Ag-gri'-næ
 Ag'-i-dæ
 Ag-i-la'-us
 A'-gis
 Ag-la'-i-a
 Ag-la'-ya
 Ag-la-o-ni'-ce
 Ag-la'-o-pe
 Ag-la-o-phæ'-na
 Ag-la'-o-phon
 Ag-la-os'-the-nes
 Ag-lau'-ros
 Ag-la'-us
 Ag'-na
 Ag'-no
 Ag-nod'-i-co
 Ag'-non
 Ag-non'-i-des
 Ag-o-na'-li-a, and
 A-go'-ni-a
 A-go'-nes
 Ag'-o-nis
 A-go'-ni-us
 Ag-o-rac'-ri-tus
 Ag-o-rau'-o-mi

Ag-o-ra'-nis
 Ag-o-ræ'-a
 A'-gra
 A-græ'-i
 Ag'-ra-gas
 A-grau'-le
 A-grau'-li-a
 A-grau'-los
 Ag-rau-o-ni'-tæ
 A-gri-a'-nes
 A-gric'-o-la
 Ag-ri-gen'-tum
 A-grin'-i-um
 A-gri-o'-ni-a
 A-gri'-o-pas
 A-gri'-o-pe
 A-grip'-pa
 Ag-rip-pi'-na
 A-gris'-o-pe
 A'-gri-us
 Ag'-ro-las
 A'-gron
 A-gro'-tas
 A-grot'-e-ra
 A-gyl'-e-us
 A-gyl'-la
 Ag-yl-læ'-us
 A-gy'-rus
 A-gyr'-i-um
 A-gyr'-i-us
 A-gyr'-tes
 A-ha'-la
 A'-jax
 A-i-do'-ne-us
 A-im'-y-lus
 A-i'-us Lo-cu'-ti-us
 Al-a-ban'-da
 Al'-a-bus
 A-læ'-sa
 A-læ'-a
 A-læ'-i
 A-læ'-us
 Al-a-go'-ni-a
 A-la'-la
 Al-al-com'-e-næ
 A-la'-li-a
 Al-a-ma'-nes
 Al-a-man'-ni, or
 Al-e-man'-ni
 A-la'-ni
 Al'-a-res
 Al-a-ri'-cus
 Al'-a-ric, Eng.
 Al-a-ro'-di-i
 A-las'-tor
 Al'-a-zon
 Al'-ba Syl'-vi-us
 Al-ba'-ni-a
 Al-ba'-nus
 Al-bi'-ci
 Al-bi'-e-tæ
 Al-bi'-ni
 Al-bi-no-va'-nus
 Al-bin-te-me'-li-um
 Al-bi'-nus
 Al'-bi-on
 Al'-bi-us
 Al-bu-cil'-la
 Al'-bu-la
 Al-bu'-ne-a
 Al-bur'-nus
 Al'-bus Pa'-gus
 Al-bu'-ti-us
 Al-cæ'-us
 Al-cam'-e-neæ
 Al-can'-der
 Al-can'-dre
 Al-ca'-nor
 Al-cath'-o-e
 Al-cath'-o-us

Al'-ce
 Al-ce'-nor
 Al-ces'-te
 Al-ces'-tis
 Al'-ce-tas
 Al-chi'-das
 Al-chim'-a-cus
 Al-ci-bi'-a-des
 Al-cid'-a-mas
 Al-ci-da-me'-a
 Al-ci-dam'-i-das
 Al-cid'-a-mus
 Al-ci'-das
 Al-ci'-des
 Al-cid'-i-ce
 Al-cim'-e-de
 Al-cim'-e-don
 Al-cim'-e-nes
 Al'-ci-mus
 Al-cin'-o-e
 Al'-ci-nor
 Al-cin'-o-us
 Al-ci-o'-ne-us
 Al-ci-phron
 Al-cip'-pe
 Al-cip'-pus
 Al'-cis
 Al-cith'-o-e
 Alc-mæ'-on
 Alc-mæ-on'-i-dæ
 Alc'-man
 Alc-me'-na
 Alc-yc'-o-ne
 Alc-yc'-o-ne-us
 Al-cy'-o-na
 Al-des'-cus
 Al-du'-a-bis
 A'-le-a
 A-le'-bas
 A-le'-bi-on
 A-lec'-to
 A-lec'-tor
 A-lec'-try-on
 A-lec'-tus
 A-le'-i-us Cam'-pus
 Al-e-man'-ni
 A-le'-mon
 Al-e-mu'-si-i
 Al'-lens
 A'-le-on
 A-le'-se
 A-le'-si-a
 A-le'-si-um
 A-le'-tes
 A-le'-thes
 A-le'-thi-a
 A-let'-i-das
 Al-ex-an-dri-um
 A-le'-tum
 Al-eu-a'-dæ
 A-le'-us A'-lex
 A-lex-a-me'-nus
 Al-ex-an'-der
 Al-ex-an'-dra
 Al-ex-an-dri'-a, or
 Al-ex-an'-dri-a
 Al-ex-an'-dri-des
 Al-ex-an-dri'-na
 Al-ex-an-drop'-o-lis
 Al-ex-a'-nor
 Al-ex-er'-chus
 A-lex'-ns
 A-lex'-i-a
 A-lex'-she-a
 A-lex-ic'-a-cus
 Al-ex-i'-nus
 A-lex'-i-o
 A-lex'-she-o
 Al-ex-ip'-pus
 Al-ex-ir'-a-es

Al-ex-ir'-ho-e
 A-lex'-is
 A-lex'-on
 Al-fa-ter'-na
 Al-fe'-nus
 Al'-gi-dum
 A-li-ac'-mon
 A-li-ar'-tum
 A-li-ar'-tus
 Al'-i-cis
 A-li-e'-nus
 Al'-i-fæ
 Al-i-læ'-i
 Al-i-men'-tus
 A-lin'-dæ
 A-lin-do'-i-a
 Al-i-phe'-ri-a
 Al-ir-ro'-thi-us
 Al'-li-a
 Al-li-e'-nos
 Al-lob'-ro-ges
 Al-lob'-ry-ges
 Al-lot'-ri-ges
 Al-lu'-ti-us
 A-lo'-a
 Al-o-e'-us
 Al-o-i'-dæ
 Al-o-i'-des
 A-lo'-ne
 Al'-o-pe
 A-lop'-e-ce
 A-lop'-e-ces
 A-lo'-pi-us
 A'-los
 A-lo'-ti-a
 Al-pe'-nus
 Al'-pes
 Alps, Eng.
 Al-phe'-a
 Al-phe'-i-a
 Al-phe'-nor
 Al-phe'-nus
 Al-phe-si-bæ'-a
 Al-phe-si-bæ'-us
 Al-phe'-us
 Al'-phi-us
 Al-phi'-on
 Al-pi'-nus
 Al'-pis
 Al'-si-um
 Al'-sus
 Al-thæ'-a
 Al-tham'-e-nes
 Al-ti'-num
 Al'-tis
 A-lun'-ti-um
 A'-lus, Al'-u-us
 A-ly-at'-tes
 Al'-y-ba
 Al-y-cæ'-a
 Al-y-cæ'-us
 A-lys'-sus
 Al-yx-oth'-o-e
 A-mad'-o-ci
 A-mad'-o-cus
 Am'-a-ge
 Am-al-thæ'-a
 Am-al-the'-um
 Am'-a-na
 A-man'-tes
 Am-an-ti'-ni
 A-ma'-nus
 A-mar'-a-cus
 A-mar'-di
 A-mar'-fi
 Am-ar-yn'-ce-us
 Am-ar-yn'-thus
 A'-mas
 A-ma'-si-a
 Am-a-se'-nus

A-ma'-sis
 A-mas'-tris
 A-mas'-trus
 A-ma'-ta
 Am-a-the'-a
 Am'-a-thus
 A-max-am-pe'-us
 A-max'-i-a
 A-max'-i-ta
 Am-a-ze'-nes
 A-maz'-o-nes
 Am'-a-zons, Eng.
 Am-a-zon'-i-des
 Am-a-zo'-ni-a
 Am-a-zo'-ni-um
 Am-a-zo'-ni-us
 Am-bar'-ri
 Am'-be-nus
 Am-bar-va'-li-a
 Am-bi-a-li'-tes
 Am-bi-a'-num
 Am-bi-a-ti'-na
 Am-bi-ga'-tus
 Am-bi'-o-rix
 Am'-bla-da
 Am-bra'-ci-a
 Am-bra'-ci-us
 Am'-bri
 Am-bro'-nes
 Am-bro'-si-a
 Am-bro'-si-us
 Am-bryl'-lis
 Am-bry'-on
 Am-brys'-sus
 Am-bul'-li
 Am'-e-les
 Am-e-na'-nus
 Am-e-ni'-des
 A-men'-o-cles
 A-me'-ri-a
 A-mes'-tra-tus
 A-mes'-tris
 A-mic'-las
 Am-ic-læ'-us
 A-mic-tæ'-us
 A-mic'-tas
 A-mi'-da
 A-mil'-car
 Am'-i-los
 A-mim'-o-ne, or
 A-mym'-o-ne
 A-min'-e-a, or
 Am-min'-e-a
 A-min'-i-as
 A-min'-i-us
 A-min'-o-cles
 Am-i-se'-na
 A-mis'-i-as
 A-mis'-sas
 Am-i'-sum
 A-mi'-sus
 Am-i-ter'-num
 Am-i-tha'-on, or
 Am-y-tha'-on
 Am-ma'-lo
 Am-mi-a'-nus
 Am'-mon
 Am-mo'-ni-a
 Am-mo'-ni-i
 Am-mo'-ni-us
 Am-mo'-the-a
 Am'-ni-as
 Am-ni'-sus
 Am-e-bæ'-us
 Am-mo-me'-tus
 A'-mor
 A-mor'-ges
 A-mor'-gos
 Am'-pe-lus
 Am-pe-lu'-si-a

Am-phe'-a
 Am-phi-a-la'-us
 Am-phi'-a-nax
 Am-phi-a-ra'-us
 Am-phi-ar'-i-des
 Am-phic-le'-a
 Am-phic'-ra-tes
 Am-phic'-ty-on
 Am-phid'-a-mus
 Am-phi-dro'-mi-a
 Am-phi-ge'-ni-a, or
 Am-phi-ge-ni'-a
 Am-phil'-o-chus
 Am-phil'-y-tus
 Am-phim'-a-chus
 Am-phim'-e-don
 Am-phin'-o-me
 Am-phin'-o-mus
 Am-phi'-on
 Am-philip'-o-les
 Am-philip'-o-lis
 Am-philip'-y-ros
 Am-phi-re'-us
 Am-phir'-o-e
 Am'-phis
 Am-phis-bæ'-na
 Am-phis'-sa
 Am-phis-se'-ne
 Am-phis'-sus
 Am-phis'-the-nes
 Am-phis-ti'-des
 Am-phis'-tra-tus
 Am-phit'-e-a
 Am-phith'-e-mis
 Am-phith'-o-e
 Am-phi-tri'-te
 Am-phit'-ry-on
 Am'-phi-tus
 Am-phot'-e-rus
 Am-phot-ry-o-ni'-a-des
 Am-phry'-sus
 Amp'-sa-ga
 Am-pys'-i-des
 Am'-pyx
 An-sac'-tus
 A-mu'-li-us
 A-myc'-la
 A-myc'-læ
 Am'-y-cus
 Am'-y-don
 Am-y-mo'-ne
 A-myn'-tas
 A-myn-ti-a'-nus
 A-my'-ris
 A-myn'-tor
 A-myr'-i-us
 Am'-y-rus
 A-mys'-tis
 Am-y-tha'-on
 Am'-y-tis
 An'-a-ces
 An-a-char'-sis
 A-na'-ci-um
 A-nac'-re-on, or
 A-na'-cre-on
 An-ac-to'-ri-a
 An-ac-to'-ri-um
 An-a-dy-om'-e-ne
 A-nag'-ni-a
 An-a-gy-ron'-tum
 An-a-i'-tis
 An'-a-phe
 An-a-phyls'-tus
 A-na'-pus
 A-nar'-tes
 A'-nas
 An'-cho-ra
 A-nat'-o-le
 A-nau'-chi-das
 A-nau'-rus

A' nax
 An-ax-ag'-o-ras
 An-ax-an'-der
 An-ax-an'-dri-des
 An-ax-ar'-chus
 An-ax-ar'-e-te
 An-ax-e'-nor
 A-nax'-i-as
 An-ax-ib'-i-a
 An-ax-ic'-ra-tes
 A-nax-i-da'-mus
 A-nax'-i-las
 An-ax-il'-a-us
 An-ax-il'-i-des
 An-ax-i-man'-der
 An-ax-im'-e-nes
 An-ax-ip'-o-lis
 An-ax-ip'-pus
 An-ax-ir'-ho-e
 A-nax'-is
 A-nax'-o
 An-cæ'-us
 An-ca-li'-tes
 An-ca'-ri-us
 An-cha'-ri-a
 An-cha'-ri-us
 An-chem'-o-lus
 An-che-si'-tes
 An-ches'-mus
 An-chi'-a-la
 An-chi'-a-le
 An-chi'-a-lus
 An-chi-mo'-li-us
 An-chin'-o-e
 An-chin'-ses
 An-chis'-i-a
 An-chi-si'-a-des
 An'-cho-e
 An-chu'-rus
 An-ci'-le
 An'-con
 An-co'-na
 An'-cus Mar'-ti-us
 An-cy'-le
 An-cy'-ræ
 An'-da
 An-dab'-a-tæ
 An-da'-ni-a
 An-de-ca'-vi-a
 An'-des
 An-doc'-i-des
 An-dom'-a-tis
 An-co'-mon
 An-dra-ga'-thi-us
 An-drag'-a-thus
 An-drag'-o-ras
 An-dram'-y-tes
 An-dre'-as
 An'-dre-w, Eng.
 An'-dri-clus
 An'-dri-on
 An-dris'-cus
 An-dro'-bi-us
 An-dro-cle'-a
 An'-dro-cles
 An-dro-cli'-des
 An-dro'-clus
 An-dro-cy'-des
 An-drod'-a-mus
 An-dro'-ge-os
 An-dro'-ge-us
 An-drog'-y-næ
 An-drom'-a-che
 An-drom-a-chi'-dæ
 An-drom'-a-chus
 An-drom'-e-das
 An-drom'-e-da
 An'-dron
 An-dro-ni'-cus
 An-droph'-a-gi

An-dro-pom'-pus
 An'-dros
 An-dros'-the-nes
 An-dro'-tri-on
 An-e-lon'-tis
 An-e-ras'-tus
 An-e-mo'-li-a
 An-e-mo'-sa
 An-fin'-o-mus
 An-ge'-li-a
 An-ge'-li-on
 An'-ge-lus
 An-gi'-tes
 An'-grus
 An-gu-it'-i-a
 A'-ni-a
 An-i-ce'-tus
 A-nic'-i-a
 A-nic'-i-um
 A-nie'-i-us Gal'-lus
 An'-i-grus
 A'-ni-o, and A'-ni-en
 An-i-tor'-gis
 A'-ni-us
 An'-na
 An-ni-n'-us
 An'-ni-bal
 An'-ni-bi
 An-nic'-e-ris
 An'-non
 An-o-pæ'-a
 An'-ser
 An-si-bæ'-ri-a
 An-tæ'-a
 An-tæ'-as
 An-tæ'-us
 An-tag'-o-ras
 An-tal'-ci-das
 An-tan'-der
 An-tan'-dros
 An-ter-bro'-gi-us
 An-tei'-us
 An-tem'-næ
 An-te'-nor
 An-te-nor'-i-des
 An'-te-ros
 An-the'-a
 An-the-as
 An-the'-don
 An-the'-la
 An-the-mis
 An-the-mon
 An-the-mus
 An-the-mu'-si-a
 An-the'-ne
 An-ther'-mus
 An'-thes
 An-thes-pho'-ri-a
 An-thes-te'-ri-a
 An'-the-us
 An-thi'-a
 An'-thi-as
 An'-thi-um
 An'-thi-us
 An'-tho
 An-tho'-res
 An-thra'-ci-a
 An-thro-pi'-nus
 An-thro-poph'-a-gi
 An-thyl'-la
 An-ti-a-ni'-ra
 An'-ti-as
 An-ti-cle'-a
 An'-ti-cles
 An-ti-clif'-des
 An-tic'-ra-gus
 An-tic'-ra-tes
 An-tic'-y-ra
 An-tid'-o-tus
 An-tid'-o-mus

An-tig'-e-nes
 An-ti-gen'-i-das
 An-tig'-o-na
 An-tig'-o-ne
 An-ti-go'-ni-a
 An-tig'-o-nus
 An-til'-co
 An-ti-lib'-a-nus
 An-til'-o-chus
 An-tim'-a-chus
 An-tim'-e-nes
 An-ti-næ'-i-a
 An-ti-nop'-o-lis
 An-tin'-o-us
 An-ti-o'-chi-a, or
 An-ti-o-chi'-a
 An'-ti-och, Eng.
 An-ti'-o-chis
 An-ti'-o-chus
 An-ti'-o-pe
 An-ti'-o-rus
 An-tip'-a-ter
 An-ti-pa'-tri-a
 An-ti-pat'-ri-das
 An-tip'-a-tris
 An-tiph'-a-nes
 An-tiph'-a-tes
 An-tiph'-i-lus
 An'-ti-phon
 An-tiph'-o-nus
 An'-ti-phus
 An-ti-poc'-us
 An-tip'-o-lis
 An-tis'-sa
 An-tis'-the-nes
 An-tis'-ti-us
 An-tith'-e-us
 An'-ti-um
 An-tom'-e-nes
 An-to'-ni-a
 An-to'-ni-i
 An-to-ni'-na
 An-to-ni'-nus
 An-to-ni-op'-o-lis
 An-to'-ni-us, M.
 An-tor'-i-des
 A-nu'-bis
 An'-xi-us
 An'-xur
 An'y'-ta
 An'-y-tus
 An-za'-be
 A-ob'-ri-ga
 A-ol'-li-us
 A'-on
 A'-o-nes
 A'-o-ris
 A-or'-nos
 A-o'-ti
 A-pa'-i-tæ
 A-pa'-ma
 A-pa'-me
 Ap-a-me'-a
 Ap-a-mi'-a
 A-par'-ni
 Ap-a-tu'-ri-a
 Ap-e-au'-ros
 A-pel'-la
 A-pel'-les
 A-pel'-li-con
 Ap-en-ni'-nus
 A'-per
 Ap-e-ro'-pi-a
 Ap'-e-sus
 Aph'-a-ca
 A-phæ'-a
 A'-phar
 Aph-a-re'-tus
 Aph-a-re'-us
 A'-phas

A-phel'-las
 Aph'-e-sas
 Aph'-e-tæ
 Aph'-i-das
 A-phid'-na
 A-phid'-nus
 Aph-æ-be'-tus
 A-phri'-ces
 Aph-ro-dis'-i-a
 Aph-ro-di'-sum
 Aph-ro-di'-tæ
 A-phy'-te
 A'-pi-a
 A-pi-a'-nus
 Ap-i-ca'-ta
 A-pic'-i-us
 A-pid'-a-nus
 Ap'-i-na
 A-pi'-o-la
 A'-pi-on
 A'-pis
 A-pit'-i-us
 A-pol-li-na'-res
 A-pol-li-na'-ris
 Ap-ol-lin'-i-des
 A-pol'-li-nis
 A-pol'-lo
 Ap-ol-loc'-ra-tæ
 A-pol-lo-do'-rus
 Ap-ol-lo'-ni-a
 Ap-ol-lo'-ni-us
 A-pol-lo-ni'-a-des
 Ap-ol-lon'-i-des
 Ap-ol-lo'-ni-us
 Ap-ol-loph'-a-nes
 A-po-my-i'-os
 A-po-ni'-na
 A-po'-ni-us, M.
 Ap'-o-nus
 Ap-os-tro'-phi-a
 A-po-th-e-o'-sis
Ap-o-thé-o-sis
 Ap'-pi-a Vi'-a
 Ap-pi'-a-des
 Ap-pi-a'-nus
 Ap'-pi-i Fo'-rum
 Ap'-pi-us
 Ap'-pu-la
 A-pri-es
 Ap'-pri-us
 Ap-sin'-thi-i
 Ap'-si-nus
 Ap-te-ra
 Ap-u-le'-i-a
 Ap-u-le'-i-us
 A-pu'-li-a
 Ap-u-sid'-a-mus
 A-qua'-ri-us
 Aq-ui-la'-ri-a
 Aq-ui-le'-i-a
 A-quil'-li-a
 A-quil'-i-us
 Aq'-ui-lo
 Aq-ui-lo'-ni-a
 A-quin'-i-us
 A-qui'-num
 Aq-ui-ta'-ni-a
 A'-ra
 Ar-a-bar'-ches
 Ar-a'-bi-a
 A-rab'-i-cus
 Ar'-a-bis
 Ar'-abs
 Ar'-a-bus
 A-rac'-ca, or
 A-rec'-ca
 A-rach'-ne
 Ar-a-cho'-si-a
 Ar-a-cho'-tæ
 Ar-a-cho'-ti

A-rac'-thi-as
 Ar-a-cil'-lum
 Ar-a-co'-si-i
 Ar-a-cyn'-thus
 Ar'-a-dus
 Ar'-ræ
 Ar'-a-rus
 Ar-a-thyr'-e-a
 A-ra'-tus
 A-rax'-es
 Ar-ba'-ces, or
 Ar'-ba-ces
 Ar-be'-la, or
 Ar'-be-la
 Ar'-bis
 Ar-bo-ca'-la
 Ar-bus'-cu-la
 Ar-ca'-di-a
 Ar-ca'-di-us
 Ar-ca'-num
 Ar'-cas
 Ar'-ce-na
 Ar'-cens
 Ar-ces-i-la'-us
 Ar-ce'-si-us
 Ar-chæ'-a
 Ar-chæ'-a-nax
 Ar-chæ-at'-i-das
 Arch-ag'-a-thus
 Ar-chan'-der
 Ar-chan'-dros
 Ar'-che
 Ar cheg'-e-tes
 Ar-che-la'-us
 Ar-chem'-a-chus
 Ar-chem'-o-rus
 Ar-chep'-o-lis
 Ar-chep'-tol'-e-mus
 Ar-ches'-tra-tus
 Ar-che-ti'-mus
 Ar-che-ti-us
 Ar'-chi-a
 Ar'-chi-as
 Ar-chi-bi'-a-des
 Ar-chib'-i-us
 Ar-chi-da'-mi-a
 Ar-chi-da'-mus, or
 Ar-chid'-a-mus
 Ar'-chi-das
 Ar-chi-de'-mus
 Ar-chi-le'-us
 Ar-chid'-i-um
 Ar-chi-gal'-lus
 Ar-chig'-e-nes
 Ar-chil'-o-cus
 Ar-chi-me'-des
 Ar-chi'-nus
 Ar-chi-pel'-a-gus
 Ar-chip'-o-lis
 Ar-chip'-pe
 Ar-chip'-pus
 Ar-chi'-tis
 Ar'-chon
 Ar-chon'-tes
 Ar-chy-lus
 Ar'-chy-tas
 Arc-ti'-nus
 Arc-toph'-y-lax
 Arc-to'-us
 Arc-tu'-rus
 Ar'-da-lus
 Ar-da'-ni-a
 Ar-dax-a'-nus
 Ar'-de-a
 Ar-de-a'-tes
 Ar-de-ric'-ca
 Ar-di-gæ'-i
 Ar-do'-ne-a
 Ar-du-en'-na

Ar-du-i'-ne
 Ar-di-en'-ses
 Ar'-dys
 A-re-ac'-i-dæ
 A-re'-a
 A-re-as
 A-reg'-o-nis
 Ar-e-la'-tum
 A-rel'-li-us
 Ar-e-mor'-i-ca
 A'-re
 A-re'-ne
 A-ren'-a-cum
 Ar-e-op-a-gi'-tæ
 Ar-e-op'-a-gus
 A-res'-tæ
 A-res'-tha-nus
 Ar-es-tor'-i-des
 A'-re-ta
 Ar-e-tæ'-us
 Ar-e-taph'-i-la
 Ar-e-ta'-les
 A-re'-te
 A-re'-tes
 Ar-e-thu'-sa
 Ar-e-ti'-num
 Ar'-e-lus
 A'-re-us
 Ar-gæ'-us
 Ar-ga-lus
 Ar-gath'-o-na
 Ar-ga-tho'-ni-us
 Ar'-ge
 Ar-ge'-a
 Ar-gæ-a'-thæ
 Ar-gen'-num
 Ar'-ges
 Ar-ges'-tra-tus
 Ar-ge'-us
 Ar'-gi
 Ar-gi'-a
 Ar'-gi-as
 Ar-gi-le'-tum
 Ar-gil'-i-us
 Ar-gil'-lus
 Ar-gi-lus
 Ar-gi-nus
 Ar-gi-nu'-sæ
 Ar-gi'-o-pe
 Ar-gi-phon'-tes
 Ar-gip'-pe-i
 Ar-gi'-va
 Ar-gi'-vi
Ar-gives, Eng.
 Ar'-gi-us
 Ar'-go
 Ar-gol'-i-cus
 Ar'-go-lis
 Ar'-gon
 Ar-go-nau'-tæ
 Ar-go'-us
 Ar'-gus
 Ar-gyn'-nis
 Ar'-gy-ra
 Ar-gy-ras'-pi-des
 Ar'-gy-re
 Ar-gyr'-i-pa
 A'-ri-a
 A-ri-ad'-ne
 A-ri-æ'-us
 A-ri-a'-ni, or
 A-ri-e'-ni
 A-ri-am'-nes
 A-ri-an'-tas
 A-ri-a-ra'-thes
 Ar-ib-bæ'-us
 A-ric'-i-a
 A-ri-ci'-na
 A-ri-dæ'-us
 A-ri-e'-nis
 Ar-i-gæ'-un

A-ri'-i
 Ar'-i-ma
 Ar-i-mas'-pi
 Ar-i-mas'-pi-as
 Ar-i-mas'-thæ
 Ar-i-ma'-zes
 Ar'-i-mi
 A-rim'-i-num
 A-rim'-i-nus
 Ar-im-phæ'-i
 Ar'-i-mus
 A-ri-o-bar-za'-nes
 A-ri-o-man'-des
 A-ri-o-mar'-des
 A-ri-o-me'-des
 A-ri'-on
 A-ri-o-vis'-tus
 A'-ris
 A-ris-tæn'-e-tus
 A-ris'-ba
 Ar-is-tæ'-um
 Ar-is-tæ'-us
 Ar-is-tag'-o-ras
 Ar-is-tan'-der
 Ar-is-tan'-dros
 Ar-is-tar'-che
 Ar-is-tar'-chus
 Ar-is-ta-za'-nes
 A-ris'-te-as
 A-ris'-te-ræ
 A-ris'-te-us
 A-ris-the-nes
 A-ris'-thus
 Ar-is-ti'-bus
 Ar-is-ti'-des
 Ar-is-tip'-pus
 A-ris'-ti-us
 A-ris'-ton
 Ar-is-to-bu'-la
 Ar-is-to-bu'-lus
 Ar-is-to-cle'-a
 A-ris'-to-cles
 A-ris-to-cli'-des
 Ar-is-toc'-ra-tæ
 Ar-is-to'-cre-on
 Ar-is-toc'-ri-tus
 A-ris-to-de'-mus
 Ar-is-tog'-e-nes
 Ar-is-to-gi'-ton
 Ar-is-to-la'-us
 Ar-is-tom'-a-che
 Ar-is-tom'-a-chus
 Ar-is-to-me'-des
 Ar-is-tom'-e-nes
 A-ris-to-nau'-tæ
 Ar-is-to-ni'-cus
 A-ris'-to-nus
 Ar-is-ton'-i-des
 Ar-is-ton'-y-mus
 Ar-is-toph'-a-nes
 A-ris-to-phi-li'-des
 A-ris'-to-phon
 A-ris'-tor
 Ar-is-tor'-i-des
 Ar-is-tot'-e-les
Ar'-is-to-tle, Eng.
 Ar-is-to-ti'-mus
 Ar-is-tox'-e-nus
 A-ris'-tus
 Ar-is-tyl'-lus
 A'-ri-us
 Ar'-me-nes
 Ar-me'-ni-a
 Ar-men-ta'-ri-us
 Ar-mil'-la-tus
 Ar-mi-lus'-tri-um
 Ar-min'-i-us
 Ar-mor'-i-cæ
 Ar'-ne
 Ar'-ni

Ar-no'-bi-us	A-run'-ti-us	As-træ'-a	A-tre'-ni
Ar'-nus	Ar-u-pi'-nus	As-træ'-us	At'-re-us
Ar'-o-a	Arx'-a-ta	As-tu	A-tri'-dæ
Ar'-o-ma	Ar-y-an'-des	As-tur	A-tri'-des
Ar-pa'-ni	Ar-y-bas	As-tu-ra	A-tro'-ni-us
Ar'-pi	Ar-y-tæ'-us	As-tu-res	At-ro-pa-te'-ne
Ar-pi'-num	Ar-syn'-der	As-ty'-a-ge	At-ro-pa'-ti-a
Ar-ræ'-i	As-ba-me'-a	As-ty'-a-ges	At'-ro-pos
Ar-rah-bæ'-us	As-bes'-tæ	As-ty'-a-lus	At'-ta
Ar'-ri-a	As'-bo-lus	As-ty'-a-nax	At-ta'-li-a
Ar-ri-a'-nus	As-bys'-tæ	As-ty-cra'-ti-a	At'-ta-lus
Ar'-ri-us	As-cal'-a-phas	As-tyd'-a-mas	At-tar'-ras
A'-ri-us	As'-ca-lon	As-ty-da-mi'-a	At-te'-i-us Cap'i-to
Ar-run'-ti-us	As-ca'-ni-a	As-ty-lus	At'-tes
Ar-sa'-bes	As-ca'-ni-us	As-tym-e-du'-sa	At'-this
Ar-sa'-ces, or	As'-ci-i	As-ty-n'-o-me	At'-ti-ca
Ar'-sa-ces	As-cle'-pi-a	As-ty-n'-o-mi	At'-ti-cus
Ar-sac'-i-dæ	As-cle-pi'-a-des	As-ty-n'-o-tes	At-ti-dn'-tes
Ar-sam'-e-nes	As-cle-pi-o-do'-rus	As-ty'-o-che	At'-ti-la
Ar-sam'-e-tes	As-cle-pi-o-do'-tus	As-ty-o-chi'-a	At-til'-i-us
Ar-sam-o-sa'-ta	As-cle'-pi-us	As-ty-pa-læ'-a	At-ti'-nas
Ar-sa'-nes	As-cle-ta'-ri-on	As-typh'-i-lus	At-ti-us Pe-lig'-nus
Ar-sa'-ni-as	As'-clus	As-ty'-ron	At-u-at'-i-ci
Ar-se'-na	As-co'-li-a	As-y'-chis	A'-tu-bi
Ar'-ses	As-co'-ni-us La'-be-o	As-y'-lus	A-ty'-a-dæ
Ar'-si-a	As'-cra	A-syl'-lus	A'-tys
Ar-si-dæ'-us	As'-culum	A-tab'-u-lus	Au-fe'-i-a a'-qua
Ar-sin'-o-e	As'-dru-bal	At-a-by'-ris	Au-fi-de'-na
Ar-ta-ba'-nus	A-sel'-li-o	At-a-by-ri'-te	Au-fid'-i-a
Ar-ta-ba'-zus	A'-si-a	At'-a-ce	Au-fid'-i-us
Ar'-ta-bri	A-si-at'-i-cus	At-a-lan'-ta	Au'-fi-dus
Ar-ta-bri'-tæ	A-si'-las	At-a-ran'-tes	Au'-ga, and Au'-gæ
Ar-ta-cæ'-as	As-i-na'-ri-a	At-tar'-be-chis	Au-ge'-a
Ar-ta-cæ'-na	As-i-na'-ri-us	A-tar'-ga-tis	Au'-ga-rus
Ar'-ta-ce	As'-i-na	A-tar'-ne-a	Au'-ge-a
Ar-ta-ce'-ne	As'-i-ne	A'-tas, and A'-thas	Au'-gi-as, and
Ar-ta'-ci-a	As'-i-nes	A'-tax	Au'-ge-as
Ar-tæ'-i	A-sin'-i-us Gal'-lus	A'-te	Au'-gi-læ
Ar-tag'-e-ras	A'-si-us	A-tel'-la	Au-gi'-nus
Ar-ta-ger'-ses	As-na'-us	At'-e-na	Au-gu-res
Ar-ta'-nes	A-so'-phis	At-e-no-mn'-rus	Au-gus'-ta
Ar-ta-pher'-nes	A-so'-pi-a	Ath-a-ma'-nes	Au-gus-ta'-li-a
Ar-ta'-tus	As-o-pi'-a-des	Ath'-a-mas	Au-gus-ti'-nus
Ar-ta-vas'-des	A-so'-pis	Ath-a-man-ti'-a-des	Au-gus'-tin, Eng.
Ar-tax'-a	A-so'-pus	Ath-a-na'-si-us	Au-gus'-tu-lus
Ar tax'-a-ta	As-pam'-i-thres	Ath'-a-nis	Au-gus'-tus
Ar-ta-xerx'-es	As-pa-ra'-gi-um	A'-the-as	Au-les'-tes
Ar-tax-i-as	As-pa'-si-a	A-the'-na	Au-le'-tes
Ar-ta-yc'-tes	As-pa-si'-rus	A-the'-næ	Au'-lis
Ar-ta-yn'-ta	As-pas'-tes	Ath-e-næ'-a	Au'-lon
Ar-ta-yn'-tes	As-pa-thi'-nes	Ath-e-næ'-um	Au-lo'-ni-us
Ar-tem-ba'-res	As-pin'-dus	Ath-e-næ'-us	Au'-lus
Ar-tem-i-do'-rus	As'-pis	Ath-e-næ'-o-ras	Au'-ras
Ar'-te-mis	As-ple'-don	Ath-e-na'-is	Au-re'-li-a
Ar-te-mis'-i-a	As-po-re'-nus	A-the'-ni-on	Au-re-li-a'-nus
Ar-te-mis'-i-um	As'-sa	A-then'-o-cles	Au-re'-li-an, Eng.
Ar-te-mi'-ta	As-sa-bi'-nus	A-then-o-do'-rus	Au-re'-li-us
Ar'-te-mon	As-sar'-a-cus	A'-the-os	Au-re'-o-lus
Arth'-mi-us	As-se-ri'-ni	Ath'-e-sis	Au-ri'-go
Ar-te'-na	As'-so-rus	A'-thos	Au rin'-i-a
Ar-tim'-pa-sa	As'-sos	Ath-rul'-la	Au-ro'-ra
Ar-to-bar-za'-ner	As-syr'-i-a	A-thym'-bra	Au-run'-ce
Ar-toch'-mes	As'-ta	A'-ti-a	Au-run-cu-le'-i-us
Ar-to'-na	As-ta-cæ'-ni	A-ti-l'-i-a	Aus-chi'-sæ
Ar-ton'-tes	As'-ta-cus	A-ti-l'-i-us	Aus'-ci
Ar-to'-ni-us	As'-ta-pa	A-ti-l'-la	Au'-ser
Ar-tox'-a-res	As'-ta-plus	A-ti'-na	Au'-se-ris
Ar-tu'-ri-us	As-tar'-te	A-ti'-nas	Au'-ses
Ar-ty'-neæ	As'-ter	A-tin'-i-a	Au'-son
Ar-ty-n'-i-a	As-te'-ri-a	At-lan'-tes	Au-so'-ni-a
Ar-ty-s'-to-na	As-te'-ri-on	At-lan-ti'-a-des	Au-so'-ni-us
Ar'-u-a	As-te'-ri-us	At-lan-ti'-des	Au'-spi-ces
A-ru'-ci	As-to-ro'-di-a	At'-lans	Aus'-ter
Ar-va'-les	As-ter'-o-pe	A-tos'-sa	Aus-te'-si-on
Ar-u'-e-ris	As-te-ro'-pe-a	At'-ra-cæ	Au-to-bu'-lus, or
Ar-ver'-ni	As-ter-o-pæ'-us	At-ra-my't'-ti-um	At-a-bu'-lus
Ar-vir'-a-gus	As-ter-u'-si-us	At'-ra-pec	Au-ta-ni'-tis
Ar-vis'-i-um	As-tin'-o-me	A'-trax	Au-toch'-tho-nes
Ar-vi'-sus	As-ti'-o-chus	At-re-ba'-tæ	Au'-to-cles
A'-runs	As'-to-mi	At-re-ba'-tes	Au-toc'-ra-tes

Au-to-cre'-ne
 Au-tol'-o-læ
 Au-tol'-y-cus
 Au-tom'-a-te
 Au-tom'-e-don
 Au-to-me-du'-sa
 Au-tom'-e-nes
 Au-tom'-o-li
 Au-ton'-o-e

Au-toph-ra-da'-tes
 Au-xe'-si-a
 Av-a'-ri-cum
 A-vel'-la
 Av-en-ti'-nus
 A-ver'-nus, or
 A-ver'-na
 A-ves'-ta
 A-vid-i-e'-nus

A-vid'-i-us Cas'-si-us
 Av-i-e'-nus
 A'-vi-um
 Ax'-e-nus
 Ax-i'-o-chus
 Ax-i'-on
 Ax-i-o-ni'-cus
 Ax-i-o'-te-a
 Ax-i-o'-the-a

Ax'-i-us
 Ax'-ur, and
 An'-xur
 Ax'-us
 A'-zan
 A-zi'-ris
 Az'-o-nax
 A-zo'-rus
 A-zo'-tus

B.

BA-BIL'-I-US

Bab'-i-lus
 Bab'-y-lon
 Bab-y-lo'-ni-a
 Bab-y-lo'-ni-i
 Ba-byr'-sa
 Ba-byt'-a-ce
 Bac-a-ba'-sus
 Bac'-chæ
 Bac-cha-na'-li-a
 Bac-chaan'-tes
 Bac'-chi
 Bac-chi'-a-dæ
 Bac-chi'-des
 Bac'-chis
 Bac'-chi-um
 Bac'-chi-us
 Bac'-chus
 Bac-chyl'-i-des
 Ba-ce'-nis
 Ba'-cis
 Bac'-tra
 Bac'-tri, and Bac-tri-a'-ni
 Bac-tri-a'-na
 Bac'-tros
 Bad'-a-ca
 Ba'-di-a
 Ba'-di-us
 Bad-u-hen'-næ
 Bæ'-bi-us, M.
 Bæ'-tis
 Bæ'-ton
 Ba-gis'-ta-me
 Ba-gis'-ta-nes
 Ba-go'-as, and Ba-go'-sas
 Bag-o-da'-res
 Ba-goph'-a-nes
 Bag'-ra-da
 Ba'-i-æ
 Ba'-la
 Ba-la'-crus
 Bal-a-na'-græ
 Ba-la'-nus
 Ba-la'-ri
 Bal-bil'-lus
 Bal-bi'-nus
 Bal'-bus
 Bal-e-a'-res
 Ba-le'-tus
 Ba'-li-us
 Ba-lis'-ta
 Bal-lon'-o-ti
 Bal-ven'-ti-us
 Bal'y-ras
 Bam-u-ru'-æ
 Ban'-ti-æ
 Ban'-ti-us, L.
 Baph'-y-rus
 Bap'-tæ
 Ba-ræ'-i
 Bar-a-thrum
 Bar'-ba-ri
 Bar-ba'-ri-a
 Bar-bos'-the-nes
 Bar-byth'-a-ce
 Bar'-ca

Bar-cæ'-i, or Bar'-ci-tæ
 Bar'-ce
 Bar'-cha
 Bar-dæ'-i
 Bar'-di
 Bar-dyl'-lis
 Bar-re'-a
 Ba'-re-as So-ra'-nus
 Ba'-res
 Bar-gu'-si-i
 Ba-ri'-ne
 Ba-ris'-ses
 Bar'-ri-um
 Bar'-nu-us
 Bar-si'-ne, and Bar-se'-ne
 Bar-za-en'-tes
 Bar-za'-nes
 Bas-i-le'-a
 Bas-i-li'-dæ
 Bas-i-li'-des
 Ba-sil-i-o-pot'-a-mos
 Bas'-i-lis
 Ba-sil'-i-us
 Bas'-ri-lus
 Bas'-sæ
 Bas-sa'-ni-a
 Bas-sa'-re-us
 Bas'-sa-ris
 Bas'-sus Au-fid'-i-us
 Bas-tar'-næ, and
 Bas-ter'-næ
 Bas'-ti-a
 Ba'-ta
 Ba-ta'-vi
 Ba'-thos
 Bath'y-cles
 Ba-thyl'-lus
 Bat-i-a'-tus
 Ba'-ti-a
 Ba-ti'-na, and Ban-ti'-na
 Ba'-tis
 Ba'-to
 Ba'-ton [i-a
 Bat-ra-cho-my-o-mach'-
 Bat-ti'-a-des
 Bat'-tis
 Bat'-tus
 Bat'-u-lum
 Bat'-u-lus
 Ba-tyl'-lus
 Bau'-bo
 Bau'-cis
 Bau'-li
 Ba'-vi-us
 Baz-a-en'-tes
 Ba-za'-ri-a
 Be'-bi-us
 Be-bri'-a-cum
 Beh'-ry-ce
 Beh'-ry-ces, and
 Be-bryc'-i-i
 Be-bryc'-i-a
 Bel-e-mi'-na
 Bel-e-phan'-tes
 Bel'-e-sis
 Bel'-gæ

Bel'-gi-ca
 Bel'-gi-um
 Bel'-gi-us
 Bel'-i-des, plural.
 Be-li'-des, singular.
 Be-lis'-a-ma
 Bel-i-sa'-ri-us
 Bel-is-ti'-da
 Bel'-i-tæ
 Bel-ler'-o-phon
 Bel-le'-rus
 Bel-li-e'-nus
 Bel-lo'-na
 Bel-lo-na'-ri-i
 Bel-lov'-a-ci
 Bel-lo-ve'-sus
 Be'-lon
 Be'-lus
 Be-na'-cus
 Ben'-dis
 Ben-e-did'-i-um
 Ben-e-ven'-tum
 Ben-the-sic'-y-me
 Be-pol-i-ta'-nus
 Ber'-bi-cæ
 Ber-e-cyn'-thi-a
 Ber-e-ni'-ce
 Ber-e-ni'-cis
 Ber'-gi-on
 Ber-gis'-ta-ni
 Be'-ris, and Ba'-ris
 Ber'-mi-us
 Ber'-o-e
 Be-ræ'-a
 Ber-o-ni'-ce
 Be-ro'-sus
 Ber-rhœ'-a
 Be'-sa
 Be-sid'-i-æ
 Be-sip'-po
 Bes'-si
 Bes'-sus
 Bes'-ti-a
 Be'-tis
 Be-tu'-ri-a
 Bi'-a
 Bi-a'-nor
 Bi'-as
 Bi-bac'-u-lus
 Bib'-a-ga
 Bib'-li-a, and Bil'-li-a
 Bib'-lis
 Bib-li'-na
 Bib'-lus
 Bi-brac'-te
 Bib'-u-lus
 Bi'-ces
 Bi'-con
 Bi-cor'-ni-ger
 Bi-cor'-nis
 Bi-for'-mis
 Bi'-frons
 Bil'-bi-lis
 Bi-ma'-ter
 Bin'-gi-um
 Bi'-on

Bir'-rhus
 Bi-sal'-tæ
 Bi-sal'-tes
 Bi-sal'-tis
 Bi-san'-the
 Bis'-ton
 Bis-to-nis
 Bi'-thus
 Bith'-y-æ
 Bi-thyn'-i-a
 Bit'-i-as
 Bi'-ton
 Bi-tu'-i-tus
 Bi-tun'-tum
 Bi-tur'-iges
 Bi-tur'-i-cum
 Biz'-i-a
 Blæ'-na
 Blæ'-si-i
 Blæ'-sus
 Blan-de-no'-na
 Blan-du'-si-a
 Blas-to-phœ-ni'-ces
 Blem'-my-es
 Ble-ni'-na
 Blit'-i-us
 Blu'-ci-um
 Bo-a-dic'-e-a
 Bo'-æ, and Bo'-e-a
 Bo-a'-gri-us
 Bo-ca'-li-as
 Boc'-car
 Boc'-cho-ris
 Boc'-chus
 Bo-du'-ni
 Bo-du-ag-na'-tus
 Bœ-be'-is
 Bœ'-bi-a
 Bo-e-dro'-mi-a
 Bœ-o-tar'-chæ
 Bœ-o'-ti-a
 Bœ-o'-tus
 Bœ-or-o-bis'-tas
 Bo-e'-thi-us
 Bo'-e-tus
 Bo'-e-us
 Bo'-ges
 Bo'-gud
 Bo'-gus
 Bo'-i-i
 Bo-joc'-a-lus
 Bo'-la
 Bol'-be
 Bol-bi-ti'-num
 Bol'-gi-us
 Bo-li'-na
 Bol-i-næ'-us
 Bo-lis'-sus
 Bol-la'-nus
 Bo'-lus
 Bom-i-en'-sar
 Bo-mil'-car
 Bom-o-ni'-cæ
 Bo-no'-ni-a
 Bo-no'-si-us
 Bo-no'-the-us

Bo-o-su'-ra
 Bo-o'-tes
 Bo-o'-tus, and
 Bœ'-o-tus
 Bo'-re-a
 Bo-re'-a-des
 Bo'-re-as
 Bo-re-as'-mi
 Bo'-re-us
 Bor'-ges
 Bor-go'-di
 Bor'-nos
 Bor-sip'-pa
 Bo'-rus
 Bo-rys'-the-nes
 Bo'-pho-rus
 Bot'-ti-a
 Bot-ti-æ'-is
 Bo-vi-a'-num
 Bo-vil'-læ
 Brach-ma'-nes
 Bræ'-si-a
 Bran-chi'-a-des
 Bran'-chi-dæ
 Bran-chyl'-li-des
 Bra'-si-æ
 Bras'-i-das
 Bras-i-de'-i-a
 Brau'-re
 Brau'-ron
 Bren'-ni, and Breu'-ni
 Bren'-nus

Bren'-the
 Bres'-ci-a
 Bry'-ti-i
 Bri-a'-re-us
 Bri'-as
 Bri-gan'-tes
 Brig-an-ti'-nus
 Bri'-mo
 Bri-se'-is
 Bri'-ses
 Bri-se'-us
 Bri-tan'-ni
 Bri-tan'-ni-a
 Bri-tan'-ni-cus
 Brit-o-mar'-tis
 Brit-o-ma'-rus
 Brit'-o-nes
 Brix-el'-lum
 Brix'-i-a
 Bri'-zo
 Broc-u-be'-lus
 Bro'-mi-us
 Bro'-mus
 Bron'-tes
 Bron-ti'-nus
 Bro'-te-as
 Bro'-the-us
 Bruc'-te-ri
 Bru-ma'-li-a
 Brun-du'-si-um
 Bru-tid'-i-us
 Bru'-ti-i

Bru'-tu-lus
 Bru'-tus
 Bry'-as
 Bry-ax'-is
 Bry'-ce
 Bry'-ges
 Bry'-gi
 Bry'-se-a
 Bu-ba-ce'-na
 Bu-ba'-ces
 Bu'-ba-ris
 Bu-bas-ti'-a-cus
 Bu'-ba-sus
 Bu'-bon
 Bu-cep'h'-a-la
 Bu-ceph'-a-lus
 Bu-col'-i-ca
 Bu-col'-i-cum
 Bu-co'-li-on
 Bu'-co-lus
 Bu'-di-i
 Bu-di'-ni
 Bu-do'-rum
 Bu'-jis
 Bul-la'-ti-us
 Bu'-ne-a
 Bu'-nus
 Bu'-po-lus
 Bu'-pha-gus
 Bu-pho'-ni-a
 Bu-pra'-si-um
 Bu'-ra

Bu-ra'-i-cus
 Bur'-rhus
 Bur'-sa
 Bur'-si-a
 Bu'-sæ
 Bu-si'-ris
 Bu'-ta
 Bu'-te-o
 Bu'-tes
 Bu-thro'-tum
 Bu-thyr'-e-us
 Bu'-to-a
 Bu'-tos
 Bu-tor'-i-des
 Bu-tun'-tum
 Bu'-tus
 Bu-zy'-ges
 Byb-le'-sia, and
 By-bas'-si-a
 Byb'-li-a
 Byb'-li-i
 Byb'-lis
 Byl-li'-o-nes
 Byr'-rhus
 Byr'-sa
 By-za'-ci-um
 Byz-an-ti'-a-cus
 By-zan'-ti-um
 By'-zas
 By-ze'-nus
 Byz'-e-res
 Byz'-i-a

C.

CA-AN'-THUS

Cab'-a-des
 Cab'-a-les
 Ca-bal'-i-i
 Cab-al-li'-num
 Cab-al-li'-nus
 Ca-bar'-nos
 Ca-bas'-sus
 Ca-bel'-li-o
 Ca-bi'-ra
 Ca-bi'-ri
 Ca-bir'-i-a
 Ca-bu'-ra
 Cab'-u-rus
 Ca'-ca
 Cach'-a-les
 Ca'-cus
 Ca-cu'-this
 Ca-cyp'-a-ris
 Ca'-di
 Cad-me'-a
 Cad-me'-is
 Cad'-mus
 Ca'-dra
 Ca-du'-ce-us
 Ca-dur'-ci
 Ca-dus'-ci
 Cad'-y-tis
 Cæ'-a
 Cæ'-ci-as
 Cæ-cil'-i-a
 Cæ-cil-i-a'-nus
 Cæ-cil'-i-i
 Cæ-cil'-i-us
 Cæ-cil'-i-us
 Cæ-ci'-na, Tus'-cus
 Cæc'-u-bum
 Cæc'-u-lus
 Cæ-dic'-i-us
 Cæ'-li-a
 Cæ'-li-us
 Cæm'-a-ro
 Cæ'-na

Cæ'-ne-us
 Cæn'-i-des
 Cæ-ni'-na
 Cæ'-nis
 Cæ-not'-ro-pæ
 Cæ'-pi-o
 Cæ-ra'-rus
 Cæ'-re, or Cæ'-res
 Cær'-e-si
 Cæ'-sar
 Cæs-a-re'-a
 Cæs-sa'-ri-on
 Cæ-se'-na
 Cæ-sen'-ni-as
 Cæ-ce'-ti-us
 Cæ'si-a
 Cæ'si-us
 Cæ'-so
 Cæ-so'-ni-a
 Cæ-so'-ni-us
 Cæ't'-o-brix
 Cæ't'-u-lum
 Cæ'-yx
 Ca-ga'-co
 Ca-i-ci'-nus
 Ca-i-cus
 Ca-i-e'-ta
 Ca-i-i-us, and Ca'-i-a
 Ca'-i-us
 Cal'-ab-er, Q.
 Ca-la'-bri-a
 Cal'-a-brus
 Cal-la-gur-rit'-a-ni
 Cal'-a-is
 Ca-lag'-u-tis
 Cal'-a-mis
 Cal-a-mi'-sa
 Cal'-a-mos
 Cal'-a-mus
 Ca-la'-nus
 Cal'-a-on
 Cal'-a-ris
 Cal-a-tha'-na

Ca-la'-thi-on
 Cal'-a-thus
 Cal'-a-tes
 Ca-la'-ti-a
 Ca-la'-ti-æ
 Cal-au-re'-a, and
 Cal-au-ri'-a
 Ca-la'-vi-i
 Ca-la'-vi-us
 Cal'-bis
 Cal'-ce
 Cal'-chas
 Cal-che-do'-ni-a
 Cal-chin'-i-a
 Cal'-dus Cæ'-li-us
 Ca'-le
 Cal-e-do'-ni-a
 Ca-le'-nus
 Ca'-les
 Ca-le'-si-us
 Ca-le'-tæ
 Cal'-e-tor
 Ca'-lex
 Cal-i-ad'-ne
 Cal-i-ce'-ni
 Ca-lid'-i-us, M.
 Ca-lig'-u-la, C.
 Cal'-i-pus
 Ca'-lis
 Cal-læ's'-chrus
 Cal-la'-i-ci
 Cal'-las
 Cal-la-te'-bus
 Cal-la-te'-ri-a
 Cal'-le-ni
 Cal'-li-a
 Cal-li'-a-des
 Cal'-li-as
 Cal-lib'-i-us
 Cal-li-ce'-rus
 Cal-lich'-o-rus
 Cal'-li-cles
 Cal-i-co-lo'-na

Cal-lic'-ra-tes
 Cal-lic-rat'-i-das
 Cal-lid'-i-us
 Cal-lid'-ro-mus
 Cal-li-ge'-tus
 Cal-lim'-a-chus
 Cal-lim'-e-don
 Cal-lim'-e-des
 Cal-li'-nus
 Cal-li'-o-pe
 Cal-la-pa-ti'-ra
 Cal'-li-phon
 Cal'-li-phron
 Cal-lip'-i-dæ
 Cal-lip'-o-lis
 Cal'-li-pus
 Cal-lip'-y-ges
 Cal-lir'-ho-e
 Cal-lis'-te
 Cal-lis-te'-i-a
 Cal-lis'-the-nes
 Cal-lis'-to
 Cal-lis-to-ni'-cus
 Cal-lis'-tra-tus
 Cal-lix'-e-na
 Cal-lix'-e-na
 Ca'-lon
 Ca'-lor
 Cal'-pe
 Cal-phur'-ni-a
 Cal-phur'-ni-us
 Cal-pur'-ni-a
 Cal-u-sid'-i-us
 Cal-u'-si-um
 Cal'-vi-a
 Cal-vi'-na
 Cal-vis'-i-us
 Cal'-y-be
 Cal-y-cad'-nus
 Cal'-y-ce
 Ca-lyd'-i-um
 Ca-lyd'-na
 Cal'-y-don

Cal-y-do'-nis
 Cal-y-do'-ni-us
 Ca-lym'-ne
 Ca-lyn'-da
 Ca-lyp'-so
 Ca-man'-ti-um
 Cam-a-ri'-na
 Cam-bau'-les
 Cam'-bes
 Cam'-bre
 Cam-bu'-ni-i
 Cam-by'-ses
 Cam-e-la'-ni
 Cam-e-li'-tæ
 Cam'e-ra
 Cam-e-ri'-num, and
 Ca-me'-ri-um
 Cam-e-ri'-nus
 Ca-mer'-ti-um
 Ca-mer'-tes
 Ca-mil'-la
 Ca-mil'-li, and
 Ca-mil'-læ
 Ca-mil'-lus
 Ca-mi'-ro
 Ca-mi'-rus, and
 Ca-mi'-ra
 Cam-is-sa'-res
 Cam'-ma
 Ca-mœ'-næ
 Cam-pa'-na Lex
 Cam-pa'-ni-a
 Cam'-pe
 Cam-pas'-pe
 Camp'-sa
 Cam'-pus Mar'-ti-us
 Cam-u-lo-gi'-nus
 Ca'-na
 Can'-a-ce
 Can'-a-che
 Can'-a-chus
 Ca'-næ
 Ca-na'-ri-i
 Can'-a-thus
 Can'-da-ce
 Can-dau'-les
 Can-da'-vi-a
 Can-di'-o-pe
 Ca'-nens
 Can-e-pho'-ri-a
 Can'-e-thum
 Ca-nic-u-la'-res di'-es
 Ca-nid'-i-a
 Ca-nid'-i-us
 Ca-nin-e-fa'-tes
 Ca-nin'-i-us
 Ca-nis'-ti-us
 Ca'-ni-us
 Can'-næ
 Ca-nop'-i-cum
 Ca-no'-pus
 Can'-ta-bra
 Can'-ta-bri
 Can-ta'-bri-æ
 Can'-tha-rus
 Can'-thus
 Can'-ti-um
 Can-u-le'-i-a
 Can-u-le'-i-us
 Ca-nu'-li-a
 Ca-nu'-si-um
 Ca-nu'-si-us
 Ca-nu'-ti-us
 Cap'-a-neus, 3 syll.
 Ca-pel'-la
 Ca-pe'-na
 Ca-pe'-nas
 Ca-pe'-ni
 Ca'-per
 Ca-pe'-tus

Ca-pha'-re-us
 Caph'-y-æ
 Cap'-pi-o
 Cap-is-se'-ne
 Cap'-i-to
 Ca-pit-o-li-nus
 Cap-i-to'-li-um
 Cap-pa-do'-cia
 Cap'-pa-dox
 Ca-pra'-ri-a
 Ca'-pre-æ
 Cap-ri-cor'-nus
 Cap-ri-fic-i-a'-lis
 Ca-pri'-na
 Ca-prip'-e-des
 Ca'-pri-us
 Cap-ro-ti'-na
 Ca'-prus
 Cap'-sa
 Cap-sa-ge
 Ca-mil'-u-a
 Ca'-pys
 Ca'-pys Syl'-vi-us
 Car-a-bac'-tra
 Car'-a-bis
 Car-a-cal'-la
 Ca-rac'-a-tes
 Ca-rac'-ta-cus
 Ca'-ræ
 Ca-ræ'-us
 Car'-a-lis
 Car'-a-nus
 Ca-rau'-si-us
 Car'-bo
 Car-che'-don
 Car-ci'-nus
 Car-da'-ces
 Car-dam'-y-le
 Car'-di-a
 Car-du'-chi
 Ca'-res
 Car'-e-sa
 Ca-res'-sus
 Car-fin'-i-a
 Ca'-ri-a
 Ca'-ri-as
 Ca-ri'-a-te
 Ca-ri'-na
 Ca-ri'-nus
 Car'-i-ne
 Ca-ri'-nus
 Ca-ri'-sa-num
 Ca-ri'-tum
 Car-ma'-ni-a
 Car-ma'-nor
 Car'-me
 Car-me'-lus
 Car-men'-ta, and
 Car-men'-tis
 Car-men-ta'-les
 Car-men-ta'-lis
 Car'-mi-des
 Car'-na Car-din'-e-a
 Car-na'-si-us
 Car-ne'-a-des
 Car-ne'-i-a
 Car'-ni-on
 Car'-nus
 Car-nu'-tes
 Car-pa'-si-a
 Car-pa'-si-um
 Car'-pa-thus
 Car'-pi-a
 Car'-pis
 Car'-po
 Car-poph'-o-ra
 Car-poph'-o-rus
 Car'-ræ, and Car'-thæ
 Car-ri-na'-tes
 Car-ru'-ca

Car-se'-o-li
 Car-ta'-li-us
 Car-thæ'-a
 Car-tha-gin-i-en'-ses
 Car-tha'-go
 Car'-thage, Eng.
 Car-tha'-sis
 Car-tei'-a, 3 syll.
 Ca'-rus
 Car-vil'-i-us
 Ca'-ry-a
 Car-y-a'-tæ
 Car-y-a'-tis
 Ca-rys'-ti-us
 Ca-rys'-tus
 Ca'-ry-um
 Cas'-ca
 Cas-cel'-li-us
 Cas-i-li'-num
 Ca-si'-na Ca-si'-num
 Ca'-si-us
 Cas'-me-næ
 Cas-mil'-la
 Cas-pe'-ri-a
 Cas-per'-u-la
 Cas-pi-a'-na
 Cas'-pi-i
 Cas'-pi-um Ma'-re
 Cas-san-da'-ne
 Cas-san'-der
 Cas-san'-dra
 Cas-san'-dri-a
 Cas'-si-a
 Cas-si'-o-pe
 Cas-si-o-pe'-a
 Cas-si-ter'-i-des
 Cas'-si-us, C.
 Cas-si-ve-lau'-nus
 Cas-so'-tis
 Cas-tab'-a-la
 Cas'-ta-bus
 Cas-ta'-li-a
 Cas-ta'-li-us Fons
 Cas-to'-lus
 Cas-ta'-ne-a
 Cas-ti-a-ni'-ra
 Cas'-tor and Pol'-lux
 Cas-tra'-ti-us
 Cas'-tu-lo
 Cat-a-du'-pa
 Cat-n-men'-te-les
 Cat'-a-na
 Cat-a-o'-ni-a
 Cat-a-rac'-ta
 Cat'-e-nes
 Ca-thæ'-a
 Cath'-a-ri
 Ca'-ti-a
 Ca-ti'-e-na
 Ca-ti'-e-nus
 Cat-i-li'-na
 Cat'-i-line, Eng.
 Ca-til'-li
 Ca-til'-lus, or Cat'-i-lus
 Ca-ti'-na
 Ca'-ti-us
 Cat'-i-zi
 Ca'-to
 Ca'-tre-us
 Cat'-ta
 Cat'-ti
 Ca-tu-li-a'-na
 Ca-tul'-lus
 Cat'-u-lus
 Cau'-ca-sus
 Cau'-con
 Cau'-co-nes
 Cau'-di, and Cau'-di-um
 Cau-lo'-ni-a
 Cau'-ni-us

Cau'-nus
 Cau'-ros
 Cau'-rus
 Ca'-us
 Cav-a-ri'l'-lus
 Cav-a-ri'-nus
 Ca'-vi-i
 Ca-y'-ci
 Ca-y'-cus
 Ca-ys'-ter
 Ce'-a, or Ce'-os
 Ce'-a-des
 Ceb-al-li'-nus
 Ceb-a-ren'-ses
 Ce'-bes
 Ce'-bren
 Ce-bre'-ni-a
 Ce-bri'-o-nes
 Cec'-i-das
 Ce-cil'-i-us
 Cec'-i-na Ce-cin'-na, A.
 Ce-cro'-pi-a
 Ce-crop-i-dæ
 Ce'-crops
 Ce-cyph'-a-læ
 Ced-re-a'-tis
 Ce'-don
 Ce-dru'-si-i
 Ceg'-lu-sa
 Ce'-i
 Cel'-a-don
 Cel'-a-dus
 Ce-læ'-næ
 Ce-læ'-no
 Cel'-e-æ
 Ce-le'-i-a, and Ce'-la
 Cel-e-la'-tes
 Ce-len'-dræ
 Ce-len'-dris, or
 Ce-len'-deris
 Ce-le'-ne-us
 Ce-len'-na Ce-læ'-na
 Ce'-ler
 Cel'-e-res
 Cel'-e-trum
 Ce'-le-us
 Cel'-mus
 Cel'-o-næ
 Cel'-sus
 Cel'-tæ
 Cel-ti-be'-ri
 Cel'-ti-ca
 Cel'-ti-ci
 Cel-til'-lus
 Cel-to'-ri-i
 Cel-tos'-cy-thæ
 Cem'-me-nus
 Cem'-psi
 Ce-næ'-um
 Cen'-chre-æ
 Cen'-chre-is
 Cen'-chre-us
 Cen'-chri-us
 Ce-nes'-po-lis
 Ce-ne'-ti-um
 Ce'-ne-us
 Cen-i-mag'-ni
 Ce-ni'-na
 Cen-o-ma'-ni
 Cen-so'-res
 Cen-so-ri'-nus
 Cen'-sus
 Cen-ta-re'-tus
 Cen-tau'-ri
 Cen-tau'-rus
 Cen-tob'-ri-ca
 Cen'-to-res
 Cen-tor'-i-pa
 Cen-tri'-tes
 Cen-tro'-ni-us

Cen-tum'-vi-ri
 Cen-tu'-ri-a
 Cen-tu'-ri-pa
 Ce'-os, and Ce'-a
 Ceph'-a-las
 Ceph-a-le'-di-on
 Ceph-a-le'-na
 Ce-phal'-len
 Ceph-al-le'-ni-a
 Ceph'-a-lo
 Ceph-a-læ'-dis
 Ceph'-a-lon
 Ceph-a-lot'-o-mi
 Ceph-a-lu'-di-um
 Ceph'-a-lus
 Ce'-phe-us
 Ce-phe'-nes
 Ce-phis'-i-a
 Ceph-i-si'-a-des
 Ce-phis-i-do'-rus
 Ce-phis'-i-on
 Ce-phis-od'-o-tus
 Ce-phi'-sus
 Ce-phis'-sus
 Ce'-phren
 Ce'-pi-o
 Ce'-pi-on
 Cer'-a-ca
 Ce-rac'-a-tes
 Ce-ram'-bus
 Cer-a-mi'-cus
 Cer-a'-mi-um
 Cer'-a-mus
 Ce'-ras
 Cer'-a-sus
 Cer'-a-ta
 Ce-ra'-tus
 Ce-rau'-ni-a
 Ce-rau'-ni-i
 Ce-rau'-nus
 Ce-rau'-si-us
 Cer-be'-ri-on
 Cer'-be-rus
 Cer'-ca-phas
 Cer-ca-so'-rum
 Cer-ce'-is
 Cer-ce'-ne
 Cer-ces'-tes
 Cer'-ci-des
 Cer'-ci-i
 Cer-ci'-na
 Cer-cin'-i-um
 Cer-cin'-na
 Cer'-ci-us
 Cer-co'-pes
 Cer'-cops
 Cer'-cy-on
 Cer-cy'-o-nes
 Cer-cy'-ra, or Cor-cy'-ra
 Cer-dyl'-i-um
 Cer-e-a'-li-a
 Ce'-res
 Ce-res'-sus
 Cer'-e-tæ
 Ce-ri-a'-lis
 Ce'-ri-i
 Ce-ri'l'-lum
 Ce-rin'-thus
 Cer-y-ni'-tes
 Cer-ma'-nus
 Cer'-nes
 Ce'-ron
 Cer-o-pas'-a-des
 Ce-ros'-sus
 Cer'-phe-res
 Ce-rhæ'-i
 Cer-sob-lep'-tes
 Cer'-ti-ma
 Cer-to'-ni-um
 Cer-va'-ri-us

Cer-y'-ces
 Ce-rye'-i-us
 Cer-y-mi'-ca
 Cer-y-ne'-a
 Ce-ryn'-i-tes
 Ce-sel'-li-us
 Ce-sen'-ni-a
 Ces'-ti-us
 Ces-tri'-na
 Ces-tri'-nus
 Ce'-tes
 Ce-the'-gus
 Ce'-ti-i
 Ce'-ti-us
 Ce'-to
 Ce'-us, and Cæ'-us
 Ce'-yx
 Cha'-bes
 Cha-bi'-nus
 Cha'-bri-a
 Cha'-bri-as
 Chab'-ry-is
 Chæ-an'-i-tæ
 Chæ-re-as
 Chæ-r-e-de'-mus
 Chæ-re'-mon
 Chær'-e-phon
 Chæ-res'-tra-ta
 Chæ-rin'-thus
 Chæ-rip'-pus
 Chær'-ro
 Chæ-ro-ne'-a, and
 Cher-ro-ne'-a
 Chæ-ro'-ni-a
 Cha-læ'-on
 Chal-cæ'-a
 Chal'-ce-a
 Chal-ce'-don, and
 Chal-ce-do'-ni-a
 Chal-ci-de'-ne
 Chal-ci-den'-ses
 Chal-cid'-e-us
 Chal-cid'-i-ca
 Chal-cid'-i-cus
 Chal-ci-æ'-us
 Chal-ci'-o-pe
 Chal-ci'-tis
 Chal'-cis
 Chal'-co-don
 Chal'-con
 Chal'-cus
 Chal-dæ'-a
 Chal-dæ'-i
 Cha-les'-tra
 Chal-o-ni'-tis
 Chal'-y-bes, and
 Cal'-y-bes
 Chal-y-bo-ni'-tis
 Chal'-ybs
 Cha-ma'-ni
 Cham-a-vi'-ri
 Cha'-ne
 Cha'-on
 Chi'-o-nes
 Cha-o'-ni-a
 Cha-o-ni'-tis
 Cha'-os
 Char'-a-dra
 Cha-ra'-dros
 Char'-a-drus
 Cha-ræ'-a-das
 Char-an-dæ'-i
 Cha'-rax
 Cha-rax'-es, and
 Cha-raz'-us
 Cha'-res
 Char'-i-cles
 Char'-i-clo
 Char-i-eli'-des
 Char-i-de'-mus

Char'-i-la
 Char-i-la'-us, and
 Cha-ri'l'-lus
 Cha-ri'-ni, and Ca-ri'-ni
 Cha'-ris
 Char-is'-i-a
 Char'-i-tes
 Char'-i-ton
 Char'-me, and Car'-me
 Char'-mi-das
 Char'-mi-des
 Char-mi'-nus
 Char-mi'-o-ne
 Char'-mis
 Char-mos'-y-na
 Char'-mo-tas
 Char'-mus
 Cha'-ron
 Cha-ron'-dus
 Char-o-ne'-a
 Cha-ro'-ni-um
 Cha'-rops, and
 Char'-o-pes
 Cha-ryb'-dis
 Chau'-bi, and Chau'-ci
 Chau'-la
 Chau'-rus
 Che'-a
 Che'-læ
 Che'-les
 Chel-i-do'-ni-a
 Chel-i-do'-ni-æ
 Che-lid'-o-nis
 Chel'-o-ne
 Chel'-o-nis
 Chel-o-noph'-a-gi
 Chel-y-do'-re-a
 Chem'-dis
 Che'-na
 Che'-næ
 Che'-ni-on
 Che'-ni-us
 Che'-ops, and
 Che-os'-pes
 Che'-phren
 Cher-e-moc'-ra-tes
 Cher-is'-o-phus
 Cher'-o-phon
 Cher'-si-as
 Cher-sid'-a-mas
 Cher'-si-pho
 Cher-so-ne'-sus
 Cher-us'-ci
 Chid-na'-i
 Chil-i-ar'-chus
 Chil'-i-us, and Chil'-e-us
 Chi'-lo
 Chi-lo'-nis
 Chi-mæ'-ra
 Chim'-a-rus
 Chi-me'-ri-um
 Chi-om'-a-ra
 Chi'-on
 Chi'-o-nes
 Chi-on'-i-des
 Chi'-o-nis
 Chi'-os
 Chi'-ron
 Chit'-o-ne
 Chlo'-e
 Chlo-re-us
 Chlo'-ris
 Chlo'-rus
 Cho-a-ri'-na
 Cho-as'-pes
 Cho'-bus
 Chær'-a-des
 Chær'-i-lus
 Chær'-e-æ
 Chon'-ni-das

Chon'-u-phis
 Cho-ras'-mi
 Cho-rin'-e-us
 Cho-rø'-bus
 Cho-rom-næ'-i
 Chos'-ro-es
 Chre'-mes
 Chrem'-e-tes
 Chres'-i-phon
 Chres-phon'-tes
 Chres'-tus
 Chro'-mi-a
 Chro'-mi-os
 Chro'-mis
 Chro'-mi-us
 Chro'-ni-us
 Chro'-nos
 Chry'-a-sus
 Chry'-sa, and Chry 'a
 Chrys'-a-me
 Chry-san'-tas
 Chry-san'-thi-us
 Chry-san'-tis
 Chry-sa'-or
 Chrys-a-o'-re-us
 Chry-sa'-o-ris
 Chry'-sas
 Chry-se'-is
 Chry-ser'-mus
 Chry'-ses
 Chry-sip'-pe
 Chry-sip'-pus
 Chry'-sis
 Chrys-o-as'-pi-des
 Chry-sog'-o-nus
 Chrys-o-la'-us
 Chry-so'-di-um
 Chry-sop'-olis
 Chry-sor'-rho-æ
 Chry-sor'-rho-as
 Chrys'-os-tom
 Chrys-oth'-e-mis
 Chryx'-us
 Chtho'-ni-a
 Chtho'-ni-us
 Chy'-trum
 Cib-a-ri'-tis
 Cib'-y-ra
 Cic'-e-ro
 Cith'-y-ria
 Cic'-o-nes
 Ci-cu'-ta
 Ci-lic'-i-a
 Ci-lis'-sa
 Ci'-lix
 Cil'-la
 Cil'-les
 Cil'-lus
 Cil'-ni-us
 Ci'-lo
 Cim'-ber
 Cim-be'-ri-us
 Cim'-bri
 Cim'-bri-cum
 Cim'-i-nus
 Cim-me'-ri-i
 Cim'-me-ri-s
 Cim-me'-ri-um
 Ci-mo'-lis, and Ci-no'-lis
 Ci-mo'-lus
 Ci'-moon
 Ci-næ'-thon
 Ci-nar'-a-das
 Cin'-ci-a
 Cin-cin-na'-tus, L. Q.
 Cin'-ci-us
 Cin'-e-gæ
 Ci-ne'-si-as
 Cin'-e-thon
 Cin'-ga

Cin-get'-o-rix
Sin-jet'-o-rix
 Cin'-gu-lum
 Cin-i-a'-ta
 Cī'-nith-i-i
 Cin'-na
 Cin'-na-don
 Cin'-na-mus
 Cin-ni'-a-na
 Cinx'-i-a
 Cī'-nyps, and Cin'-y-phus
 Cin'-y-ras
 Cī'-os
 Cip'-pus
 Cīr'-ce
 Cir-cen'-ses Lu'-di
 Cīr'-ci-us
 Cīr'-cus
 Cīr'-ris
 Cir-ræ'-a-tum
 Cīr'-rha, and Cyr'-rha
 Cīr'-tha, and Cīr'-ta
 Cis-al-pī'-na Gal'-li-a
 Cis'-pa
 Cis'-sa
 Cis'-se-is
 Cis'-se'-us
 Cis'-si-a
 Cis'-si-æ
 Cis'-si-des
 Cis-sos'-sa
 Cis'-sus
 Cis-su'-sa
 Cis-te'-næ
 Ci-thæ'-ron
 Cith-a-ris'-ta
 Cit'-i-um
 Cī'-us
 Ci-vi'-lis
 Ciz'-y-cum
 Cla'-de-us
 Cla'-nes
 Cla'-nis
 Cla'-ni-us, or Cla'-nis
 Cla'-rus
 Clas-tid'-i-um
 Clau'-di-a
 Clau'-di-æ
 Clau-di-a'-nus
 Clau-di-op'-o-lis
 Clau'-di-us
 Clau'-sus
 Clav-i-e'-nus
 Clav'-i-ger
 Cla-zom'-e-næ, and
 Cla-zom'-e-na
 Cle'-a-das
 Cle-an'-der
 Cle-an'-dri-das
 Cle-an'-thes
 Cle-ar'-chus
 Cle-ar'-i-des
 Cle'-mens
 Cle'-o
 Cle'-o-bis
 Cle-o-bu'-la
 Cle-ob-u-li'-na
 Cle-o-bu'-lus
 Cle-o-cha'-res
 Cle-o-cha'-ri-i
 Cle-o-dæ'-us
 Cle-od'-a-mas
 Cle-o-de'-mus
 Cle-o-do'-ra
 Cle-o-dox'-a
 Cle-og'-e-nes
 Cle-o-la'-us
 Cle-om'-a-chus
 Cle-o-man'-tes
 Cle-om'-bro-tus

Cle-o-me'-des
 Cle-om'-e-nes
 Cle'-on
 Cle-o'-næ, and Cle'-o-na
 Cle-o'-ne
 Cle-o-ni'-ca
 Cle-o-ni'-cus
 Cle-on'-nis
 Cle-on'-y-mus
 Cle-op'-a-ter
 Cle-o-pa'-tra
 Cle-op'-a-tris
 Cle-oph'-a-nes
 Cle-o-phan'-thus
 Cle'-o-phi-es
 Cle-oph'-o-lus
 Cle'-o-phon
 Cle-o-phy'-lius
 Cle-o-pom'-pus
 Cle-op-tol'-e-mus
 Cle'-o-pus
 Cle-o'-ra
 Cle-os'-tra-tus
 Cle-ox'-e-nus
 Clep'-sy-dra
 Cle'-ri
 Cle'-i-des
 Cle'-ta
 Clib'-a-nus
 Cli-de'-mus
 Clim'-e-nus
 Cli'-nas
 Clin'-i-as
 Cli-nip'-pi-des
 Cli'-nus
 Cli'-o
 Cli-sith'-e-ra
 Clis'-the-nes
 Cli'-tæ
 Clit'-archus
 Clit'-te
 Cli-ter'-ni-a
 Clit-o-de'-mus
 Cli-tom'-a-chus
 Cli-ton'-y-mus
 Clit'-o-phon
 Clit'-tor
 Cli-to'-ri-a
 Clit-tum'-nus
 Clit'-tus
 Clo-a-ci'-na
 Clo-an'-thus
 Clo'-di-a
 Clo'-di-us
 Clo'-li-a
 Clo'-li-æ
 Clo'-li-us
 Clo'-nas
 Clon'-di-cus
 Clo'-ni-a
 Clo'-ni-us
 Clo'-tho
 Clu-a-ci'-na
 Clu-en'-ti-us
 Clu'-pe-a, and
 Clyp'-e-a
 Clu'-si-a
 Clu-si'-ni Fon'-tes
 Clu-si'-o-lum
 Clu'-si-um
 Clu'-si-us
 Clu'-vi-a
 Clu'-vi-us Ru'-fus
 Clym'-e-ne
 Clym-en-e'-i-des
 Clym'-e-nus
 Cly-son-y-mu'-sa
 Clyt-em-nes'-tra
 Clyt'-i-a, or Clyt'-i-e
 Clyt'-i-us

Cly'-tus
 Cna-ca'-di-um
 Cnac'-a-lis
 Cna'-gi-a
 Cne'-mus
 Cne'-us, or Cnæ'-us
 Cni-din'-i-um
 Cni'-dus, or Gni'-dus
 Cno'-pus
 Cnos'-si-a
 Cno'-sus
 Co-a-ma'-ni
 Co-as'-træ, and
 Co-ac'-træ
 Cob'-a-res
 Coc'-a-lus
 Coc-ce'-i-us
 Coc-cy-g'-i-us
 Co'-cles, Pub. Horat.
 Coc'-ti-æ, and Cot'-ti-æ
 Co-cy'-tus
 Co-dom'-a-nus
 Cod'-ri-dæ
 Co-drop'-o-lis
 Co'-drus
 Cœ-cil'-i-us
 Cœ'-la
 Cœ-lal'-e-tæ
 Cœl-e-syr'-i-a, and
 Cœ-lo-syr'-i-a
 Cœ'-li-a
 Cœ-li-ob'-ri-ga
 Cœ'-li-us
 Cœ'-lus
 Cœ'-nus
 Cœr'-a-nus
 Co'-es
 Cœ'-us
 Cog'-a-mus
 Cog-i-du'-nus
 Co'-hi-bus
 Co'-hors
 Co-læ'-nus
 Co-lax'-a-is
 Co-lax'-es
 Col'-chi
 Col'-chis, and Col'-chos
 Co-len'-da
 Co'-li-as
 Col-la'-ti-a
 Col-la-ti'-nus
 Col-li'-na
 Col-lu'-ci-a
 Co'-lo
 Co-lo'-næ
 Co-lo'-ne
 Co-lo'-nos
 Col'-o-phon
 Co-los'-se, and
 Co-los'-sis
 Co-los'-sus
 Col'-o-tes
 Col'-pe
 Co-lum'-ba
 Col-u-mel'-la
 Co-lu'-thus
 Co-lyt'-tus
 Com-a-ge'-na
 Com-a-ge'-ni
 Co-ma'-na
 Co-ma'-ni-a
 Com'-a-ri
 Com'-a-rus
 Co-mas'-tus
 Com-bæ'-bus
 Com'-be
 Com'-bi
 Com-bre'-a
 Com-bu-tis
 Co-me'-tes

Com'-e-tho
 Co-min'-i-us
 Co-mit'-i-a
 Co'-mi-us
 Com'-mo-dus
 Co'-mon
 Com-pi-ta'-li-a
 Comp'-sa-tus
 Com-pu'-sa
 Co'-mus
 Con'-ca-ni
 Con-cor'-di-a
 Con'-da-lus
 Con'-da-te
 Con-do-cha'-tes
 Con-dru'-si
 Con-dyl'-i-a
 Co'-ne
 Con-e-to-du'-nus
 Con-fu'-ci-us
 Con-ge'-dus
 Co'-ni-i
 Con-i-sal'-tus
 Con-nis'-ci
 Con-ni'-dus
 Co'-non
 Con-sen'-tes
 Con-sen'-ti-a
 Con-sid'-i-us
 Con-si-li'-um
 Con'-stans
 Con-stan'-ti-a
 Con-stan-ti'-na
 Con-stan-ti-nop'-o-lis
 Con-stan-ti'-nus
 Con'-stan-tine, Eng.
 Con-stan'-ti-us
 Con'-sus
 Con-syg'-na
 Con-ta-des'-dus
 Con-tu'-bi-a
 Co'-on
 Co'-os, Cos,
 Ce'-a, and Co
 Co'-pæ
 Co-phon'-tis
 Co'-phas
 Co'-pi-a
 Co-pil'-lus
 Co-po'-ni-us
 Cop'-ra-tes
 Co'-pre-us
 Cop'-tus, and Cop'-tos
 Co'-ra
 Cor-a-ce'-si-um, and
 Cor-a-cen'-si-um
 Cor-a-co-na'-sus
 Co-ra'l'-e-tæ
 Co-ra'l'-li
 Co-ra'-lus
 Co'-ras
 Co'-rax
 Co-rax'-i
 Cor'-be-us
 Cor'-bis
 Cor'-bu-lo
 Cor-cy'-ra
 Cor'-du-ba
 Cor-du-e'-ne
 Co'-re
 Co-res'-sus
 Cor'-e-sus
 Cor'-e-tas
 Cor-fin'-i-um
 Co'-ri-a
 Co-rin'-e-um
 Co-rin'-na
 Co-rin'-us
 Co-rin'-thus
 Co-ri-o-la'-nus

Co-ri'-o-li, and
 Co-ri-ol'-la
 Co-ris'-sus
 Cor'-i-tus
 Cor'-mus
 Cor'-ma-sa
 Cor-ne'-li-a
 Cor-ne'-li-i
 Cor-nic'-u-lum
 Cor-ni-fic'-i-us
 Cor-ni-ger
 Cor-nu'-tus
 Co-ræ'-bus
 Co-ro'-na
 Cor-o-ne'-a
 Co-ro'-nis
 Co-ron'-ta
 Co-ro'-nus
 Cor-rha'-gi-um
 Cor'-si
 Cor'-si-æ
 Cor'-si-ca
 Cor'-so-te
 Cor'-su-ra
 Cor-su'-ra
 Cor-to'-næ
 Cor-un-ca'-nus
 Co'-rus
 Cor-vi'-nus
 Cor-y-ban'-tes
 Cor'-y-bas
 Cor-y-bas'-sa
 Cor'-y-bus
 Co-ryc'-i-a
 Co-ryc'-i-des
 Co-ryc'-i-us
 Cor'-y-cus
 Cor'-y-don
 Cor'-y-la, and
 Cor-y-le'-um
 Co-rym'-bi-fer
 Cor'-y-na
 Cor-y-ne'-ta, and
 Cor-y-ne'-tes
 Cor-y-pha'-si-um
 Cor-y-then'-ses
 Cor'-y-hus
 Co-ry'-tus
 Cos
 Co'-sa, and Cos'-sa, or
 Co'-sæ
 Cos-co'-ni-us
 Co-sin'-gas
 Co'-sis
 Cos'-mus
 Cos'-se-a
 Cos'-sua
 Cos-su'-ti-i
 Cos-to-bæ'-i
 Co-sy'-ra
 Co'-tes, and Cot'-tes
 Co'-thon
 Co-tho'-ne-a
 Cot'-i-so
 Cot-to'-nis
 Cot'-ta
 Cot'-ti-æ A1-pes
 Cot'-tus
 Cot-y-æ'-um
 Co-ty'-o-ra
 Cot-y-læ'-us
 Co-tyl'-i-us
 Co'-tys
 Co-tyl'-to
 Cra'-gus
 Cram-bu'-sa
 Cran'-a-i
 Cran'-a-pes
 Cran'-a-us
 Cra'-ne
 Cra-ne'-um

Cra'-ni-i
 Cran'-non, and
 Cran'-non
 Cran'-tor
 Cra-as-sit'-i-us
 Cras'-sus
 Cras-ti'-nus
 Crat'-a-is
 Crat'-æ-us
 Cra'-ter
 Crat'-e-rus
 Cra'-tes
 Crat-es-i-cle'-a
 Crat-e-sip'-o-lis
 Crat-e-sip'-pi-das
 Cra-te'-vas
 Cra'-te-us
 Cra'-this
 Cra-ti'-nus
 Cra-tip'-pus
 Crat'-y-lus
 Crau'-si-æ
 Crau'-sis
 Cra-ux'-i-das
 Crem'-e-ra
 Crem'-ma
 Crem'-my-on, and
 Crom'-my-on
 Crem'-ni, and Crem'-nos
 Crem'-o-na
 Crem'-i-des
 Cre-mu'-ti-us
 Cre'-on
 Cre-on-ti'-a-des
 Cre-oph'-i-lus
 Cre-pe'-ri-us
 Cres
 Cre'-sa, and Cres'-sa
 Cre'-si-us
 Cres-phon'-tes
 Cres'-sas
 Cre'-si-us
 Cres'-ton
 Cre'-sus
 Cre'-ta
 Crete, Eng.
 Cre-tæ'-us
 Cre'-te
 Cre'-te-a
 Cre'-tes
 Cre'-te-us
 Cre'-the-is
 Cre'-the-us
 Creth'-o-na
 Cret'-i-cus
 Cre-u'-sa
 Cre-u'-sis
 Cri'-a-sus
 Cri-nip'-pus
 Cri'-nis
 Cri-ni'-sus, and
 Cri-mi'-sus
 Cri'-no
 Cri'-son
 Cris-pi'-na
 Cris-pi'-nus
 Crit'-a-la
 Crith'-e-is
 Cri-tho'-te
 Crit'-i-as
 Cri'-to
 Crit-o-bu'-lus
 Crit-og-na'-tus
 Crit-o-la'-us
 Cri'-us
 Cro-bi'-a-lus
 Crob'-y-pi
 Crock'-a-le
 Cro'-ce-æ
 Croc-o-di-lop'-o-lis

Cro'-cus
 Cræ'-sus
 Cro-i'-tes
 Cro'-mi
 Crom'-my-on
 Crom'-na
 Crom'-mus
 Cro'-ni-a
 Cron'-i-des
 Cro'-ni-um
 Cro'-phi
 Cros-sæ'-a
 Crof'-a-lus
 Cro'-ton
 Cro-to'-na
 Cro-t-o-ni'-a-tis
 Cro-to'-pi-as
 Cro-to'-pus
 Cru'-nos
 Cru'-sis
 Crus-tu-me'-ri
 Crus-tu-me'-ri-a
 Crus-tu-me'-ri-um
 Crus-tu-mi'-num
 Crus-tu'-mi-um
 Crus-tu'-nis, and
 Crus-tur-ne'-ni-us
 Cry'-nis
 Cte'-a-tus
 Ctem'-e-ne
 Cte'-nos
 Cte'-si-as
 Cte-sib'-i-us
 Ctes'-i-cles
 Cte-sil'-o-chus
 Ctes'-i-phon
 Cte-sip'-pus
 Ctim'-e-ne
 Cu'-la-ro
 Cu'-ma, and Cu'-mæ
 Cu-nax'-a
 Cu-pa'-vo
 Cu-pen'-tus
 Cu-pi'-do
 Cu-pi-en'-ni-us
 Cu'-res
 Cu-re'-tes
 Cu-re'-tis
 Cu'-ri-a
 Cu-ri-a'-ti-i
 Cu'-ri-o
 Cu-ri-o-sol'-i-tæ
 Cu'-ri-um
 Cu'-ri-us Den-ta-tus
 Cur'-ti-a
 Cur-til'-lus
 Cur'-ti-us
 Cu-ru'-lis
 Cus-sæ'-i
 Cu-til'-i-um
 Cy-am-o-so'-rus
 Cy'-a-ne
 Cy-a'-ne-æ
 Cy-an'-e-e, and
 Cy-a'-ne-a
 Cy-a'-ne-us
 Cy-a-nip'-pe
 Cy-a-nip'-pus
 Cy-a-rax'-es, or
 Cy-ax'-a-res
 Cy-be'-be
 Cyb'-e-la, and Cyb-e'-la
 Cyb'-e-le
 Cyb'-e-lus
 Cyb'-i-ra
 Cy-ce'-si-um
 Cych'-re-us
 Cyc'-la-des
 Cy-clo'-pes
 Cy'-clops, Eng.

Cyc'-nus
 Cy'-da
 Cyd'-i-as
 Cy-dip'-pe
 Cyd'-nus
 Cy'-don
 Cy-do'-ni-a
 Cyd-ra'-ra
 Cyd-ro-la'-u
 Cyp'-nus
 Cyl'-a-bus
 Cyl'-i-ces
 Cy-lin'-dus
 Cyl-lab'-a-rus
 Cyl'-la-rus
 Cyl'-len
 Cyl-le'-ne
 Cyl-le-ne'-i-us
 Cyl-lyr'-i-i
 Cyl'-lon
 Cy'-ma, or Cy'-mæ
 Cy-mod'-o-ce
 Cy-mod-o-ce'-a
 Cy-mod-o-ce'-as
 Cy'-me, and Cy'-mo
 Cym'-o-lus, and
 Ci-mo'-lus
 Cym-o-po-li'-a
 Cy-moth'-o-e
 Cyn'-a-ra
 Cyn-æ-gi'-rus
 Cy-næ'-thi-um
 Cy-na'-ne
 Cy-na'-pes
 Cy-nax'-a
 Cyn'-e-as
 Cy-ne-si-i, and
 Cyn'-e-tæ
 Cyn-e-thus'-sa
 Cyn'-i-a
 Cyn'-i-ci
 Cy-nis'-ca
 Cy'-no
 Cyn-o-ceph'-a-le
 Cyn-o-ceph'-a-li
 Cyn-o-phon'-tis
 Cy-nor'-tas
 Cy-nor'-ti-on
 Cy'-nos
 Cyn-o-sar'-ges
 Cyn-os-se'-ma
 Cyn-o-su'-ra
 Cyn'-o-sure, Eng.
 Cyn'-thi-a
 Cyn'-thi-us
 Cyn'-thus
 Cyn-u-ren'-ses
 Cy'-nus
 Cyp-a-ris'-si, and
 Cyp-a-ris'-si-a
 Cyp-a-ris'-sus
 Cyp'h'-a-ra
 Cyp-ri-a'-nus
 Cy'-prus
 Cyp-sel'-i-des
 Cyp'-se-lus
 Cy-rau'-nis
 Cy'-re
 Cy-re-na'-i-ca
 Cy-re-na'-i-ci
 Cy-re'-ne
 Cy-ri'-a-des
 Cy-ri'-lus
 Cyp'-il, Eng.
 Cy-ri'-nus
 Cyr'-ne
 Cyr'-nus
 Cyr-ræ'-i
 Cyr'-tha-dæ
 Cyr'-rhes

Cyr'-rhus
Cyr-ri-a'-na
Cyr-si'-lus
Cy'-rus
Cyr-rop' o-lis
Cy'-ta

Cy-tæ'-is
Cy-the'-ra
Cyth-e-ræ'-a, or
Cyth-e-re'-a
Cyth'-e-ris
Cy-the'-ri-us

Cy-the'-ron
Cy-the'-run
Cyth'-e-rus
Cyth'-nos
Cy-tin'-e-um

Cyt-is-so'-rus
Cy-to'-rus
Cyz-i-ce'-ni
Cyz-i-cum
Cyz'-i-cus

D.

DA'-Æ, Da'-hæ
Da'-ci, and Da'-cæ
Da'-ci-a
Dac'-ty-li
Dad'-i-cæ
Dæd'-a-la
Dæ-da'-li-on
Dæd'-a-lus
Dæ'-mon
Da'-i
Da'-i-cles
Da'-i-dis
Da-im'-a-chus
Da-im'-e-nes
Da'-i-phron
Da-i'-ra
Dal'-di-a
Dal-ma'-ti-a
Dal-ma'-ti-us
Dam-a-ge'-tus
Dam'-a-lis
Da-mas
Dam-a-sce'-na
Da-mas'-ci-us
Da-mas'-cus
Dam-a-sich'-thon
Dam-a-sip'-pus
Dam-a-sis'-tra-tus
Dam-a-sith'-y-nus
Da-mas'-tes
Da-mi'-a
Da-mip'-pus
Da-mis
Dam'-no-rix
Da'-mo
Dam'-o-cles
Da-moc'-ra-tes
Da-moc'-ri-ta
Da-moc'-ri-tus
Da-mon
Dam-o-phan'-tus
Da-moph'-i-la
Da-moph'-i-lus
Dam'-o-phon
Da-mos'-tra-tus
Da-mox'-e-nus
Da-myr'-i-as
Da'-na
Dan'-a-e
Dan'-a-i
Da-na'-i-des
Dan'-a-la
Dan'-a-us
Dan'-da-ri, and
Dan-dar'-i-dæ
Dan'-don
Da-nu'-bi-us
Dan'-ube, Eng.
Da'-o-chus
Daph'-næ
Daph-næ'-us
Daph'-ne
Daph-ne-pho'-ri-a
Daph'-nis
Daph'-nus
Dar'-a-ba
Da'-raps
Dar'-da-ni

Dar-da'-ni-a
Dar-dan'-i-des
Dar'-da-nus
Dar'-da-ris
Da'-res
Da-re'-tis
Da-ri'-a
Da-ri'-a-ves
Da-ri'-tæ
Da-ri'-us
Das'-con
Das-cyl'-tis
Das'-cy-lus
Da'-se-a
Da'-si-us
Das-sar'-e-tæ
Das-sa-re'-ni
Das-sa-ri'-tæ
Das-sa-ri'-i-i
Dat'-a-mes
Dat-a-pher'-nis
Da'-tis
Da'-tos, or Da'-ton
Dau'-lis
Dau'-ni
Dau'-ni-a
Dau'-nus
Dau'-ri-fer, and
Dau'-ri-ses
Dau'-a-ra
De-ceb'-a-lus
De-ce'-le-um
Dec'-e-lus
De-cem'-vi-ri
De-ce'-ti-a
De-cid'-i-us Sax'-a
De-cin'-e-us
De'-ci-us
De-cu'-ri-o
Ded-i-tam'-e-nes
De-ic'-o-on
De-id-a-mi'-a
De-ile'-on
De-il'-o-chus
De-im'-a-chus
De-i'-o-chus
De-i'-o-ne
De-i'-o-ne-us
De-i'-o-pe'-i-a
De-iph'-i-la
De-iph'-o-be
De-iph'-o-bus
De-i-phon
De-i-phon'-tes
De-ip'-y-le
De-ip'-y-lus
De-ip'-y-rus
Dej-a-ni'-ra
Dej'-o-ces
De-jot'-a-rus
Del'-don
De'-li-a
De-li'-a-des
De'-li-um
De'-li-us
Del-ma'-ti-us
Del-min'-i-um
De'-los

Del'-phi
Del'-phi-cus
Del-phin'-i-a
Del-phin'-i-um
Del'-phus
Del-phy'-ne
Del'-ta
Dem'-a-des
De-mæn'-e-tus
De-mag'-o-ras
Dem-a-ra'-ta
Dem-a-ra'-ta
De-mar'-chus
Dem-a-re'-ta
Dem-a-ris'-te
De'-me-a
De-me'-tri-a
De-me'-tri-as
De-me'-tri-us
De'-mo
Dem-o-a-nas'-sa
Dem-o-ce'-des
De-moch'-a-res
Dem'-o-cles
De-moc'-o-on
De-moc'-ra-tes
De-moc'-ri-tus
De-mod'-i-ce
De-mod'-o-cus
De-mo'-le-on
De-mo'-le-us
De'-mon
Dem-o-nas'-sa
De-mo'-nax
Dem-o-ni'-ca
De-mo-ni'-cus
Dem-o-phan'-tus
De-moph'-i-lus
Dem'-o-phon
De-moph'-o-on
De-mop'-o-lis
De'-mos
De-mos'-the-nes
De-mos'-tra-tus
Dem'-y-lus
De-od'-a-tus
De-o'-is
Der'-bi-ces
Der'-ce
Der-cen'-nus
Der-ce-to, and
Der'-ce-tis
Der-cyl'-li-das
Der-cyl'-lus
Der-cy-nus
Der-sæ'-i
De-ru-si-æ'-i
De-sud'-a-ba
Deu-ca'-li-on
Deu-ce'-ti-us
Deu'-do-rix
Dex-am'-e-ne
Dex-am'-e-nus
Dex-ip'-pus
Dex-ith'-e-a
Dex'-i-us
Di'-a
Di-ac-o-pe'-na

Di-ac-tor'-i-des
Di-æ'-us
Di-a-du-me-ni-a'-nus
Di'-a-gon, and
Di'-a-gum
Di-ag'-o-ras
Di-a'-lis
Di-al'-lus
Di-a-mas-ti-go'-sis
Di-a'-na
Di-an'-a-sa
Di-a'-si-a
Di-cæ'-a
Di-cæ'-us
Di'-ce
Dic-e-ar'-chus
Di-ce'-ne-us
Dic'-o-mas
Dic'-tæ
Dic-tam'-num, and
Dic-ty-n'-na
Dic-ta'-tor
Dic-tid-i-en'-ses
Dic-ty-n'-na
Dic'-tys
Did'-i-us
Di'-do
Did'-y-ma
Did-y-mæ'-us
Did-y-ma'-on
Did'-y-me
Did'-y-mum
Did'-y-mus
Di-en'-e-ces
Di-es'-pi-ter
Di-gen'-ti-a
Dig'-ma
Di'-i
Di-mas'-sus
Di-nar'-chus
Di-nol'-o-chus
Din'-i-æ
Din'-i-as
Din'-i-che
Di-noch'-a-res
Di-noc'-ra-tes
Di-nod'-o-chus
Di-nom'-e-nes
Di'-non
Di-nos'-the-nes
Di-nos'-tra-tus
Di-o'-cle-a
Di'-o-cles
Di-o-cle-ti-a'-nus
Di-o-cle'-ti-an, Eng
Di-o-do'-rus
Di-o'-e-tas
Di-og'-e-nes
Di-o-gé'-ni-a
Di-og'-e-nus
Di-og-ne'-tus
Di-o-me'-da
Di-o-me'-des
Di-o-me'-don
Di'-on
Di-o-næ'-a
Di-o'-ne
Di-o-nys'-i-a

Di-o-ny-si'-a-des
 Di-o-nys'-i-as
 Di-o-nys'-i-des
 Di-o-nys-i-o-do'-rus
 Di-o-nys'-i-on
 Di-o-ny-sip'-o-lis
 Di-o-nys'-i-us
 Di-o-ph'-a-nes
 Di-o-phan'-tus
 Di-o-pi'-tes
 Di-o-pæ'-nus
 Di-op'-o-lis
 Di-o'-res
 Di-o-ryc'-tus
 Di-o-scor'-i-des
 Di-os'-co-rus
 Di-o-scu'-ri
 Di-os'-pa-ge
 Di-os'-po-lis
 Di-o-ti'-me
 Di-o-ti'-mus
 Di-ot'-re-phes
 Di-ox-ip'-pe
 Di-ox-ip'-pus
 Di-pæ'-æ
 Diph'-i-las
 Diph'-i-lus
 Di-phor'-i-das
 Di-pæ'-næ
 Dip'-sas
 Di'-ræ
 Dir'-ce
 Dir-cen'-na
 Dir'-phi-a
 Dis-cor'-di-a
 Dith-y-ram'-bus
 Dit'-a-ni
 Div-i-ti'-a-cus
 Di'-vus Fid'-i-us
 Di-yl'-lus
 Do-be'-res

Doc'-i-lis
 Doc'-i-mus
 Do'-cle-a
 Do-do'-na
 Dod-o-næ'-tus
 Do-do'-ne
 Do-don'-i-des
 Do-i-i
 Dol-a-bel'-la
 Dol-i-cha'-on
 Dol'-i-che
 Do'-li-us
 Dol-o-mæ'-na
 Do'-lon
 Do-lon'-ci
 Dol'-o-pes
 Do-lo'-phi-on
 Do-lo'-pi-a
 Do'-lops
 Dom-i-du'-cus
 Do-min'-i-ca
 Do-mit'-i-a
 Do-mit-i-a'-nus
Do-mit'-i-an, Eng.
 Dom-i-til'-la
 Do-mit'-i-us
 Do-na'-tus
 Don-i-la'-us
 Do-nu'-ca
 Do-ny'-sa
 Do-rac'-te
 Do'-res
 Dor'-i-ca
 Dor'-i-cus
 Do-ri-en'-sus
 Dor'-i-las
 Dor-i-la'-us
 Do'-ri-on
 Do-ri'-us
 Do-ris'-cus
 Do-ri'-um

Do'-ri-us
 Do-ros'-to-rum
 Dor-sen'-nus
 Dor'-so
 Do'-rus
 Do-ry'-a-sus
 Do-ry'-clus
 Dor-y-læ'-um, and
 Dor-y-læ'-us
 Dor'-y-las
 Dor-y-la'-us
 Do-rys'-sua
 Dos'-ci
 Do-si'-a-des
 Dos-se'-nus
 Dot'-a-das
 Do'-to
 Do'-tus
 Dox-an'-der
 Dra-ca'-nus
 Dra'-co
 Dra-con'-ti-des
 Dra'-cus
 Dran'-ces
 Dran-gi-a'-na
 Dra'-pe
 Drep'-a-na, and
 Drep'-a-num
 Drim'-a-chus
 Dri-op'-i-des
 Dri'-os
 Dro'-i
 Dro-mæ'-us
 Drop'-i-ci
 Dro'-pi-on
 Dru-en'-ti-us, and
 Dru-en'-ti-a
 Dru'-ge-ri
 Dru'-i-dæ
Dru'-ids, Eng.
 Dru-sil'-la Liv'-i-a

Dru'-so
 Dru'-sus
 Dry'-a-des
Dry'-ads, Eng
 Dry-an-ti'-a-des
 Dry-an'-ti-des
 Dry-mæ'-a
 Dry'-mo
 Dry'-mus
 Dry'-o-pe
 Dry-o-pe'-i-a
 Dry'-o-pes
 Dry'-o-pis, and
 Dry-op'-i-da
 Dry'-ops
 Dryp'-e-tis
 Du-ce'-ti-us
 Du-il'-li-a
 Du-il'-li-us Ne'-pos
 Du-lich'-i-um
 Dum'-no-rix
 Du'-nax
 Du-ra'-ti-us
 Du'-ri-us
 Du-ro'-ni-a
 Du-um'-vi-ri
 Dy-a-gon'-das
 Dy-ar-den'-ses
 Dy'-mæ
 Dy-mæ'-i
 Dy'-mas
 Dym'-nus
 Dy-nam'-e-ne
 Dyn-sa'-te
 Dy'-ras
 Dy-ras'-pes
 Dyr-rach'-i-um
 Dy-sau'-les
 Dys-ci-ne'-tus
 Dy-so'-rum
 Dys-pon'-ti-i

E.

E'-A-NES
 E-a'-nus
 E-ar'-i-nus
 E-a'-si-um
 Eb'-do-me
 E-bor'-a-cum
 Eb-u-ro'-nes
 Eb'-u-sus
 Ec-a-me'-da
 Ec-bat'-a-na
 Ec-e-chir'-i-a
Es-e-kir'-i-a
 E-hec'-ra-tes
E-kek'-ra-tes
 Ech-e-da'-mi-a
 E-chel'-a-tus
 E-chel'-ta
 Ech'-e-lus
 E-chem'-bro-tus
 E-che'-mon
 Ech'-e-mus
 Ech-e-ne'-us
 Ech'-e-phron
 Echep'-o-lus
 Ech-es'-tra-tus
 E-chev-e-then'-ses
 E-chid'-na
 Ech-i-do'-rus
 E-chin'-a-des
 E-chi'-non
 E-chi'-nus
 Ech-i-nus'-sa
 E-chi'-on

Ech-i-on'-i-des
 Ech-i-o'-ni-us
 Ech'-o
 E-des'-sa, E-de'-sa
 E-dis'-sa
 E'-don
 E-do'-ni
 E-lyl'-i-us
 E-e'-ti-on
 E-ge-l'-i-das
 E-ge'-ri-a
 E-ges-a-re'-tus
 Eg-e-si'-nus
 E-ges'-ta
 Eg-na'-ti-a
 Eg-na'-ti-us
 E-i'-on
 E-i'-o-nes
 E-i-o'-ne-us
 E-jo'-ne-us
 El-a-bon'-tas
 El-æ'-a
 El-æ'-us
 El-a-ga-ba'-lus, or
 El-a-gab'-a-lus
 El-a-i'-tes
 E-la'-i-us
 El-a-phi-æ'-a
 El'-a-phus
 El-a-phe-bo'-li-a
 El-ap-to'-ni-us
 E-la'-ra
 El-a-te'-a

E-la'-tus
 E-la'-ver
 E'-le-a
 E-le-a'-tes
 E-lec'-tra
 E-lec'-træ
 E-lec'-tri-des
 E-lec'-try-on
 E-le'-i
 El-e-le'-us
 E-le-on
 El-e-on'-tum
 El-e-phan'-tis
 El-e-phan-toph'-a-gi
 El-e-phe'-rus
 El-e-po'-rus
 E-le-us
 E-leu'-chi-a
 El-eu-sin'-i-a
 E-leu'-sis
 E-leu'-ther
 E-leu'-the-ræ
 El-eu'-the-ri-a
 E-leu'-tho
 E-leu-ther-o-cil'-i-ces
 E-lic'-i-us
 El-i-en'-sis, and
 E-li'-a-ca
 El-i-me'-a
 E'-lis
 El-is-pha'-si-i
 E-lis'-sa
 E-lis'-sus

El-lo'-pi-a
 E-lo'-rus
 E'-los
 El-pe'-nor
 El-pi-ni'-ce
 El-u'-i-na
 El'-y-ces
 El-y-mæ'-is
 El'-y-mi
 El'-y-mus
 El'-y-rus
 E-lys'-i-um
 E-ma'-thi-a
 E-ma'-thi-on
 Em-ba-tum
 Em-bo-li'-ma
 E-mer'-i-ta
 E-mes'-sa, and
 E-mis'-sa
 Em-me'-li-us
 E-mo'-da
 E-mo'-dus
 Em-ped'-o-cles
 Em-pe-ra'-mus
 Em-po'-clus
 Em-po'-ri-a
 Em-pu'-sa
 En-cel'-a-dus
 En-chel'-e-æ
 En'-de-is
 En-de'-ra
 En-dym'-i-on
 E-ne'-ti

En-gy'-ura
 En-i-en'-ses
 En-i-o'-pe-us
 E-nip'-e-us
 E-nis'-pe
 En'-na
 En'-ni-a
 En'-ni-us
 En'-no-mus
 En-nos-i-gæ'-us
 En'-o-pe
 E'-nops
 E'-nos
 En-o-sich'-thon
 E-not-o-cæ'-tæ
 En-tel'-la
 En-tel'-lus
 Eu-y-a'-li-us
 E-ny'-o
 E'-o-ne
 E'-os
 E'-o-us
 E-pa'-gris
 E-pam-i-non'-das
 Ep-an-tel'-i-i
 E-paph-ro-di'-tus
 Ep'-a-phus
 Ep-as-nac'-tus
 E-peb'-o-lus
 E-pe'-i
 E-pe'-us
 Eph'-e-sus
 Eph'-e-tæ
 Eph-i-al'-tes
 Eph'-o-ri
 Eph'-o-rus
 Eph'-y-ra
 Ep-i-cas'-te
 Epi-cer'-i-dea
 Ep-i-cha'-i-des
 E-pich'-a-ris
 Ep-i-char'-mus
 Ep'-i-cles
 Ep-i-cli'-des
 E-pic'-ra-tes
 Ep-ic-te'-tus
 Ep-i-eu'-rus
 E-pic'-y-des
 Ep-i-dam'-nus
 Ep-i-daph'-ne
 E-pi-dau'-ri-a
 Ep-i-dau'-rus
 E-pid'-i-us
 Ep-i do'-tæ
 E-pig'-e-nes
 E-pig'-e-us
 E-pig'-o-ni
 E-pig'-o-nus
 E-pi'-i, and E-pe'-i
 Ep-il'-a-ris
 Ep-i-mel'-i-des
 Ep-im'-e-nes
 Ep-i-men'-i-des
 Ep-i-me'-the-us
 Ep-i-me'-this
 E-pi'-o-chus
 E-pi'-o-ne
 E-piph'-a-nes
 Ep-i-pha'-ni-us
 E-pi'-rus
 E-pis'-tro-phus
 E-pit'-a-des
 E'-pi-um
 Ep'-o-na
 E-po'-pe-us
 Ep-o-red'-o-rix
 Ep'-u-lo
 E-pyt'-i-des
 Ep'-y-tus
 E-qua-jus'-ta

E-quit'-o-lus
 E-quir'-i-a
 E-quo-tu'-ti-cum
 Er'-a-con
 E-ræ'-a
 Er-a-si'-nus
 Er-a-sip'-pus
 Er-a-sis'-tra-tus
 Er'-a-to
 Er-a-tos'-the-nes
 Er-a-tos'-tra-tus
 E-ra'-tus
 Er-bes'-sus
 Er'-e-bus
 E-rech'-the-us
 E-rem'-ri
 E-re'-mus
 E-re-ne'-a
 E-res'-sa
 E-rech'-thi-des
 E-re'-sus
 E-re'-tri-a
 E-re'-tum
 Er-eu-tha'-li-on
 Er'-ga-ne
 Er-gen'-na
 Er-gi'-as
 Er-gi'-nus
 Er-gin'-nus
 Er-i-bæ'-a
 E-rib'-o-tes
 Er-i-ce'-tes
 E-ri-ch'-tho
 Er-ich-tho'-ni-us
 Er-i-cin'-i-um
 Er-i-ca'-sa
 E-rid'-a-nus
 E-rig'-o-ne
 E-rig'-o-nus
 Er-i-gy'-us
 E-ri'l'-lus
 E-rin'-des
 E-rin'-na
 E-rin'-nys
 E-ri'-o-pis
 E-riph'-a-nis
 E-riph'-i-das
 Er-i-phy'-le
 E-ris
 Er-i-sich'-thon
 E-i-thus
 E-rix'-o
 E-ro'-chus
 E-ro'-pus, and Ær'-o-pas
 E'-ros
 E-ros'-tra-tus
 E-ro'-ti-a
 Er-ru'-ca
 Er'-se
 Er'-xi-as
 Er'-y-mas
 E-ryb'-i-um
 Er-y-ci'-na
 Er-y-man'-this
 Er-y-man'-thus
 E-rym'-næ
 E-rym'-ne-us
 Er'-y-mus
 Er-y-the'-a
 Er-y-thi'-ni
 Er'-y-thræ
 Er'-y-thra
 E-ryth'-ri-on
 E-ryth'-ros
 Er'-ryx
 E-ryx'-o
 E-ser'-nus
 Es-quit'-i-æ, and
 Es-qui-li'-nus
 Es-sed'-o-nes

Es'-su-i
 Es'-u-la
 Es-ti-al'-a
 Et-e-ar'-chus
 E-te'-o-cles
 E-te'-o-clus
 Et-e-o-cre'-tæ
 E-te'-o-nes
 E-te'-o-ne-us
 Et-e-o-ni'-cus
 E-te'-si-æ
 E-tha'-li-on
 E-the'-le-um
 Eth'-o-da
 E-the'-mon
 E'-ti-as
 E'-tis
 E-tru'-ri-a
 Et'-y-lus
 Eu'-ba-ges
 Eu-ba'-tas
 Eu'-bi-us
 Eu-bo'-a
 Eu-bo'-icus
 Eu'-ho-te
 Eu'-bo-tes
 Eu-bu'-le
 Eu-bu'-li-des
 Eu-bu'-lus
 Eu-ce'-rus
 Eu-che'-nor
 Eu'-chi-des
 Eu-cli'-des
 Eu'-clid, Eng.
 E'-cius
 Eu'-cra-te
 Eu'-cra-tes
 Eu'-cri-tus
 Euc-te'-mon
 Euc-tre'-si-i
 Eu-dæ'-mon
 Eu-dam'-i-das
 Eu'-da-mus
 Eu-de'-mus
 Eu-do'-ci-a
 Eu-doc'-i-mus
 Eu-do'-ra
 Eu-do'-rus
 Eu-dox'-i-a
 Eu-dox'-us
 Eu-e-mer'-i-das
 Eu-ga'-ne-i
 Eu-ge'-ni-a
 Eu-ge'-ni-us
 Eu'-ge-on
 Eu-hem'-e-rus
 Eu'-hy-drum
 Eu'-hy-us
 Eu-lim'-e-ne
 Eu-ma'-chi-us
 Eu-me'-us
 Eu-me'-des
 Eu-me'-lis
 Eu-me'-lus
 Eu-me-lus, King
 Eu-me-nes
 Eu-me'-ni-a
 Eu-men'-i-des
 Eu-me-nid'-i-a
 Eu-me'-ni-us
 Eu-mol'-pe
 Eu-mol'-pi-dæ
 Eu-mol'-pus
 Eu-mon'-i-des
 Eu-næ'-us
 Eu-na'-pi-us
 Eu-no'-mi-a
 Eu-no'-mus
 Eu'-nus
 Eu'-ny-mos

Eu'-o-ras
 Eu-pa'-gi-um
 Eu-pal'-a-mon
 Eu-pal'-a-mus
 Eu'-pa-tor
 Eu-pa-to'-ri-a
 Eu-pe'i'-thes
 Eu'-pha-es
 Eu-phan'-tus
 Eu-phe'-me
 Eu-phe'-mus
 Eu-phor'-bus
 Eu-pho'-ri-on
 Eu-phra'-nor
 Eu-phra'-tes
 Eu'-phron
 Eu-phros'-y-ne
 Eu-plæ'-a, or Eu-plæ'-a
 Eu'-po-lis
 Eu-pom'-pus
 Eu-ri-a-nas'-sa
 Eu-rip'-i-des
 Eu-ri'-pus
 Eu-ro'-mus
 Eu-ro'-pa
 Eu-ro-pæ'-us
 Eu'-rops
 Eu'-ro-pus
 Eu-ro'-tas
 Eu-ro'-to
 Eu'-rus
 Eu-ry'-a-le
 Eu-ry'-a-lus
 Eu-ryb'-a-tes
 Eu-ryb'-i-a
 Eu-ry-bi'-a-des
 Eu-ryb'-i-us
 Eu-ry-cle'-a
 Eu'-ry-cles
 Eu-ry-cl'i'-des
 Eu-ryc'-ra-tes
 Eu-ry-crat'-i-das
 Eu-ryd'-a-mas
 Eu-ryd'-a-me
 Eu-ry-dam'-i-das
 Eu-ryd'-i-ce
 Eu-ry-ga'-ni-a
 Eu-ry'-le-on
 Eu-ryl'-o-chus
 Eu-rym'-a-chus
 Eu-rym'-e-de
 Eu-rym'-e-don
 Eu-rym'-e-nes
 Eu-rym'-o-me
 Eu-rym'-o-mus
 Eu-ry'-o-ne
 Eu'-ry-pon
 Eu-ryp'-y-le
 Eu-ryp'-y-lus
 Eu-rys'-the-nes
 Eu-rys'-then'-i-dæ
 Eu-rys'-the-us
 Eu'-ry-te
 Eu-ryt'-e-æ
 Eu-ryt'-e-le
 Eu-ryth'-e-mis
 Eu-ryth'-i-on, and
 Eu-ryt'-i-on
 Eu'-ry-tus
 Eu'-ry-tis
 Eu-se'-bi-a
 Eu-se'-bi-us
 Eu'-se-pus
 Eu-sta'-thi-us
 Eu-sto'-li-a
 Eu-sto'-li-us
 Eu-tæ'-a
 Eu-tel'-i-das
 Eu-ter'-pe
 Eu-tha'-li-a

Eu-tha'-li-us
Eu-thyc'-ra-tes
Eu-thy-de'-mus
Eu-thy'-mus
Eu-trap'-e-lus
Eu-tro'-pi-a
Eu-tro'-pi-us
Eu-ty'-ches
Eu-tych'-i-de
Eu-tych'-i-des

Eu'-ty-phron
Eu-xan'-thi-us
Eux'-e-nus
Eu-xi'-nus Pon'-tus
Eu-xip'-pe
E-vad'-ne
E'-vax
E-vag'-o-ras
E-vag'-o-re
E'-van

E-van'-der
E-van'-ge-lus
Ev-an-gor'-i-des
E-van'-thes
E-var'-chus
E'-vas
E'-vax
E-ven'-e-rus
E-ve'-nus
Ev-e-phe'-nus

Ev'-e-res
E-ver'-ge-tæ
E-ver'-ge-tes
E-vel'-thon
E-vip'-pe
E-vip'-pus
Ex-a'-di-us
Ex-æ'-thes
Ex-ag'-o-nus
Ex-om'-a-træ

F.

FAB'-A-RIS

Fa'-bi-a
Fa-bi-a'-ni
Fa'-bi-i
Fa'-bi-us
Fab-ra-te-ri-a
Fa-bric'-i-us
Fa-bul'-la
Fa'-dus
Fæs'-u-læ
Fal-cid'-i-a
Fa-le'-ri-i
Fal-e-ri'-na
Fa-ler'-nus
Fa-lis'-ci
Fa-lis'-cus
Fa'-ma
Fan'-ni-a
Fan'-ni-i
Fan'-ni-us
Far'-fa-rus
Fas'-ce-lis
Fas-cel'-li-na
Fau-cu'-i-a
Fa-ve'-ri-a
Fa-ven'-ti-a
Fau'-la
Fau'-na
Fau-na'-li-a

Fau'-ni
Fau'-nus
Fau'-sta
Fau-sti'-na
Fau-sti'-tas
Fau'-stu-lus
Fau'-tus
Fa'-vo
Feb'-ru-a
Fec'-i-a'-les
Fel'-gi-nas
Fen-es-tel'-la
Fe-ra'-li-a
Fer-en-ta'-num, and
Fe-ren'-tum
Fe-re'-tri-us
Fe-ro'-ni-a
Fes-cen'-ni-a
Fes'-tus
Fi-bre'-nus
Fi-cul'-ne-a
Fi-de'-na
Fi-de'-næ
Fi-den'-ti-a
Fi'-des
Fi-dic'-u-læ
Fim'-bri-a
Fir'-mi-us
Fis-cel'-lus

Fla-cel'-li-a
Flac'-cus
Fla-cil'-la Æ'-li-a
Fla-min'-i-a
Fla-min'-i-us, or
Flam-i-ni'-nus
Fla'-vi-a
Fla-vi-a'-num
Fla-vin'-i-a
Fla-vi-ob'-ri-ga
Fla'-vi-us
Flo'-ra
Flo-ra'-li-a
Flo'-rus
Flo-ri-a'-nus
Flu-o'-ni-a
Fo'-li-a
Fon-te'-i-a
Fon-te'-i-us Cap'-i-to
For'-mi-æ
For-mi-a'-num
For'-nax
For-tu'-na
For'-u-li
Fo'-rum Ap'-pi-i
Fran'-ci
Fre-ge'-la
Fre-ge'-næ

Fren-ta'-ni
Frig'-i-dus
Fris'-i-i
Fron'-ti-nus
Fron'-to
Fru'-si-no
Fu-ci'-na
Fu-ci'-nus
Fu-fid'-i-us
Fu-fi-us Gem'-i-nus
Ful-gi-na'-tes
Ful-gi'-nus
Ful'-li-num, and
Ful'-gi-num
Ful'-vi-a
Ful'-vi-us
Fun-da'-nus
Fun'-di
Fu'-ri-a
Fu'-ri-æ
Fu'-ri-i
Fu-ri'-na
Fu-ri'-næ
Fu'-ri-us
Fur'-ni-us
Fus'-cus
Fu'-si-a
Fu'-si-us

G.

GAB'-A-LES

Gab'-a-za
Ga-be'-ne, and
Ga-bi-e'-ne
Ga-bi-e'-nus
Ga'-bi-i
Ga-bi'-na
Ga-bin'-i-a
Ga-bin-i-a'-nus
Ga-bin'-i-us
Ga'-des, and Gad'-i-ra
Gad-i-ta'-nus
Gæ-sa'-tæ
Gæ-tu'-li-a
Gæ-tu'-li-cus
Ga-la'-bri-i
Gal-ac-toph'-a-gi
Ga-læ'-sus
Ga-lan'-this
Gal'-a-ta
Gal'-a-tæ
Gal-a-tæ'-a, and
Gal-a-thæ'-a
Ga-la'-ti-a
Ga-lax'-i-a
Gal'-ba
Ga-le'-nus
Ga-le'-o-læ
Ga-le'-ri-a
Ga-le'-ri-us

Ga-le'-sus
Gal-i-læ'-a
Ga-lin-thi-a'-di-a
Gal'-li
Gal'-li-a
Gal-li-ca'-nus
Gal-li-e'-nus
Gal-li-na'-ri-a
Gal-lip'-olis
Gal-lo-græ'-ci-a
Gal-lo'-ni-us
Gal'-nus
Ga-max'-us
Ga-me'-li-a
Gan-da-ri'-tæ
Gan-ga-ma
Gan-gar'-i-dæ
Gan'-ges
Gan-nas'-cus
Gan-y-me'-de
Gan-y-me'-des
Gan'-y-mede, Eng.
Ga-re'-i-cum
Gar-a-man'-tes
Gar-a-man'-tis
Gar'-a-mas
Gar'-a-tas
Ga-re'-a-tæ
Ga-re-ath'-y-ra
Gar-ga'-nus

Gar-ga'-phi-a
Gar'-ga-ra
Gar'-ga-ris
Ga-ril'-i-us
Gar-git'-ti-us
Gar-i'-tes
Ga-rum'-na
Gas'-tron
Gath'-e-æ
Ga-the'-a-tas
Gau'-lus, Gau'-le-on
Gar'-rus
Ga'-us, Ga'-os
Ge-ben'-na
Ge-dro'-si-a
Ge-ga'-ni-i
Ge'-la
Ge-la'-nor
Gel'-li-a
Gel'-li-as
Gel'-li-us
Ge'-lo, Ge'-lon
Ge'-lo-i
Ge-lo'-nes, Ge-lo'-ni
Ge'-los
Ge-min'-i-us
Gem'-i-nus
Ge-na'-bum
Ge-nau'-ni
Ge-ne'-na

Ge-ni'-sus
Ge'-ni-us
Gen'-se-ric
Gen'-ti-us
Gen'-u-a
Ge-nu'-ci-us
Ge-nu'-sus
Ge-nu'-ti-a
Ge-or'-gi-ca
Ge-or'-gics, Eng.
Ge-phy'-ra
Ge-phyr'-æ-i
Ge-ra'-ni-a
Ge-ran'-thraë
Ge-res'-ti-cus
Ger'-gi-thum
Ger-go'-bi-a
Ge'-ri-on
Ger-ma'-ni-a
Ger-man'-i-cus
Ger-ma'-ni-i
Ge-ron'-thraë
Ger'-rhaë
Ge'-rus, and Ger'-rhus
Ge'-ry-on, and
Ge-ry'-o-nes
Ges'-sa-tæ
Ges'-sus
Ge'-ta
Ge'-tæ

Ge-tu'-li-a
 Gi-gan'-tes
 Gi-gar'-tum
 Gi'-gis
 Gil'-do
 Gil'-lo
 Gin-da'-nes
 Gin'-des
 Gin'-ge
 Gin-gu'-num
 Gip'-pi-us
 Gis'-co
 Gla-di-a-to'-ri-i
 Gla'-nis
 Glaph'-y-re, and
 Glaph'-y-ra
 Glaph'-y-rus
 Glau'-ce
 Glau-cip'-pe
 Glau-cip'-pus
 Glau'-con,
 Glau-con'-o-me
 Glau-co'-pis
 Glau'-cus
 Glau'-ti-as
 Gli'-con
 Gliis'-sas
 Glyc'-e-ra

Gly-ce'-ri-um
 Gly'-con
 Glyn'-pes
 Gna'-ti-a
 Gni'-dus
 Gnos'-si-a
 Gnos'-sis
 Gnos'-sus
 Gob-a-nit'-i-o
 Go'-bar
 Gob'-a-res
 Gob'-ry-as
 Gol'-gi
 Gom'-phi
 Go-na'-tas
 Go-ni'-a-des
 Go-nip'-pus
 Go-nos'-sa
 Go-nus'-sa
 Gor-di-a'-nus
 Gor'-di-um
 Gor'-di-o-me
 Gor-ga'-sus
 Gor'-ge
 Gor'-gi-nas
 Gor'-go
 Gor'-go-nes
 Gor-go'-ni-a

Gor-go'-ni-us
 Gor-goph'-o-ne
 Gor-goph'-o-ra
 Gor'-gus
 Gor-gyth'-i-on
 Gor'-tu-æ
 Gor'-tyn
 Gor-ty'-na
 Gor-tyn'-i-o
 Gor'-tys
 Got'-thi
 Grac'-chus
 Gra-di'-ves
 Gra'-ci
 Gra'-ci-a
 Gra'-ci-a Mag'-na
 Gra'-ci-nus
 Gra'-cus
 Gra'-i-us
 Gra-ni'-cus, or
 Gran'-i-cus
 Gra'-ni-us
 Gra'-ti-æ
 Gra-ti-a'-nus
 Gra-tid'-i-a
 Gra'-ti-on
 Gra'-ti-us
 Gra'-vi-i

Gra-vis'-ca
 Gra'-vi-us
 Gre-go'-ri-us
 Grin'-nes
 Gro'-phus
 Gryl'-lus
 Gry-ne'-um
 Gry-ne'-us
 Gry-ni'-um
 Gy'-a-rus, and
 Gy'-a-ros
 Gy'-as
 Gy-gæ'-us
 Gy'-ge
 Gy'-ges
 Gy'-es
 Gy-lip'-pus
 Gym-na'-si-a
 Gym-na'-si-um
 Gym-ne'-si-a
 Gym-ne-tes
 Gym-nos-o-phus'-tæ
Jim-nos'-o-phists, Eng.
 Gy-næ'-ce-as
 Gyn-æ-o-thæ'-nas
 Gyn'-des
 Gy-the'-um

H.

HA-BIS
 Ha-dri-an-op'-o-lis
 Ha-dri-a'-nus
 Ha-dri-at'-i-cum
 Hæ'-mon
 Hæ-mo'-ni-a
 Hæ'-mus
 Hæ'-ges
 Hag'-no
 Hag-nag'-o-ra
 Ha-læ'-sus, and
 Ha-le'-sus
 Hal'-a-la
 Hal-cy'-o-ne
 Ha'-les
 Ha-le'-si-us
 Ha'-li-a
 Ha-li-ac'-mon
 Ha-li-ar'-tus
 Hal-i-car-nas'-sus
 Ha-lic'-y-æ
 Ha-li'-e-is
 Ha-lim'-e-de
 Hal-ir-rho'-ti-us
 Hal-i-ther'-sus
 Ha'-li-us
 Hal-i-zo'-nes
 Hal'-mus
 Hal-my-des'-sus
 Ha-loc'-ra-tes
 Ha-lo'-ne
 Hal-on-ne'-sus
 Ha-lo'-ti-a
 Ha-lo'-tus
 Ha'-lus
 Hal-y-æ'-tus
 Hal-y-at'-tes
 Ha'-lys
 Ha-lyz'-i-a
 Ham-a-dry'-a-des
 Ha-max'-i-a
 Ha-mil'-car
 Ham'-mon
 Han'-ni-bal
 Har'-ca-lo
 Har-ma-te'-li-a

Har'-ma-tris
 Ha-mil'-lus
 Har-mo'-di-us
 Har-mo'-ni-a
 Har-mon'-i-des
 Har'-pa-gus
 Har-pal'-i-ce
 Har-pa'-li-on
 Har'-pa-lus
 Har-pal'-y-ce
 Har-pal'-y-cus
 Har'-pa-sa
 Har'-pa-sus
 Har-poc'-ra-tes
 Har-py'-i-æ
Har'-pies, Eng.
 Ha-ru'-spex
 Has'-dru-bal
 Ha-te'-ri-us
 Hau'-sta-nes
 Heb'-do-le
 He'-be
 He-be'-sus
 He'-brus
 Hec'-a-le
 Hec-a-le'-si-a
 Hec-a-me'-de
 Hec-a-tæ'-us
 Hec'-a-te, or
Hec'-ate, Eng.
 Hec-a-te'-si-a
 Hec-a-tom-bo'-i-a
 Hec-a-tom-pho'-ni-a
 Hec-a-tom-po'-lis
 Hec-a-tom-py'-los
 Hec'-tor
 Hec'-u-ba
 Hed'-i-la
 He-don'-a-cum
 Hed'-u-i
 He-dym'-e-les
 He-gel'-o-chus
 He-ge'-mon
 Heg-e-si'-nus
 Heg-e-si'-nax
 Heg-e-si'-as

Heg-e-sil'-o-chus
 Heg-e-sin'-o-us
 Heg-e-sip'-pus
 Heg-e-sip'-y-le
 Heg-e-sis'-tra-tus
 Heg-e-tor'-i-des
 Hel'-e-na
 He-li'-o-ni-a
 He-le'-nor
 Hel'-e-nus
 He-ler'-ni Lu'-cus
 He-li'-a-des
 He-li-as'-tæ
 Hel-i-ca'-on
 Hel'-i-ce
 Hel'-i-con
 Hel-i-co-ni'-a-des
 Hel-i-co'-nis
 He-li-o-do'-rus
 He-li-o-ga-ba'-lus
 He-li-op'-olis
 He-lis'-son
 He'-li-us
 He-lix'-us
 He-lan'-i-ce
 He-lan'-i-cus
 Hel-la-noc'-ra-tes
 Hel'-las
 Hel'-le
 Hel'-len
 Hel-le'-nes
 Hel-le-spon'-tus
 Hel-lo'-pi-a
 Hel-lo'-ti-a
 He-lo'-ris
 He-lo'-rum, and
 He-lo'-rus
 He'-los
 He-lo'-tæ, and
 He-lo'-tes
 He'-lum
 Hel-ve'-ti-a
 Hel-ve'-ti-i
 Hel'-vi-a
 Hel'-vi-i
 Hel-vi'-na

Hel'-vi-us Cin'-na
 Hel'-y-mus
 He-ma'-thi-on
 He-mith'-e-a
 He'-mon
 He'-mus
 Hen'-e-ti
 He-ni'-o-chi
 He-phæs'-ti-a
 He-phæs'-ti-i
 He-phæs'-ti-o
 He-phæs'-ti-on
 Hep-ta-pho'-nos
 Hep-tap'-olis
 Hep-tap'-y-los
 He'-ra
 Her-a-cle'-a
 Her-a-cle'-i-a
 He-rac'-le-um
 He-rac-le-o'-tes
 Her-a-clid'-æ
 Her-a-clid'-des
 Her-a-clid'-dis
 Her-a-clid'-tus
 He-rac'-li-us
 He-ræ'-a
 He-ræ'-um
 Her-bes'-sus
 Her-ce'-i-us
 Her-cu-la'-ne-um
 Her'-cu-les
 Her-cu'-le-um
 Her-cu'-le-us
 Her-cy'-na
 Her-cyn'-i-a
 Her-do'-ni-a
 Her-do'-ni-us
 He-ren'-ni-us Se-ne'-ci-o
 He'-re-us
 He-ri'-lus
 Her'-i-lus
 Her'-ma-chus
 Her'-mæ
 Her-mæ'-a
 Her-mæ'-um
 Her-mag'-o-ra

Her-man-du'ri
 Her-man'ni
 Her-maph-ro-di'tus
 Her-ma-the'na
 Her-me'-as
 Her-me'-ias
 Her-mes
 Her-me-si'-a-nax
 Her-mi'-as
 Her-min'i-us
 Her-mi'-o-ne
 Her-mi-o'-ni-æ
 Her-mi-on'-i-cus Si'-nus
 Her-mip'-pus
 Her-moc'-ra-tes
 Her-mo-do'-rus
 Her-mog'-e-nes
 Her-mo-la'-us
 Her-mo-ti'-mus
 Her-mun-du'ri
 Her-mus
 Her-ni-ci
 He'-ro
 He-ro'-des
 He-ro-di-a'-nus
 He-rod'-i-cus
 He-rod'-o-tus
 Her'-o-es
 He-ro'-is
 He'-ron
 He-roph'-i-la
 He-roph'-i-lus
 He-ros'-tra-tus
 Her'-pa
 Her'-se
 Her-sil'-i-a
 Her'-tha, and
 Her'-ta
 Her'-u-li
 He-sæ'-nus
 He-si'-o-dus
He'-zhe-od, Eng.
 He-si'-o-ne
 Hes-pe'-ri-a
 Hes-pe'-ri-des
 Hes-pe'-ris
 Hes-pe'-ri-tis
 Hes-pe'-rus
 Hes-ti'-a
 Hes-ti-g'-a
 He'-sus
 He-sych'-i-a
 He-sych'-i-us
 He-tric'-u-lum
 He-tru'-ri-a
 Heu-rip'-pa
 Hex-ap'-y-lum
 Hi-ber'-ni-a, and
 Hy-ber'-ni-a
 Hi-bril'-des
 Hic-e-ta'-on
Hic-e-ta'-on
 Hi-ce'-tas
 Hi-emp'-sal
 Hi'-e-ra
 Hi-e-rap'-o-lis
 Hi'-e-rax
 Hi'-e-ro
 Hi-e-ro-ce'-pi-a

Hi-er'-o-cles
 Hi-e-ro-du'-lum
 Hi-er-om'-ne-mon
 Hi-e-ro-ne'-sos
 Hi-e-ron'-i-ca
 Hi-er-on'-i-cus
 Hi-e-ron'-y-mus
 Hi-e-roph'-i-lus
 Hi-e-ro-sol'-y-ma
 Hig-na'-ti-a Vi'-a
 Hi-la'-ri-a
 Hi-la'-ri-us
 Hi-mel'-la
 Him'-e-ra
 Hi-mil'-co
 Hip-pag'-o-ras
 Hip-pal'-ci-mus
 Hip'-pa-lus
 Hip-par'-chi-a
 Hip-par'-chus
 Hip-pa-ri'-nus
 Hip-pa'-ri-on
 Hip'-pa-sus
 Hip'-pe-us
 Hip'-pi
 Hip'-pi-a
 Hip'-pi-as
 Hip'-pis
 Hip'-pi-us
 Hip'-po
 Hip-pob'-o-tes
 Hip-pob'-o-tus
 Hip-po-cen-tau'-ri
 Hip-poc'-o-on
 Hip-po-cor-ys'-tes
 Hip-poc'-ra-tes
 Hip-po-cra'-ti-a
 Hip-po-cre'-ne
 Hip-pod'-a-mas
 Hip-pod'-a-me
 Hip-po-da-mi'-a
 Hip-pod'-a-mus
 Hip-pod'-i-ce
 Hip-pod'-ro-mus
 Hip'-po-la
 Hip-pol'-o-chus
 Hip-pol'-y-te
 Hip-pol'-y-tus
 Hip-pom'-a-chus
 Hip-pom'-e-don
 Hip-pom'-e-ne
 Hip-pom'-e-nes
 Hip-po-mol'-gi
 Hip'-pon, and Hip'-po
 Hip-po'-na
 Hip'-po-nax
 Hip-po-ni'-a-tes
 Hip-po'-ni-um
 Hip-pom'-o-us
 Hip-pop'-o-des
 Hip-pos'-tra-tus
 Hip-pot'-a-des
 Hip'-po-tas, or
 Hip'-po-tes
 Hip-poth'-o-e
 Hip-poth'-o-on
 Hip-poth'-o-on'tis
 Hip-poth'-o-us
 Hip-po'-ti-on

Hip-pu'-ris
 Hip'-pus
 Hip'-si-des
 Hi'-ra
 Hir-pi'-ni
 Hir-pi'-nis, Q.
 Hir'-ti-a
 Hir'-ti-us Au'-lus
 Hir'-tus
 His'-bon
 His-pa'-ni-a
 His-pe'l'-lum
 His'-po
 His-pul'-la
 His-tas'-pes
 His-ter Pa-cu'-vi-us
 His-ti-æ'-a
 His-ti-æ'-o-tis
 His-ti-æ'-us
 His'-tri-a
 Ho'-di-us
 Hol'-o-cron
 Ho-me'-rus
Ho'-mer, Eng.
 Hom'-o-le
 Ho-mo'-le-a
 Hom-o-lip'-pus
 Hom-o-lo'-i-des
 Ho-mon-a-den'-ses
 Ho-no'-ri-us
 Ho'-ra
 Ho-rac'-i-tæ
 Ho'-ræ
 Hor-a-pol'-lo
 Ho-ra'-ti-us
Hor'-ace, Eng.
 Hor'-ci-as
 Hor-mis'-das
 Ho-ra'-tus
 Hor-ten'-si-a
 Hor-ti'-num
 Hor-ten'-si-us
 Hor-to'-na
 Ho'-rus
 Hos-til'-i-a
 Hos-til'-i-us
 Hun-ne-ri'-cus
 Hun-ni'-a-des
 Hy-a-cin'-thi-a
 Hy-a-cin'-thus
 Hy'-a-des
 Hy-ag'-nis
 Hy'-a-la
 Hy-am'-po-lis
 Hy-an'-thes
 Hy-an'-tis
 Hy-ar'-bi-ta
 Hy'-ns
 Hy'-bla
 Hy-bre'-as, or
 Hyb'-re-as
 Hy-bri'-a-nes
 Hyc'-ca-ra
 Hy'-da, and Hy'-de
 Hyd'-a-ra
 Hy-dar'-nes
 Hy-das'-pes
 Hy'-dra
 Hy-dra'-mi-a

Hy-dra-o'-tes
 Hy-droch'-o-us
 Hy-dro-pho'-ri-a
 Hy'-drus
 Hy-dru'-sa
 Hy'-e-la
 Hy-emp'-sal
 Hy-et'-tus
 Hy-ge'-i-a
 Hy-gi'-a-na
 Hy-gi'-nus
 Hy'-la, and Hy'-las
 Hy-lac'-i-des
 Hy-lac'-tor
 Hy-læ'-us
 Hy'-las
 Hy'-lax
 Hy'-læ
 Hyl'-i-as
 Hyl-la'-i-cus
 Hyl'-las
 Hy-lon'-o-me
 Hy-loph'-a-gi
 Hym-e-næ'-us, and
 Hy'-men
 Hy-met'-tus
 Hy-pæ'-pa
 Hy-pæ'-si-a
 Hyp'-a-nis
 Hyp-a-ri'-nus
 Hy-pa'-tes
 Hyp'-a-tha
 Hy-pe'-nor
 Hy-pe-ra'-on
 Hy-per'-bi-us
 Hyp-er-bo'-re-i
 Hy-pe'-re-a, and
 Hy-pe'-ri-a
 Hyp-e-re'-si-a
 Hy-per'-i-des
 Hy-pe-ri'-on
 Hyp-erm-nes'-tra
 Hy-per'-o-chus
 Hy-per-och'-i-des
 Hy-phæ'-us
 Hyp'-sa
 Hyp-se'-a
 Hyp-se'-nor
 Hyp-se'-us
 Hyp-si-cra-te'-a
 Hyp-sic'-ra-tes
 Hip-sip'-y-le
 Hyr-ca'-ni-a
 Hyr-ca'-num Ma'-re
 Hyr-cu'-nus
 Hyr'-i-a
 Hy-ri'-e-us, and
 Hyr'-e-us
 Hyr-mi'-na
 Hyr'-ne-to, and
 Hyr'-ne-tho
 Hyr-nith'-i-um
 Hyr'-ta-cus
 Hys'-i-a
 Hys'-pa
 Hys'-sus, and
 Hys'-si
 Hys-tas'-pes
 Hys-ti'-e-us

I.

I'-A
 I-ac'-chus
 I-a'-der
 I-a-le'-mus
 I-al'-me-nus
 I-al'-y-sus

I-am'-be
 I-am'-bli-cus
 I-am'-e-nus
 I-am'-i-dæ
 I-a-ni'-ra
 I-an'-the

I-an'-the-a
 I-ap-e-ron'-i-des
 I-ap'-e-tus
 I-a'-pis
 I-a-pyg'-i-a
 I-a'-pyx

I-ar'-bas
 I-ar'-chas, and
 Jar'-chas
 I-ar-da-nus
 I-as'-i-des
 I-n'-si-on, and I-a'-si-us

I'-a-sus
I-be'-ri
I-be'-ri-a
I-be'-rus
I'-bi
I'-bis
Ib'-y-cus
I-ca'-ri-a
I-ca'-ri-us
Ic'-u-rus
Ic'-ci-us
Ic'-e-los
I-ce'-ni
Ic'-e-tas
Ich'-næ
Ich-nu'-sa
Ich-o-nu'-phis
Ich-thy-oph'-a-gi
Ich'-thys
I-cil'-i-us
Ic'-i-us
I'-cos
Ic-ti'-nus
I'-da
I-dæ'-a
I-dæ'-us
Id'-a-lus
Id-an-thyr'-sus
I-dar'-nes
I'-das
Id'-e-a
I-des'-sa
I-dit-a-ri'-sus
Id'-mon
I-doin'-e-ne
I-dom-e-ne'-us, or
I-dom'-e-neus
I-do'-the-a
I-dri'-e-us
I-du'-be-da
I-du'-me, and
I-d-u'-me-a
I-dy'-i-a
I-e'-tæ
Ig'-e-ni
Ig-na'-ti-us
Ii'-a-i'-ri
Ii'-ba
Ii-e-ca'-o-nes, and
Ii-e-ca-o-nen'-ses
I-ler'-da
Ii'-i-a, or Rhe'-a
I-li'-a-ci Lu'-di

I-li'-a-cus
I-li'-a-des
Ii'-i-as
Ii'-i-on
Ili'-o-ne
Ii-i-o'-ne-us, or
I-i'-o-neus
I-lis'-sus
I-lith-y-i'-a
Ii'-i-um, or Ii'-i-on
Ii-lib'-e-ris
Ii-lip'-u-la
Ii-li-tur'-gis
Ii-lyr'-i-cum
Ii-ly-ris, and
Ii-lyr'-i-a
Ii-lyr'-i-cus Si'-nus
Ii-lyr'-i-us
Ii'-u-a
I-lyr'-gis
I-man-u-en'-ti-us
Im'-a-us
Im'-ba-rus
Im-brac'-i-des
Im-bras'-i-des
Im'-bra-sus
Im'-bre-us
Im'-bri-us
Im-briv'-i-um
Im'-bros
In'-a-chi
In'-a-chi-a
I-nach'-i-dæ
I-nach'-i-des
I-na'-chi-um
In'-a-chus
I-nam'-a-mes
I-nar'-i-me
In'-a-rus
In-ci-ta'-tus
In-da-thyr'-sus
In'-di-a
In-dig'-e-tes
In-dig'-e-ti
In'-dus
I'-no
I-no'-a
I-no'-pus
I-no'-us
I-no'-res
In'-su-bres
In-ta-pher'-nes

In-te-ram'-na
In-ter-ca'-ti-a
In'-u-us
I-ny'-cus
I'-o
I-ob'-a-tes, and Jo-ba'-tes
I-o'-bes
I-o-la'-i-a
I'-o-las, or I-o-la'-us
I-ol'-chos
I'-o-le
I'-on
I-o'-ne
I-o'-nes
I-o'-ni-a
I-o'-pas
I'-o-pe, and Jop'-pa
I'-o-phon
I'-os
Ip'-e-pæ
Iph-i-a-nas'-sæ
Iph'-i-clus, or
Iph'-i-cles
I-phic'-ra-tes
I-phid'-a-mus
Iph-i-de-mi'-a
Iph-i-ge-ni'-a
Iph-i-me-di'-a
I-phim'-e-don
Iph-i-me-du'-sæ
I-phin'-o-e
I-phin'-o-us
I'-phis
I-phit'-i-on
Iph'-i-tus
Iph'-thi-me
Ip'-se'-a
I'-ra
I-re'-ne
I-re-næ'-us
I-re'-sus
I'-rus
I'-rus
Is'-a-das
I-sæ'-a
I-sæ'-us
Is'-a-mus
I-san'-der
I-sa'-pis
I'-sar, and Is'-a-ra
I'-sar, and I-sæ'-us
I-sar'-chus
I-sau'-ri-a

I-sau'-ri-cus
I-sau'-rus
Is-che'-ni-a
Is-cho-la'-us
Is-chop'-o-lis
Is-com'-a-chus
Is'-i-a
Is-de-ger'-des
Is-i-do'-rus
Is'-i-dore, Eng.
I'-sis
Is'-ma-rus, and Is-ma-ra
Is-me'-ne
Is-me'-ni-as
Is-men'-i-des
Is-me'-nus
I-soc'-ra-tes
Is'-sa
Is'-se
Is'-sus
Is'-ter, and Is'-trus
Ist'-hmi-a
Ist'-hmi-us
Ist'-hmus
Is'-ti-a'-o-tis
Is'-tri-a
Is-trop'-o-lis
I'-sus
I-ta'-li-a
It'-a-ly, Eng.
I-tal'-i-ca
I-tal'-i-cus
It'-a-lus
I-tar'-gris
It'-e-a
I-tem'-a-les
Ith'-a-ca
I-thob'-a-lus
I-tho'-me
Ith-o-ma'-i-a
I-tho'-mus
Ith-y-phal'-lus
I-to'-ni-a
I-to'-nus
It-u-ræ'-a
I-tu'-rum
It'-y-lus
It-y-ræ'-i
I'-ty-s
Ix'-i-lus
Ix-ib'-a-tæ
Ix'-i-on
Ix-i-on'-des

J.

JA-NIC-U-LUM

Ja'-nus
Jar'-chas
Ja'-son
Jen'-i-sus
Je'-ra
Je-ro'-mus, and
Je-ron'-y-mus
Je-ru'-sa-lem
Jop'-pa
Jo-cas'-ta

Jor-da'-nes
Jor-nan'-des
Jo-se'-phus Fla'-vi-us
Jo-vi-a'-nus
Jo'-vi-an, Eng.
Ju'-ba
Ju-dæ'-a
Ju-gan'-tes
Ju-ga'-ri-us
Ju-gur'-tha
Ju'-li-a

Ju-li'-a-des
Ju-li-a'-nus
Ju'-li-an, Eng.
Ju'-li-i
Ju-li-o-ma'-gus
Ju-li-op'-o-lis
Ju'-lis
Ju'-li-us Cæ'-sar
Ju'-ni-a
Ju'-no
Ju-no-na'-li-a

Ju-no'-ni-a
Ju-no'-nis
Ju'-pi-ter
Jus-ti'-nus
Ju-tur'-na
Ju-ve-na'-lis
Ju'-ve-nal, Eng.
Ju-ven'-tas
Ju-ver'-na, or
Hi-ber'-ni-a
Ju-no'-nes

L.

LA-AN'-DER

La-ar'-chus
Lab'-a-ris
Lab'-da
Lab'-da-cus
Lab'-da-lon

La'-be-o
La-be'-ri-us
La-bi'-ci
La-bi'-cum
La-bi-e'-nus
Lab-i-ne'-tus

La-bo'-bi-us
La-bob'-ri-gi
La-bo'-tas
La-bra'-de-us
Lab-y-rin'-thus
La-cæ'-na

Lac-e-dæ'-mon
Lac-e-dæ-mo'-ni-i
Lac-e-dæm'-o-nes
Lac-e-dæ-mo'-ni-ans, Eng.
La-cer'-ta

Lach'-a-res
 La'-ches
 Lach'-e-sis
 Lac'-i-das
 La-ce'-des
 La-cin'-i-a
 La-cin'-i-en'-ses
 La-cin'-i-um
 Lac'-mon
 La'-co
 La-cob'-ri-ga
 La-co'-ni-a, and
 La-con'-i-ca
 Lac'-ra-tes
 Lac'-ri-nes
 Lac-tan'-ti-us
 Lac'-ter
 Lac'-y-des
 Lac'-y-dus
 La'-das
 La'-de
 La'-des
 La'-don
 Læ'-laps
 Læ'-li-a
 Læ-li-a'-nus
 Læ'-li-us, C.
 Læ'-na, and
 Læ'-na
 Læ'-ne-us
 Læ'-pa Mag'-na
 La-er'-tes
 La-er'-ti-us Di-og'-e-nes
 Læ-stryg'-o-nes
 Læ'-ta
 Læ-to'-ri-a
 Læ'-tus
 Læ'-vi
 Læ-vi'-nus
 La-ga'-ri-a
 La'-gi-a
 Lag'-i-des
 La-cin'-i-a
 La'-gus
 La-gu'-sa
 La-gy'-ra
 La-i'-a-des
 La'-ias
 La'-is
 La'-i-us
 Lal'-a-ge
 La-las'-sis
 Lam'-a-chus
 La-mal'-mon
 Lam-bra'-ni
 Lam'-brus
 La'-mi-a
 La-mi'-a-cum Bel'-lum
 La-mi'-æ
 La-mi-as Æ'-li-us
 La-mi'-rus
 Lam'-pe-do
 Lam-pe'-ti-a
 Lam'-pe-to, and
 Lam'-pe-do
 Lam'-pe-us, and
 Lam'-pi-a
 Lam'-pon, Lam'-pos, or
 Lam'-pus
 Lam-po-ne'-a
 Lam-po'-ni-a, and
 Lam-po'-ni-um
 Lam-po'-ni-us
 Lam-brid'-i-us Æ'-li-us
 Lam'-pro-cles
 Lam'-prus
 Lamp'-sa-cus, and
 Lamp'-sa-chum
 Lamp-te'-ri-a
 Lam'-pus

La'-mus
 Lam'-y-rus
 La-nas'-sa
 Lam'-ce-a
 Lam'-ci-a
 Lam'-di-a
 Lam'-gi-a
 Lan-go-bar'-di
 La-nu'-vi-um
 La-o-bo'-tas, or
 Lab'-o-tas
 La-oc'-o-on
 La-od'-a-mas
 La-o-da'-mi-a
 La-od'-i-ce
 La-od'-i-ce'-a
 La-od'-i-ce'-ne
 La-od'-o-chus
 La-og'-o-nus
 La-og'-o-ras
 La-og'-o-re
 La-o-me-di'-a
 La-om'-e-don
 La-om-e-don'-te-us
 La-om-e-don-ti'-a-dæ
 La-on'-o-me
 La-on-o-me'-ne
 La-oth'-o-e
 La'-o-us
 Lap'-a-thus
 Laph'-ri-a
 La-phys'-ti-um
 La-pid'-e-i
 La-pid'-e-us
 Lap'-i-thæ
 Lap-i-thæ'-um
 Lap'-i-tho
 Lap'-i-thus
 La'-ra, or La-ran'-da
 La-ren'-ti-a, and
 Lau-ren'-ti-a
 La'-res
 Lar'-ga
 Lar'-gus
 La-ri'-des
 La-ri'-na
 La-ri'-num
 La-ris'-sa
 La-ris'-sus
 La-ri'-us
 Lar'-nos
 La-ro'-ni-a
 Lar'-ti-us Flo'-rus
 Lar-to-læt'-a-ni
 Lar'-væ
 La-rym'-na
 La-rys'-i-um
 Las'-si-a
 Las'-sus, or La'-sus
 Las'-the-nes
 Las-the'-ni-a, or
 Las-the-ni'-a
 Lat'-a-gus
 Lat-e-ra'-nus Plau'-tus
 La-te'-ri-um
 La-ti'-a-lis
 La-she'-a-lis
 La-ti'-a-ris
 La-she'-a-ris
 La-ti'-ni
 La-tin'-i-us
 La-ti'-nus
 La-ti-um
 La'-she-um
 La'-ti-us
 Lat'-mus
 La-to'-i-a
 La-to'-is
 La-to'-us
 La-to'-na

La-top'-o-lis
 La'-tre-us
 Lau-do'-ni-a
 Lau-fel'-la
 Lau'-ra
 Lau'-re-a
 Lau-ren-ta'-li-a
 Lau-ren'-tes A'-gri
 Lau-ren'-ti-a
 Lau-ren-ti'-ni
 Lau-ren'-tum
 Lau-ren'-ti-us
 Lau'-ri-on
 Lau'-ron
 Lau'-us Pom-pe'-i-a
 Lau'-sus
 Lau-ti'-um
 La-ver'-na
 Lav-i-a'-na
 La-vin'-i-a
 La-vin'-i-um, or
 La-vi'-num
 Le'-a-des
 Le'-æ-i
 Le'-æ-na
 Le-an'-der
 Le-an'-dre
 Le-an'-dri-as
 Le-ar'-chus
 Leb-a-de'-a
 Leb'-e-dus, or
 Leb'-e-dos
 Le-be'-na
 Le-bin'-thos, and
 Le-by'n'-thos
 Le-chæ'-um
 Lec'-y-thus
 Le'-da
 Le-dæ'-a
 Le'-dus
 Le'-gi-o
 Le'-i-tus
 Le'-laps
 Le'-e-ges
 Le'-lex
 Le-man'-nus
 Lem'-nos
 Le-mo'-vi-i
 Lem'-u-res
 Le-mu'-ri-a, and
 Le-mu-ra'-li-a
 Le-næ'-us
 Len'-tu-lus
 Le'-o
 Le-o-ca'-di-a
 Le-o-co'-ri-on
 Le-oc'-ra-tes
 Le-od'-a-mas
 Le-od'-o-cus
 Le-og'-o-ras
 Le'-on
 Le-ø'-na
 Le-on'-a-tus
 Le-on'-i-das
 Le-on'-ti-um, and
 Le-on-ti'-ni
 Le-on-to-ceph'-a-lus
 Le-on'-ton, or
 Le-on-top'-o-lis
 Le-on-tych'-i-des
 Le'-os
 Le-os'-the-nes
 Le-o-tych'-i-des
 Lep'-i-da
 Lep'-i-dus
 Le-phyr'-i-um
 Le-pi'-nus
 Le-pon'-ti-i
 Le'-pre-os
 Le'-pri-um

Lep'-ti-nes
 Lep'-tis
 Le-ri-a
 Le-ri'-na
 Ler'-na
 Le'-ro
 Le'-ros
 Les'-bus, or Les'-bos
 Les'-ches
 Les-tryg'-o-nes
 Le-ta'-num
 Le-thæ'-us
 Le'-the
 Le'-tus
 Leu'-ca
 Leu'-cas
 Leu-ca'-tes
 Leu-ca'-si-on
 Leu-cas'-pis
 Leu'-ce
 Leu'-ci
 Leu-cip'-pe
 Leu-cip'-pi-des
 Leu-cip'-pus
 Leu-co-la
 Leu'-con
 Leu-co'-ne
 Leu-co'-nes
 Leu-con'-o-e
 Leu-coy'-e-tra
 Leu-co-phrys
 Leu-co'-p-lis
 Leu'-cos
 Leu-co'-si-a
 Leu-co-syr'-i-i
 Leu-coth'-o-e, or
 Leu-co'-the-a
 Leuc'-tra
 Leuc'-trum
 Leu'-cus
 Leu-cy-a'-ni-as
 Leu-tych'-i-des
 Le-va'-na
 Le-vi'-nus
 Lex-o'-vi-i
 Li-ba'-ni-us
 Lib'-a-nus
 Lib-en-ti'-na
 Li'-ber
 Lib'-e-ra
 Lib-er-a'-li-a
 Li-ber'-tas
 Li-be'-thra
 Li-beth'-ri-des
 Lib'-i-ci, Li-be'-ci i
 Lib-i-ti'-na
 Li'-bo
 Li'-bon
 Lib-o-phæ-ni'-ces
 Li'-bri
 Li-bur'-na
 Li-bur'-ni-a
 Li-bur'-ni-des
 Li-bur'-num Ma'-re
 Li-bur'-nus
 Libs
 Lib'-y-a
 Lib'-y-cum Ma'-re
 Lib'-y-cus, and
 Li-bys'-tis
 Li'-bys
 Li-bys'-sa
 Lic'-a-tea
 Li'-cha
 Li'-chas
 Li'-ches
 Li-cin'-i-a
 Li-cin'-i-us
 Li-ci'-nus
 Li-cym'-ni-us

Li'-de	Li'-vi-us	Lu-cul'-le-a	Ly-cor'-tas
Li-ga'-ri-us	<i>Liv'</i> , Eng.	Lu-cul'-lus	Lyc-o-su'-ra
Li-ge'-a	Lo'-bon	Lu'-cu-mo	Lyc'-tus
Li'-ger	Lo'-ce-us	Lu'-cus	Ly-cur'-gi-des
Li'-ger, or	Lo'-cha	Lug-du'-num	Ly-cur'-gus
Lig'-e-ris	Lo'-chi-as	Lu'-na	Lyc'-cus
Lig'-o-ras	Lo'-cri	Lu'-pa	Ly'-de
Lig'-u-res	Lo'-cris	Lu-per'-cal	Lyd'-i-a
Li-gu'-ri-a	Lo-cus'-ta	Lu-per-ca'-li-a	Lyd'-i-as
Lig-u-ri'-nus	Lo-cu'-ti-us	Lu-per'-ci	Lyd'-i-us
Li'-gus	Lo'-li-a Pau-li'-na	Lu-per'-cus	Ly'-dus
Lig'-y-es	Lol-li-a'-nus	Lu'-pi-as, or Lu'-pi-a	Lyg'-da-mis, or
Li-gyr'-gum	Lo'-li-us	Lu'-pus	Lyg'-da-mus
Li-læ'-a	Lon-di'-num	Lu-si-ta'-ni-a	Lyg'-i-i
Li-l-y-bæ'-um	<i>Lon'-don</i> , Eng.	Lu-so'-nes	Ly'-gus
Li-mæ'-a	Lon-ga-re'-nus	Lus'-tri-cus	Ly-mi'-re
Li-mæ'-ni-a	Lon-gim-a'-nus	Lu-ta'-ti-us	Ly'-max
Lim'-næ	Lon-gi'-nus	Lu-te'-ri-us	Lyn-ci'-des
Lim-næ'-um	Lon'-go-bar-di	Lu-te'-ti-a	Lyn-ces'-tæ
Lim-na-tid'-i-a	Lon'-gu-la	Lu-to'-ri-us	Lyn-ces'-tes
Lim-ni'-a-ce	Lon-gun'-ti-ca	Ly-æ'-us	Lyn-ces'-ti-us
Lim-ni-o'-tæ	Lo'-di	Ly'-bas	Lyn-ce'-us
Lim-no'-ni-a	Lo'-y-ma	Lyb'-y-a, or Ly-bis'-a	Lyn-cus, Lyn-cæ'-us, or
Li'-mon	Lo'-tis, or Lo'-tos	Ly'e'-a-bas	Lynx
Lin-ca'-si-i	Lo-toph'-a-gi	Lyc-a-be'-tus	Lyn-ci'-dæ
Lin'-dus	Lo'-us, and A'-o-us	Ly-cæ'-a	Lyr'-cæ
Lin'-go-nes	Lu'-a	Ly-cæ'-um	Lyr-cæ'-us
Lin-ter'-na Pa'-lus	Lu'ca	Ly-cæ'-us	Lyr-ce'-a
Lin-ter'-num	Lu'-ca-gus	Ly-cam'-bes	Lyr'-cus
Li'-nus	Lu-ca'-ni	Ly-ca'-on	Lyr-nes'-sus
Li'-o-des	Lu-ca'-ni-a	Lyc-a-o'-ni-a	Ly-san'-der
Lip'-a-ra	Lu-ca'-ni-us	Ly'-cas	Ly-san'-dra
Lip'-a-ris	Lu-ca'-nus	Ly-cas'-tæ	Ly-sa'-ni-as
Liph'-lum	<i>Lu'-can</i> , Eng.	Ly-cas'-tum	Ly'-se
Lip-o-do'-rus	Lu-ca'-ri-a, or	Ly-cas'-tus	Ly-si'-a-des
Li-quen'-ti-a	Lu-ce'-ri-a	Ly'-ce	Lys-i-a-nas'-sa
Lir-cæ'-us	Luc-ce'-i-us	Ly'-ces	Ly-si'-a-nax
Li-ri'-o-pe	Lu'-ce-res	Ly-ce'-um	Lys'-i-as
Li'-ris	Lu-ce'-ri-a	Lych-ni'-des	Lys'-i-cles
Li-sin'-i-as	Lu-ce'-ti-us	Ly'e'-i-a	Ly-sid'-i-ce
Lis'-son	Lu'-ci-a	Ly'e'-i-das	Ly-sim'-a-che
Lis'-sus	Lu-ci-a'-nus	Ly-cim'-na	Lys-i-ma'-chi-a
Lis'-ta	<i>Lu'-ci-an</i> , Eng.	Ly-cim'-ni-a	Ly-sim'-a-chus
Lit'-a-brum	Lu'-ci-fer	Ly-cis'-cus	Lys-i-mach'-i-des
Lit'-a-na	Lu-cil'-i-us	Ly'e'-i-us	Lys-i-me'-li-a
Li-tav'-i-cus	Lu-cil'-la	Lyc-o-me'-des	Ly-sin'-o-e
Li-ter'-num	Lu-ci'-na	Ly'-con	Ly-sip'-pe
Lith-o-bo'-hi-a	Lu'-ci-us	Ly-co'-ne	Ly-sip'-pus
Li'-thrus	Lu-cres'-ti-a	Lyc'-o-phron	Ly'-sis
Li-tu'-bi-um	Lu-cres'-ti-lis	Ly-cop'-o-lis	Ly-sis'-tra-tus
Lit-y-er'-sas	Lu-cres'-ti-us	Ly-co'-pus	Ly-sith'-o-us
Liv'-i-a Dru-sil'-la	Lu-cri'-num	Ly-co'-ri-as	Ly'-so
Liv-i-ne'-i-us	Lu-cri'-nus	Ly-co'-ris	Ly-tæ'-a
Li-vil'-la	Luc-ta'-ti-us	Ly-cor'-mas	Ly-za'-ni-as

M.

MA'-CÆ	Mac'-ro-chir	Mæ-on'-i-des	Ma-her'-bal
Ma'-car	Ma-cro'-nes	Mæ'o-nis	Ma'-i-a
Ma-ca'-re-us	Mac-to'-ri-um	Mæ-o'-tæ	Ma-jes'-tas
Ma-ca'-ri-a	Mac-u-lo'-nus	Mæ-o'-tis Pa'-lus	Ma-jo-ri-a'-nus
Mac'-a-ris	Ma-des'-tes	Mæ-si-a Syl'-va	Ma-jor'-ca
Ma-ced'-nus	Ma-de'-tes	Mæ'-vi-us	Ma'-la For-tu'-na
Mac'-e-do	Mad'-y-es	Ma'-gas	Mal'-a-cha
Mac-e-do'-ni-a	Mæ-an'-der	Ma-gel'-la	Ma-le'-a
Mac-e-don'-i-cus	Mæ-an'-dri-a	Mag'-e-tæ	Mal'-ho, or Ma'-tho
Ma-cel'-la	Mæ-ce'-nas	Ma-gi	Ma'-li-a
Ma'-cer Æ-myl'-i-us	Mæ'-di	Ma'-gi-us	Ma'-li-i
Ma-chæs'-ra	Mæ'-li-us	Mag'-na Græ'-ci-a	Ma'-lis
Ma-chan'-i-das	Mæn-ac-te'-ri-a	Mag-nen'-ti-us	Mal'-le-a, or Mal'-li-a
Ma-cha'-on	Mæn'-a-des	Mag'-nes	Mal'-li-us
Ma'-cra	Mæn'-a-la	Mag'-ne'-si-a	Mal'-los
Mac-ri-a'-nus	Mæn'-a-lus	Ma-go	Mal-thi'-nus
Ma-cri'-nus, M.	Mæ'-ni-us	Ma'-gon	Mal-va'-na
Ma'-cro	Mæ'-non	Mag-on-ti'-a-cum	Ma-ma'-us
Ma-cro'-bi-i	Mæ-o'-ni-a	Ma-gus	Ma-mer'-cus
Ma-cro'-bi-us	Mæ-on'-i-dæ		Ma-mer'-thes

Mam-er-ti'-na
 Mam-er-ti'-ni
 Ma-mil'-i-a
 Ma-mil'-i-i
 Ma-mil'-i-us
 Mam-mæ'-a
 Ma-mu'-ri-us
 Ma-mur'-ra
 Ma-nas'-ta-bal
 Man-ci'-nus
 Man-da'-ne
 Man-da'-nes
 Man-de'-la
 Man-do'-ni-us
 Man'-dro-cles
 Man-droc'-li-das
 Man'-dron
 Man-du'-bi-i
 Man-du-bra'-ti-us
 Ma'-nes
 Ma-ne'-tho
 Ma'-ni-a
 Ma-nil'-i-a
 Ma-nil'-i-us
 Man'-i-mi
 Man'-li-a
 Man'-li-us Tor-qua'-tus
 Man'-nus
 Man-sue'-tus
 Man-ti-ne'-a
 Man-ti-ne'-us
 Man'-ti-us
 Man'-to
 Man'-tu-a
 Mar-a-can'-da
 Mar'-a-tha
 Mar'-ā-thon
 Mar'-a-thos
 Mar-cel'-la
 Mar-cel-li'-nus Am-mi-a'-nus
 Mar-cel'-lus
 Mar'-ci-a
 Mar-ci-a'-na
Mar-she-a'-na
 Mar-ci-a-nop'-o-lis
 Mar-ci-a'-nus
 Mar-ci-us Sa-bi'-nus
 Mar-co-man'-ni
 Mar'-cus
 Mar'-di
 Mar'-di-a
 Mar-do'-ni-us
 Mar'-dus
 Mar-e-o'-tis
 Mar-gin'-i-a, and
 Mar-gi-a'-ni-a
 Mar-gi'-tes
 Ma-ri'-a, or Ma'-ri-a
 Ma-ri'-a-ba
 Ma-ri-am'-ne
 Ma-ri-a-næ Fos'-sæ
 Ma-ri-an-dy'-num
 Ma-ri-a'-nus
 Ma-ri'-ca
 Ma-ri'-ci
 Mar-i-cus
 Ma-ri'-na
 Ma-ri'-nus
 Ma'-ri-on
 Ma'-ris
 Ma-ris'-sa
 Mar'-i-sus
 Ma-ri'-ta
 Ma'-ri-us
 Mar'-ma-cus
 Mar-ma-ren'-ses
 Mar-mar'-i-ca
 Mar-mar'-i-dæ
 Mar-mar'-ri-on

Ma'-ro
 Mar-o-bud'-u-i
 Mar'-ron
 Mar-o-ne'-a
 Mar-pe'-si-a
 Mar-pe'-sa
 Mar-pe'-sus
 Mar'-res
 Mar-ru'-vi-um, or
 Mar-ru'-bi-um
 Mars
 Mar'-sa-la
 Mar-sæ'-us
 Mar'-se
 Mar'-si
 Mar-sig'-ni
 Mar-sy'-a-ba
 Mar'-tha
 Mar'-ti-a
Mar'-she-a
 Mar-ti-a'-lis
Mar'-ti-al, Eng.
 Mar-ti-a'-nus
 Mar-ti'-na
 Mar-tin-i-a'-nus
 Mar'-ti-us
 Mar-ru'-lus
 Mas-gæ-syl'-i-i
 Mas-i-nis'-sa
 Mas'-sa
 Mas'-sa-ga
 Mas-sæ'-e-tæ
 Mas-sa'-na
 Mas-sa'-ni
 Mas'-si-cus
 Mas-sil'-i-a
 Mas-sy'-la
 Ma-su'-ri-us
 Ma'-tho
 Ma-ti-e'-ni
 Ma-ti'-nus
 Ma-tis'-co
 Ma-tra'-li-a
 Ma-tro'-na
 Ma-ro-na'-li-a
 Mat-ti'-a-ci
 Ma-tu'-ta
 Mau'-ri
 Mau-ri-ta'-ni-a
 Mau'-rus
 Mau-ru'-si-i
 Mau-so'-lus
 Ma'-vors
 Ma-vor'-ti-a
 Max-en'-ti-us
 Max-im-i-a'-nus
 Max-i-mil-i-a'-na
 Max-i-mi'-nus
Max'-i-min, Eng.
 Max'-i-mus
 Max'-a-ca
 Ma-za'-ces
 Ma-za'-us
 Ma-za'-res
 Max'-e-ras
 Ma-zi'-ces, and
 Ma-zy'-ges
 Me-cha'-ne-us
 Me-cis'-te-us
 Me-co'-nas, or
 Me-cæ'-nas
 Mec'-ri-da
 Me-de'-a
 Me-des-i-cas'-te
 Me'-di-a
 Me'-di-as
 Med'-i-cus
 Me-di-o-ma-tri'-ces
 Me-di-o-ma-tri'-ci
 Me-di-ox'-u-mi

Med-i-tri'-na
 Me-do'-a-cus, or
 Me-du'-a-cus
 Med-o-bith'-y-ni
 Me-dob'-ri-ga
 Me'-don
 Me-don'-ti-as
 Med-u-a'-na
 Med-ul-li'-na
 Me'-dus
 Me-du'-sa
 Me-gab'-i-zi
 Meg-a-by'-zus
 Meg'-a-cles
 Me-gac'-li-des
 Me-gæ'-ra
 Me-ga'-le-as
 Meg-a-le'-si-a
 Me-ga'-li-a
 Meg-a-lop'-o-lis
 Meg-a-me'-de
 Meg-a-ni'-ra
 Meg-a-pen'-thes
 Meg'-a-ra
 Meg-a-re'-us
 Meg'-a-ris
 Me-gar'-sus
 Me-gas'-the-nes
 Me'-ges
 Me-gil'-la
 Me-gis'-ta
 Me'-la Pom-po'-ni-us
 Me-gis'-ti-a
 Me-læ'-næ
 Me-lam'-pus
 Mel-anch-læ'-ni
 Me-lan'-chrus
 Mel'-a-ne
 Me-la'-ne-us
 Me-lan'-i-da
 Me-la'-ni-on
 Mel-a-nip'-pe
 Mel-a-nip'-pi-des
 Mel-a-nip'-pus
 Mel-a-no'-pus
 Mel-a-nos'-y-ri
 Me-lan'-thi-i
 Me-lan'-thi-us
 Me-lan'-tho
 Me-lan'-thus
 Me'-las
 Mel-e-a'-ger
 Mel-e-ag'-ri-des
 Me-le-san'-der
 Me'-les
 Mel'-e-se
 Mel-e-sig'-e-nes, or
 Mel-e-sig'-e-na
 Me'-li-a
 Mel-i-bæ'-us
 Mel-i-cer'-ta
 Mel-i-gu'-nis
 Me-li'-na
 Me-li'-sa
 Me-lis'-sa
 Me-lis'-sus
 Mel'-i-ta
 Mel'-i-te
 Mel-i-te'-ne
 Mel'-i-tus, accuser of
 Socrates
 Me'-lri-da
 Mel-ix-an'-drus
 Me-lob'-o-sis
 Me'-lon
 Me'-los
 Mel'-pi-a
 Mel-pom'-e-ne
 Me-mac'-e-ni
 Mem'-mi-a

Mem'-mi-us
 Mem'-non
 Mem'-phis
 Mem-phi'-tis
 Me'-na, or Me'-nes
 Me-nal'-cas
 Me-nal'-ci-das
 Men-a-lip'-pe
 Men-a-lip'-pus
 Me-nan'-der
 Me-na'-pi-i
 Men'-a-pis
 Me'-nas
 Men-che'-res
 Men'-des
 Me-nec'-les
 Men-e-cl'i'-des
 Me-nec'-ra-tes
 Men-e-de'-mus
 Me-neg'-e-tas
 Men-e-la'-i-a
 Men-e-la'-us
 Me-ne'-ni-us A-grip'-pa
 Men'-e-phron
 Me'-nes
 Me-nes'-teus, or
 Me-nes'-the-us, or
 Mnes'-the-us
 Men-es-the'-i Por'-tus
 Me-nes'-thi-us
 Men'-etas
 Me-nip'-pa
 Me-nip'-pi-des
 Me-nip'-pus
 Me'-ni-us
 Men'-nis
 Me-nod'-o-tus
 Me-nœ'-ce-us
 Me-nœ'-tes
 Me-nœ'-ti-us
 Me'-non
 Me-noph'-i-lus
 Men'-ta, or
 Min'-the
 Men'-tes
 Men-tis'-sa
 Men'-to
 Men'-tor
 Me-nyl'-lus
 Me'-ra
 Me'-ra, or Mœ'-ra
 Mer-cu'-ri-us
Mer'-cu-ry, Eng.
 Me-ri'-o-nes
 Mer-me-rus
 Merm-na-dæ
 Mer'-o-e
 Mer'-o-pe
 Me'-rops
 Me'-ros
 Mer'-u-la
 Me-sab'-a-tes
 Me-sa'-bi-us
 Me-sa'-pi-a
 Me-sau'-bi-us
 Me-sem'-bri-a
 Me-se'-ne
 Mes-o-me'-des
 Mes-o-po-ta'-mi-a
 Mes-sa'-la
 Mes-sa-li'-na
 Mes-sa-li'-na
 Mes-sa'-na
 Mes-sa'-pi-a
 Mes'-sa-tis
 Mes'-se
 Mes-se'-is
 Mes-se'-ne, or
 Mes-se'-na
 Mes-se'-ni-a

Mes'tor	Min-er-va'li-a	Mo-lor'-chus	Mu-so'-ni-us Ru'-fus
Me-su'la	Min'-i-o	Mo-los'-si	Mus-te'-la
Met'-a-bus	Min-næ'-i	Mo-los'-si-a, or	Mu-thul'-lus
Met-a-git'-ni-a	Mi-no'-a	Mo-los'-sis	Mu'-ti-a
Met-a-ni'-ra	Mi-no'-is	Mo-los'-sus	Mu-til'-i-a
Met-a-pon'-tum	Mi'-nos	Mol-pa'-di-a	Mu'-ti-na
Met-a-pon'-tus	Min-o-tau'-rus	Mol'-pus	Mu-ti'-nes
Me-tau'-rus	Min'-the	Mo'-lus	Mu-ti'-nus, or
Me-tel'-la	Min-tur'-næ	Mo-lyc'-ri-on	Mu-tu'-nus
Me-tel'-li	Mi-nu'-ti-a	Mo-mem'-phis	Mu'-ti-us
Me-thar'-ma	Mi-nu'-ti-us	Mo'-mus	Mu-tus'-cæ
Me-thi'-on	Min'-y-æ	Mo'-na	My-ag'-rus, or
Me-tho'-di-us	Min'-y-as	Mo-næ'-ses	My'-o-des
Me-tho'-ne	Min'-y-cus	Mo-ne'-sus	Myc'-a-le
Me-thyd'-ri-um	Mi-ny'-ri-a	Mo-ne'-ta	Myc-a-les'-sus
Me-thym'-na	Min'-y-tus	Mon'-i-na	Myc-ce'-næ
Me-ti-a-du'-sa	Mir'-a-ces	Mon'-i-nus	Myc-e-ri'-nus
Me-til'-ia	Mi-se'-num	Mon'-o-dus	Myc-i-ber'-na
Me-til'-i-i	Mi-se'-nus	Mo-næ'-cus	Myc'-i-thus
Me-til'-i-us	Mi-sith'-e-us	Mo-no'-le-us	My'-con
Me-ti'-o-chus	Mi'-thras	Mo-noph'-i-lus	Myc'-o-ne
Me-ti-on	Mith-ra-da'-tes	Mon-ta'-nus	My'-don
Me'-tis	Mi-thre'-nes	Mo-noph'-a-ge	My-ec'-pho-ris
Me-tis'-cus	Mith-ri-da'-tes	Mon'-y-cus	My-e'-nus
Me-ti-us	Mith-ri-da'-tis	Mon'-y-mus	Myg'-don
Me-tæ'-ci-a	Mith-ro-bar-za'-nes	Mo'-phis	Myg-do'-ni-a
Me'-ton	Mit-y-le'-ne, and	Mop'-si-um	Myg'-do-nus
Met'-o-pe	Mit-y-le'-næ	Mop-so'-pi-a	My-las'-sa
Me'-tra	Mi'-tys	Mop'-sus	My'-le, or My'-las
Me-tro'-bi-us	Miz-æ'-i	Mor-gan'-ti-um	My'-les
Met'-ro-cles	Mna-sal'-ces	Mor'-i-ni	My-lit'-ta
Met-ro-do'-rus	<i>Næ-sal'-ces</i>	Mor-i-tas'-gus	Myn'-dus
Me-troph'-a-nes	Mna'-si-as	Mo'-ri-us	Myn'-nes
Me-trop'-o-lis	Mna-si'-cles	Mor'-phe-us	Myn'-i-æ
Met-ti-us	Mna-sip'-pi-das	Mors	My-o'-ni-a
Me-va'-ni-a	Mna-sip'-pus	Mo'-rys	Myr-ci'-nus
Me'-vi-us	Mna-sith'-e-us	Mo'-sa	My-ri'-cus
Me-zen'-ti-us	Mna'-son	Mos'-chi	My-ri'-nus
Mi-ce'-a	Mna-syr'-i-um	Mos'-chi-on	My-ri'-na
Mi-cip'-sa	Mne'-mon	Mos'-chus	Myr'-i-æ
Mic'-y-thus	Mne-mos'-y-ne	Mo-sel'-la	Myr-mec'-i-des
Mi'-das	Mne-sar'-chus	Mo'-ses	Myr-mid'-o-nes
Mi-de'-a, of Argos	Mne-sid'-a-mus	Mo-sych'-lus	My-ro'-nus
Mid'-e-a, of Bœotia	Mnes-i-la'-us	Mos-y-næ'-ci	My-ro-ni-a'-nus
Mi-la'-ni-on	Mne-sim'-a-che	Mo-tho'-ne	My-ron'-i-des
Mi-le'-si-i	Mne-sim'-a-chus	Mo-ty'-a	Myr'-rha
Mi-le'-si-us	Mnes'-ter	Mu-ci-a'-nus	Myr'-si-lus
Mi-le'-ti-a	Mnes'-the-us	Mu'-ci-us	Myr'-si-nus, a city
Mi-le'-ti-um	Mnes'-ti-a	Mu'-cræ	Myr-stal'-i-des
Mi-le'-tus	Mnes'-tra	Mul'-ci-ber	Myr'-sus
Mil'-i-as	Mne'-vis	Mu-lu'-cha	Myr'-te-a, Venus
Mil'-i-chus	Mo-a-pher'-nes	Mul'-vi-us Pons	Myr-te'-a, a city
Mi-li'-nus	Mo'-di-a	Mum'-mi-us	Myr'-ti-lus
Mil-i-o'-ni-a	Mœ'-ci-a	Mu-na'-ti-us	Myr-to'-um Ma'-re
Mi'-lo	Mœ'-nus	Mun'-da	Myr-tun'-ti-um
Mi-lo'-ni-us	Mœ-rag'-e-tes	Mu-ni'-tus	Myr-tu'-sa
Mil-ti'-a-des	Mœ'-ris	Mu-nych'-i-æ	Myr'-tis
Mil'-to	Mœ'-di	Mu-ræ'-na	Myr'-ta-le
Mil'-vi-us	Mœ'-on	Mur'-cus	Myr-to'-us
Mil'-y-as	Mœ-on'-i-des	Mu-re'-tus	My-scel'-lus
Mi-mal-lo'-nes	Mœ'-ra	Mur-gan'-ti-a	Mys'-tes
Mi'-mas	Mœ'-si-a	Mur-rhe'-nus	Mys'-i-a
Mim-ner'-mus	Mo-gy'-ni	Mur'-ti-a	My-so-ma-ced'-o-nes
Min'-ci-us	Mo-le'-i-a	Mus	My'-son
Min'-da-rus	Mo-li'-o-ne	Mu'-sa An-to'-ni-us	Myth'-e-cus
Mi-ne'-i-des	Mo'-lo	Mu'-sæ	Myt-i le'-ne
Mi-ner'-va	Mo-læ'-is	Mu-sæ'-us	My'-us

N.

NAB-AR-ZA'-NES	Nai'-a-des	Nar-cis'-sus	Nas'-ci-o, or Na'-ti-o
Nab-a-thæ'-a	Na'-is	Nar'-ga-ra	Nas'-i-ca
Na'-bis	Na-pæ'-æ	Nar-ris'-ci	Na-sid-i-e'-nus
Na-dag'-a-ra	Naph'-i-lus	Nar'-ni-a, or Nar'-na	Na-sid'-i-us
Næ'-ni-a	Nar	Nar-the'-cis	Na'-so
Næ'-vi-us	Nar'-bo	Na-ryc'-i-a	Nas'-sus, or Na'-sus
Næv'-o-lus	Nar-bo-nen'-sis	Nar'-ses	Nas'-u-a
Na-har'-va-li	Nar-cæ'-us	Nas-o-mo'-nes	Na-ta'-li-a

Na-ta'-lis
 Nat'-ta
 Nau'-co-lus
 Nau'-cles
 Nau'-cra-tes
 Nau'-cra-tis
 Nau'-lo-chus
 Nau-pac'-tus, or
 Nau-pac'-tum
 Nau'-pli-a
 Nau'-pli-us
 Nau'-ra
 Nau-sic'-a-æ
 Nau'-si-cles
 Nau-sim'-o-nes
 Nau-sith'-o-e
 Nau-sith'-o-us
 Nau'-tes
 Na'-va
 Na'-vi-us Ac'-ti-us
 Nax'-os
 Ne-æ'-ra
 Ne-æ'-thus
 Ne-al'-ces
 Ne-al'-i-ces
 Ne-an'-thes
 Ne-ap'-o-lis
 Ne-ar'-chus
 Ne-bro'-des
 Ne-broph'-o-nos
 Ne'-chos
 Nec-ta-ne'-bus, and
 Nec-tan'-a-bis
 Ne-cys'-i-a
 Ne'-is
 Ne'-le-us
 Ne'-lo
 Ne-mæ'-a
 Ne-me'-a
 Ne-me-si-a'-nus
 Nem'-e-sis
 Ne-me'-si-us
 Nem-o-ra'-li-a
 Nem'-e-tes
 Ne-me'-us
 Ne-o-bu'-le
 Ne-o-cæs-a-re'-a
 Ne-och'-a-bis
 Ne'-o-cles
 Ne-og'-e-nes
 Ne-om'-o-ris
 Ne'-on
 Ne-on-ti'-chos
 Ne-op-tol'-e-mus
 Ne'-o-ris
 Ne'-pe
 Ne-pha'-li-a
 Neph'-e-le
 Neph-er-i'-tes
 Ne'-phus

Ne'-pi-a
 Ne'-pos
 Ne-po-ti-a'-nus
 Nep'-thys
 Nep-tu'-ni-a
 Nep-tu'-ni-um
 Nep-tu'-ni-us
 Nep-tu'-nus
 Nep'-tune, Eng.
 Ne-re'-i-des
 Ne'-re-ids, Eng.
 Ne-re'-i-us
 Ne'-re-us
 Ne-ri'-ne
 Ner'-i-phas
 Ner'-i-tos
 Ne'-ri-us
 Ne'-ro
 Ne-ro'-ni-a
 Ner-to-brig'-i-a
 Ner'-u-lum
 Ner'-va Coc-ce'-i-us
 Ner'-vi-i
 Ne-sæ'-a
 Ne-sim'-a-chus
 Ne-si-o'-pe
 Ne-she'-o-pe
 Ne-so'-pe
 Ne'-sis
 Nes'-us
 Nes'-to-cles
 Nes'-tor
 Nes-to'-ri-us
 Nes'-tus, or Nes'-sus
 Ne'-tum
 Ne'-u-ri
 Ni-cæ'-a
 Ni-cag'-o-ras
 Ni-can'-der
 Ni-ca'-nor
 Ni-car'-chus
 Ni-car-thi'-des
 Ni-ca'-tor
 Ni'-ce
 Nic-e-pho'-ri-um
 Nic-e-pho'-ri-us
 Ni-ceph'-o-rus
 Nic-er-a'-tus
 Nic-er'-tas
 Nic-e-te'-ri-a
 Nic'-i-a
 Nic'-i-as
 Ni-cip'-pe
 Ni-cip'-pus
 Ni'-co
 Ni-coch'-a-res
 Nic'-o-cles
 Ni-coc'-ra-tes
 Ni-co'-cre-on
 Nic-o-de'-mus

Nic-o-do'-rus
 Ni-cod'-ro-mus
 Nic-o-la'-us
 Ni-com'-a-cha
 Ni-com'-a-chus
 Nic-o-me'-des
 Nic-o-me'-di-a
 Ni'-con
 Ni-co'-ni-a
 Nic'-o-phron
 Ni-cop'-o-lis
 Ni-cos'-tra-ta
 Ni-cos'-tra-tus
 Nic-o-te'-le-a
 Ni-cot'-e-les
 Ni'-ger
 Ni-gid'-i-us Fig'-u-lus
 Ni-gri'-tae
 Ni'-le-us
 Ni'-lus
 Nin'-ni-us
 Nin'-i-as
 Ni'-nus
 Nin'-y-as
 Ni'-o-be
 Ni-phæ'-us
 Ni-pha'-tes
 Ni'-phe
 Nir'-e-us
 Ni'-sa
 Ni-sæ'-a
 Ni-se'-i-a
 Ni'-sæ'e
 Nis'-i-bis
 Ni'-sus
 Ni-sy'-ros
 Ni-te'-tis
 Ni-to'-cris
 Nit'-ri-a
 No'-as
 Noc'-mon
 Noc-ti-lu'-ca
 No'-la
 Nom-en-ta'-nus
 Nom'-a-des
 No'-mae
 No-men'-tum
 No'-mi-i
 No'-mi-us
 No-na'-cris
 No'-ni-us
 Non'-ni-us
 No'-pi-a, or Cno'-pi-a
 No'-ra
 No'-rax
 Nor'-ba
 Nor-ba'-nus, C.
 Nor'-i-cum
 Nor-thip'-pus
 Nor'-ti-a

No'-thus
 No'-nus
 No'-ti-um
 No'-tus
 No-va'-tus
 No-vi-o-du'-num
 No-vi-om'-a-gum
 No'-vi-us Pris'-cus
 Nox
 Nu-ce'-ri-a
 Nu-ith'-o-nes
 Nu'-ma Pom-pil'-i-us
 Nu-ma'-na
 Nu-man'-ti-a
 Nu-man-ti'-na
 Nu-ma'-nus Rem'-u-lus
 Nu'-me-nus
 Nu-me'-ni-a, or
 Ne-o-me'-ni-a
 Nu-me'-ni-us
 Nu-me-ri-a'-nus
 Nu-me'-ri-us
 Nu-mi'-cus
 Nu'-mi-da
 Nu-mid'-i-a
 Nu-mid'-i-us
 Nu'-mi-tor
 Nu-mi-to'-ri-us
 Nu-mo'-ni-us
 Nun-co'-re-us
 Nun'-di-na
 Nun'-di-næ
 Nur'-sæ
 Nur'-sci-a
 Nur'-si-a
 Nu'-tri-a
 Nyc-te'-is
 Nyc-te'-li-us
 Nyc'-te-us
 Nyc-tim'-e-ne
 Nyc'-ti-mus
 Nym-bæ'-um
 Nym'-phæ
 Nymphs, Eng.
 Nym-phæ'-um
 Nym-phæ'-us
 Nym-phid'-i-us
 Nym'-phis
 Nym-pho-do'-rus
 Nym-pho-lep'-tes
 Nym'-phon
 Nyp'-si-us
 Ny-sæ'-us
 Ny'-sa, or Nys'-sa
 Ny'-sæ-s
 Ny-se'-i-us
 Ny-si'-a-des
 Ny-sig'-e-na
 Ny-si'-ros
 Nys'-sa

O.

O'-A-RUS
 O-ar'-ses
 O'-a-sis
 O-ax'-es
 O-ax'-us
 Ob-ul-tro'-ni-us
 O-ca'-le-a, or
 O-ca'-li-a
 O-ce'-a-na
 O-ce-an'-i-des, and
 O-ce-an-it'-i-des
 O-ce'-a-nus
 O-ce'-i-a
 O-cel'-lus
 O-ce'-lum
 O'-cha

O-che'-si-us
 O'-chus
 Oc'-nus
 O-cric'-u-lum
 O-crid'-i-on
 O-cris'-i-a
 Oc-ta-cil'-li-us
 Oc-ta'-vi-a
 Oc-ta-vi-a'-nus
 Oc-ta'-vi-us
 Oc-tol'-o-phum
 O-cy'-a-lus
 O-cyp'-e-te
 O-cyr'-o-e
 Od-e-na'-tus
 O-des'-sus

O-di'-nus
 O-di'-tes
 Od-o-man'-cer
 Od-o-man'-ti
 Od'-o-nes
 Od'-ry-sæ
 O-dys'-sæ-a
 Od'-ys-sey, Eng.
 Oe-ag'-a-rus, and
 Oe'-a-ger
 Oe-an'-the, and
 Oe-an'-thi-a
 Oe'-ax
 Oe-ba'-li-a
 Oeb'-a-lus
 Oeb'-a-res

Oe-cha'-li-a
 Oe'-le-us
 Oe-cli'-des
 Oe-u-me'-ni-us
 Oed-i-po'-di-a
 Oed'-i-pus
 Oe'-me
 Oe-nan'-thes
 Oe'-ne
 Oe'-ne-a
 Oe'-ne-us
 Oe-ni'-des
 Oe'n'-o-e
 Oe-nom'-a-us
 Oe'-non
 Oe'-no-na

Cĕ-no'-ne
 Cĕ-no'-pi-a
 Cĕ-nop-i-des
 Cĕ-no'-pi-on
 Cĕn'-o-tri
 Cĕ-no'-tri-a
 Cĕn'-o-trus
 Cĕ-nu'-sæ
 Cĕ'-o-nus
 Cĕr'-o-e
 Cĕ'-ta
 Cĕt'-y-lus, or
 Cĕt'-y-lum
 O-fel'-lus
 O'-fi
 Og-dol'-a-pis
 Og-do'-rus
 Og'-mi-us
 Og'-o-a
 O-gul'-ni-a
 Og'-y-ges
 O-gyg'-i-a
 Og'-y-ris
 O-ic'-le-us
 O-il'-e-us
 O-i-li'-des
 Ol'-a-ne
 O-la'-nus
 Ol'-ba, or Ol'-bu
 Ol'-bi-a
 Ol'-bi-us
 Ol-chin'-i-um
 O-le'-a-ros, or
 Ol'-i-ros
 O-le'-a-trum
 O'-len
 Ol'-e-nus, or
 Ol'-e-num
 Ol'-ga-sys
 Ol-i-gyr'-tis
 O-lin'-thus
 Ol-i-tin'-gi
 Ol'-li-us
 Ol-lov'-i-co
 Ol'-mi-us
 O-lin'-i-æ
 Ol-o-phyx'-us
 O-lym'-pe-um
 O-lym'-pi-a
 O-lym'-pi-as
 O-lym-pi-o-do'-rus
 O-lym-pi-os'-the-nus
 O-lym'-pi-us
 O-lym'-pus
 Ol-ym-pu'-sa
 O-lyn'-thus
 O-ly'-ras
 O-ly'-zon
 O-ma'-ri-us

Om'-bi
 Om'-bri
 Om'-o-le
 Om-o-pha'-gi-a
 Om'-pha-le
 Om'-pha-los
 O-næ'-um, or
 O-æ'-na-um
 O-na'-rus
 O-nas'-i-mus
 O-na'-tas
 On-ches'-tus
 O-ne'-i-on
 O-nes'-i-mus
 On-e-sip'-pus
 O-ne'-si-us
 On-e-tor'-i-des
 On-e-sic'-ri-tus
 O'-ni-um
 On'-o-ba
 O-noch'-o-nus
 On-o-mac'-ri-tus
 On-o-mar'-chus
 On-o-mas-tor'-i-des
 On-o-mas'-tus
 On'-o-phas
 On'-o-phis
 On-o-san'-der
 On'-y-thes
 O-pa'-li-a
 O-phe'-las
 O-phel'-tes
 O-phen'-sis
 O'-phi-a
 O'-phi-on
 O-phi-o'-ne-us
 O-phi-u'-cus
 O-phi-u'-sa
 Op'-i-ci
 O-pig'-e-na
 O'-pis
 O-pil'-i-us
 Op'-i-ter
 O-pim'-i-us
 Op-i-ter-gi'-ni
 O-pi'-tes
 Op'-pi-a
 O-ppi-a'-nus
 O-ppid'-i-us
 Op'-pi-us
 Op-ta'-tus
 Op-ti-mus
 O'-ra
 O-rac'-u-lum
 O-ræ'-a
 Or'-a-sus
 Or-be'-lus
 Or-bil'-i-us

Or-bo'-na
 Or'-ca-des
 Or-cha'-lis
 Or'-cha-mus
 Or-chom'-e-nus, or
 Or-chom'-e-num
 Or'-cus
 Or-cyn'-i-a
 Or-des'-sus
 O-re'-a-des
 O'-re-ads, Eng.
 O'-re-as
 O-res'-tæ
 O-res'-tes
 O-res'-te-um
 Or-es-ti'-dæ
 Or'-e-tæ
 Or-e-ta'-ni
 Or-e-til'-i-a
 O-re'-um
 Or-ga, or Or'-ga
 Or-ges'-sum
 Or-get'-o-rix
 Or'-gi-a
 O-rib'-a-sus
 Or'-i-cum, or Or'-i-cus
 O'-ri-cus
 Or'-igen
 O-ri'-go
 O-ri'-nus
 O-ri-ob'-a-tes
 O-ri'-on
 O-ris'-sus
 Or-i-sul'-la Liv'-i-a
 O-ri'-tæ
 O-rith-y-i'-a
 O-rit'-i-us
 O-ri-un'-dus
 Or'-me-nus
 Or'-ne-a
 Or'-ne-us
 Or-ni'-thon
 Or'-ni-tus
 Or-nos'-pa-des
 Or-nyl'-i-on
 O-ro'-bi-a
 O-ro'-des
 O-ræ'-tes
 O-rom'-e-don
 O-ran'-tas
 O-ron'-tes
 Or-o-pher'-nes
 O-ro'-pæ
 O-ro'-si-us
 Or'-phe-us
 Or-sed'-i-ce
 Or-se'-is
 Or-sil'-lus
 Or-sil'-o-chus

Or'-si-nes
 Or-sip'-pus
 Or'-ta-lus, M.
 Or-thag'-o-ras
 Or'-the
 Or-thæ'-a
 Or'-thi-a
 Or'-thrus
 Or-tyg'-i-a
 Or-tyg'-i-us
 O'-rus
 O-ry-an'-der
 O-ry'-us
 O'-ryx
 Os-cho-pho'-ri-a
 Os'-ci
 Os'-ci-us
 Os'-cus
 O-sin'-i-us
 O-si'-ris
 O-sis'-mi-i
 Os'-pha-gus
 Os-rho-e'-ne
 Os'-sa
 Os-te-o'-des
 Os'-ti-a
 Os-to'-ri-us
 Os-trog'-o-thi
 Os-y-man'-dy-as
 Ot-a-cil'-i-us
 O-ta'-nes
 Oth'-ma-rus
 O'-tho, M. Sal'-vi-um
 Oth-ry-o'-ne-us
 O'-thrys
 O'-tre-us
 O-tri'-a-des
 O-træ'-da
 O'-tus
 O'-tys
 O-vid'-i-us
 Ov'-id, Eng.
 O-vin'-i-a
 O-vin'-i-us
 Ox-ar'-tes
 Ox-id'-a-tes
 Ox'-i-mes
 Ox-i'-o-næ
 Ox'-us
 Ox-y'-a-res
 Ox-y-ca'-nus
 Ox-yd'-ra-cæ
 Ox'-y-lus
 Ox-yn'-thes
 Ox-yp'-o-rus
 Ox-y-rin-chi'-tæ
 Ox-y-ryn'-chus
 O-z'-i-nes
 Oz'-o-læ, or Oz'-o-li

P.

PA-CA-TI-A'-NUS

Pæ'-ci-us
 Pæ'-ches
 Pæ-chi'-nus
 Pæ-co'-ni-us
 Pæ'-o-rus
 Pæ-to'-lus
 Pæ'-ty-as
 Pæ'-ty-es
 Pæ-cu'-vi-us
 Pæ-dæ'-i
 Pæd'-u-a
 Pæ'-dus
 Pæ-du'-sa
 Pæ'-an
 Pæ'-di-us

Pæ-ma'-ni
 Pæ'-on
 Pæ'-o-nes
 Pæ-o'-ni-a
 Pæ-on'-i-des
 Pæ'-os
 Pæ'-sos
 Pæ-s'-tum
 Pæ-to'-vi-um
 Pæ'-tus Cæ-cin'-na
 Pæg'-a-sæ, or Pæg'-a-sa
 Pæg'-a-sus
 Pæ'-gus
 Pæ-la'-ci-um, or
 Pæ-la'-ti-um
 Pæ-læ'-a

Pal-æ-ap'-o-lis
 Pal-æ-mon, or
 Pal'-e-mon
 Pal-læp'-a-phas
 Pal-læph'-a-tus
 Pal-læp'-o-lis
 Pal-læs'-te
 Pal-læ-sti'-na
 Pal-læ-sti'-nus
 Pal-a-me'-des
 Pal-lan'-ti-a
 Pal-lan'-ti-um
 Pal-a-ti'-nus
 Pal'-le-is, or Pal'-læ
 Pal'-les
 Pal-fu'-ri-us Su'-ra

Pal-li'-ci, or Pal-lis'-ci
 Pal-lil'-i-a
 Pal-li-nu'-rus
 Pal-i-sco'-rum, or
 Pal-i-co'-rum
 Pal'-la-des
 Pal-la'-di-um
 Pal-la'-di-us
 Pal-lan-te'-um
 Pal-lan'-ti-as
 Pal-lan'-ti-des
 Pal-lan'-ti-on
 Pal'-las
 Pal-le'-ne
 Pal'-ma
 Pal-my'-ra

Pal-phu'-ri-us
 Pal-mi'-sos
 Pam'-me-nēs
 Pam'-mon
 Pam'-pa
 Pam'-phi-lus
 Pam'-phos
 Pam'-phy-la
 Pam'-phyl'-i-a
 Pan
 Pan-a-ce'-a
 Pa-næ'-ti-us
 Pan'-a-res
 Pan-a-ris'-te
 Pan-ath-e-næ'-a
 Pan-chæ'-a, or
 Pan-che'-a, or
 Pan-cha'-i-a
 Pan'-da
 Pan'-da-ma
 Pan-da'-ri-a
 Pan'-da-rus
 Pan'-da-tes
 Pan-de'-mus
 Pan'-di-a
 Pan'-di-on
 Pan-do'-ra
 Pan-do'-si-a
 Pan'-dro-sos
 Pan'-e-nus, or
 Pa-næ'-us
 Pan-gæ'-us
 Pa-ni'-a-sis
 Pa-ni'-o-ni-um
 Pa'-ni-us
 Pan-no'-ni-a
 Pan-om-phæ'-us
 Pan'-o-pe, or
 Pan-o-pe'-a
 Pan'-o-pes
 Pa-no'-pe-us
 Pa-no'-pi-on
 Pa-nop'-o-lis
 Pa-nor'-mus
 Pan'-sa, C.
 Pan-tag-nos'-tus
 Pan-ta'-gy-as
 Pan-ta'-le-on
 Pan-tau'-chus
 Pan'-te-us
 Pan'-thi-des
 Pan-the'-a
 Pan'-the-on
 Pan'-the-us, or
 Pan'-thus
 Pan-tho'-i-des
 Pan-ti-ca-pæ'-um
 Pan-tic'-a-pes
 Pan-til'-i-us
 Pa-ny'-a-sis
 Pa-ny'-a-sus
 Pa-pæ'-us
 Pa-pha'-ges
 Pa'-phi-a
 Paph-la-go'-ni-a
 Pa'-phos
 Paph'-us
 Pa-pi-a'-nus
 Pa'-pi-as
 Pa-pin-i-a'-nus
 Pa-pin'-i-us
 Pa-pir'-i-a
 Pa-pir'-i-us
 Pap'-pus
 Pa-pyr'-i-us
 Par-a-bys'-ton
 Par-a-di'-sus
 Pa-ræ't-a-cæ
 Par-æ-to'-ni-um
 Par'-a-li

Par'-a-lus
 Pa-ra'-si-a
 Pa-ra'-si-us
 Par'-cæ
 Par'-is
 Pa-ris'-a-des
 Pa-ris'-i-i
 Par'-i-us
 Pa'-ri-um
 Par'-ma
 Par-men'-i-des
 Par-me'-ni-o
 Par-nas'-sus
 Par'-nes
 Par-nes'-sus
 Par'-ni
 Par'-ron
 Par-o-re'-i-a
 Pa'-ros
 Par-rha'-si-a
 Par-rha'-si-us
 Par-tha-mis'-i-ris
 Par-tha'-on
 Par-the'-ni-a
 Par-the'-ni-æ, and
 Par-the'-ni-i
 Par-the'-ni-on
 Par-the'-ni-us
 Par'-the-non
 Par-then-o-pæ'-us
 Par-then'-o-pe
 Par-thi-a
 Par-thy-e'-ne
 Pa-rys'-a-des
 Par-y-sa'-tis
 Pa-sar'-ga-da
 Pa'-se-as
 Pas'-i-cles
 Pa-sic'-ra-tes
 Pa-siph'-a-e
 Pa-sith'-e-a
 Pa-sit'-i-gris
 Pas'-sa-ron
 Pas-si-e'-nus
 Pas'-sus
 Pat'-a-ra
 Pa-ta'-vi-um
 Pa-ter'-cu-lus
 Pa-tiz'-i-thes
 Pat'-mos
 Pa'træ
 Pa'tro
 Pa-tro'-cles
 Pa-tro'-cli
 Pa-tro'-clus
 Pat-ro-cli'-des
 Pat'-tron
 Pat'-ro-us
 Pa-tul'-ci-us
 Pau'-la
 Pau-li'-na
 Pau-li'-nus
 Pau'-lus Æ-myl'-i-us
 Pau-sa'-ni-as
 Pau'-si-as
 Pa'-vor
 Pax
 Pax'-os
 Pe'-as
 Pe-da'-ci-a
 Pe-dæ'-us
 Pe-da'-ni
 Pe-da'-ni-us
 Pæd'-a-sus
 Pe-di'-a-dis
 Pe-di-a'-nus
 Pe'-di-as
 Pe'-di-us Blæ'-sus
 Pe'-do
 Pe'-dum

Pe-gas'-i-des
 Peg'-a-sis
 Peg'-a-sus
 Pel'-a-gon
 Pe-lar'-gæ
 Pe-las'-gi
 Pe-las'-gi-a, or
 Pe-lus-gi'-o-tis
 Pe-las'-gus
 Pel-e-thro'-ni-i
 Pe'-le-us
 Pe-li'-a-des
 Pe'-li-as
 Pe-li'-des
 Pe-lig'-ni
 Pe-lig'-nus
 Pel-i-næ'-us
 Pel-i-næ'-um
 Pe'-li-on
 Pe'-li-um
 Pel'-la
 Pel-la'-næ
 Pel-le'-ne
 Pel-o-pe'-a, or
 Pel-o-pi'-a
 Pel-o-pe'-i-a
 Pe-lop'-idas
 Pel-o-pon-næ'-sus
 Pe'-lops
 Pe'-lor
 Pe-lo'-ri-a
 Pe-lo'-rum, or
 Pe-lo'-rus
 Pe-lu'-si-um
 Pe-na'-tis
 Pen-da'-li-um
 Pe-ne'-i-a Pen'-e-is
 Pe-ne'-li-us
 Pe-nel'-o-pe
 Pe'-ne-us, or Pe-ne'-us
 Pen'-i-das
 Pen-tap'-o-lis
 Pen-the-si-le'-a
 Pen'-the-us
 Pen'-thi-lus
 Pen'-thy-lus
 Pep-ar-e'-thos
 Peph-re'-do
 Pe-ræ'-a
 Per-a-sip'-pus
 Per-co'-pe
 Per-co'-si-us
 Per-co'-te
 Per-dic'-cas
 Per'-dix
 Pe-ren'-na
 Pe-ren'-nis
 Pe'-re-us
 Per'-ga
 Per'-ga-mus
 Per'-ge
 Per'-gus
 Pe-ri-an'-der
 Pe-ri-ar'-chus
 Per-i-bog'-a
 Per-i-bo'-mi-us
 Per'-icles
 Per-i-clym'-e-nus
 Pe-rid'-i-a
 Pe-ri-e-ge'-tes
 Pe-ri-e'-res
 Pe-ri-g'-e-nes
 Pe-ri-g'-o-ne
 Per-i-la'-us
 Per-i-le'-us
 Pe-ri-l'-la
 Pe-ri-l'-lus
 Pe-ri-me'-de
 Per-i-me'-la
 Pe-ri-n'-thus

Per-i-pa-tet'-i-ci
Per'-i-pa-tet-ics, Eng.
 Pe-riph'-a-nes
 Per'-i-phas
 Pe-riph'-a-tus
 Per-i-phe'-mus
 Per-pho-re'-tus
 Pe-ris'-a-des
 Pe-ris'-the-nes
 Pe-rit'-a-nus
 Per'-i-tas
 Per-i-to'-ni-um
 Pe'-ro, or Per'-o-ne
 Per'-o-e
 Per-mes'-sus
 Per'-o-la
 Per-pen'-na, M.
 Per-pe-re'-ne
 Per-ran'-thes
 Per-rha'-bi-a
 Per'-sa, or Per-se'-ia
 Per'-sæ
 Per-sæ'-us
 Per-se'-e
 Per-se'-is
 Per-seph'-o-ne
 Per-sep'-o-lis
 Per'-se-us, or Per'-ses
 Per'-se-us
 Per'-si-a
 Per'-sis
 Per'-si-us Flac'-cus
 Per'-ti-nax
 Pe-ru'-si-a
 Pes-cen'-ti-us
 Pes-si'-nus
 Pe-ta'-li-a
 Pe't-a-lus
 Pe-te'-li-a
 Pe-te-li'-nus
 Pe-te'-on
 Pe'te-us
 Pe-til'-i-a
 Pe-til'-i-i
 Pe-til'-i-us
 Pe't-o-si'-ris
 Pe'-tra
 Pe-træ'-a
 Pe-trei'-us
 Pe-tri'-num
 Pe-tro'-ni-a
 Pe-tro'-ni-us
 Pe'ti-ti-us
 Peu'-ce
 Peu-ces'-tes
 Peu-ce'-ti-a
 Peu-ci'-ni
 Peu-co-la'-us
 Pex-o-do'-rus
 Phæ'-a
 Phæ-a'-ci-a
 Phæ'-ax
 Phæd'-i-mus
 Phæ'-don
 Phæ'-dra
 Phæ'-dri-a
 Phæ'-drus
 Phæd'-y-ma
 Phæ-mon'-o-e
 Phæn-a-re'-te
 Phæn'-ni-as
 Phæn'-na
 Phæn'-nis
 Phæ-oc'-o-mus
 Phæs'-a-nu
 Phæs'-tum
 Pha'-e-ton
 Pha-e-ton-ti'-a-des
 Phn-e-tu'-sa
 Phæ'-us

Pha-ge'-si-a
 Pha-læ
 Pha-læ'-cus
 Pha-læ'-si-a
 Pha-lan'-thus
 Phal'-a-ris
 Pha'-nas
 Phal'-a-rus
 Phal'-ci-don
 Pha'-le-as
 Pha-le'-re-us
 Pha-le'-ris
 Pha-le'-ron, or
 Phal'-e-rum
 Pha-le'-rus
 Pha'-li-as
 Phal'-li-ca
 Pha-lys'-i-us
 Pha-næ'-us
 Phan-a-ræ'-a
 Pha'-nes
 Phan'-o-cles
 Phan-o-de'-mus
 Phan-ta'-si-a
 Pha'-nus
 Pha'-on
 Pha'-ra
 Pha-rac'-i-des
 Pha'-ræ, or Phe'-ra
 Pha-ras'-ma-nes
 Pha'-rax
 Pha'-ris
 Phar-me-cu'-sa
 Phar-na-ba'-zus
 Phar-na'-ce-a
 Phar-na'-ces
 Phar-na-pa'-tes
 Phar-nas'-pes
 Phar'-nus
 Pha'-ros
 Phar-sa'-li-a
 Phar'-te
 Pha'-rus
 Pha-ru'-si-i, or
 Phau-ra'-si-i
 Pha'-si-as
 Phar'-y-bus
 Pha-ryc'-a-don
 Phar'-y-ge
 Pha-se'-lis
 Pha-si-a'-na
 Pha'-sis
 Phas'-sus
 Phau'-da
 Phav-o-ri'-nus
 Pha-yl'-lus
 Phe'-a, or Phe'-i-a
 Phe-ca'-dum
 Phe'-ge-us, or Phe'-ge-us
 Phe'l'-li-a
 Phe'l'-lo-e
 Phe'l'-lus
 Phe'-mi-us
 Phe-mon'-o-e
 Phe-ne'-um
 Phe'-ne-us (Iacus)
 Phe'-ræ
 Phe-ræ'-us
 Phe-rau'-fus
 Phe-rec'-lus
 Phe-rec'-ra-tes
 Phe-ø-cy'-des
 Phe-ren-da'-tes
 Phe-e-ni'-ce
 Phe'-res
 Phe-re'-ti-as
 Phe-e-ti'-ma
 Phe-r'-i-num
 Phe'-ron
 Phi'-a-le

Phi-a'-li-a, or
 Phi-ga'-li-a
 Phi'-a-lus
 Phic'-o-res
 Phid'-i-as
 Phid'-i-le
 Phi-dip'-pi-des
 Phi-dir'-i-a
 Phi'-don
 Phid'-y-le
 Phig-a'-le-i
 Phi'-la
 Phil-a-del'-phi-a
 Phil-a-del'-phus
 Phi'-læ
 Phi-læ'-ni
 Phi-læ'-us
 Phi-lam'-mon
 Phi-lar'-chus
 Phi-le'-mon
 Phi-le'-ne
 Phi-le'-ris
 Phil'-e-ros
 Phi-le'-si-us
 Phil-e-tæ'-rus
 Phi-le'-tas
 Phi-le'-ti-us
 Phil'-i-das
 Phil'-i-des
 Phi-lin'-na
 Phi-li'-nus
 Phi-lip'-pe-i
 Phi-lip'-pi
 Phi-lip'-pi-des
 Phi-lip'-po-lis
 Phi-lip-pop'-o-lis
 Phi-lip'-pus
 Phi-lis'-cus
 Phi-lis'-ti-on
 Phi-lis'-tus
 Phil'-lo
 Phil'-lo
 Phil-o-bæ'-o-tus
 Phil-loch'-o-rus
 Phil'-o-cles
 Phil-oc'-ra-tes
 Phil-oc-te'-tes
 Phil-o-cy'-prus
 Phil-o-da-me'-a
 Phil-o-de'-mus
 Phi-lod'-i-ce
 Phil-o-la'-us
 Phi-lol'-o-gus
 Phi-lom'-a-che
 Phi-lom'-bro-tus
 Phil-o-me'-di-a
 Phil-o-me'-dus
 Phil-o-me'-la
 Phil-o-me'-lus
 Phi'-lon
 Phi-lon'-i-des
 Phil'-o-nis
 Phi-lon'-o-e
 Phi-lon'-o-me
 Phi-lon'-o-mus
 Phil'-o-nus
 Phi-lop'-a-tor
 Phil'-o-phron
 Phil-o-pæ'-men
 Phi-lo'-tra-tus
 Phi-lo'-tas
 Phi-lot'-e-ra
 Phi-lot'-i-mus
 Phi-lo'-tis
 Phi-lox'-e-nus
 Phi-lyl'-li-us
 Phil'-y-ra
 Phil'-y-res
 Phi-lyr'-i-des
 Phi-ne'-us

Phin'-ta
 Phin'-ti-as
 Phila
 Phleg'-e-las
 Phleg'-e-thon
 Phle'-gi-as
 Phle'-gon
 Phle'-gra
 Phle'-gy-e
 Phle'-gy-as
 Phil'-as
 Phil'-us
 Phlæ'-us
 Pho-be'-tor
 Pho-cæ'-a
 Pho-cen'-ses, and
 Pho'-ci-ci
 Pho-cil'-i-des
 Pho'-ci-on
 Pho'-cis
 Pho'-cus
 Pho-cyl'-i-des
 Phœ'-be
 Phœ'-be-um
 Phœb'-i-das
 Phœ-big'-e-na
 Phœ'-bus
 Phœ'-mos
 Phœ-ni'-ce
 Phœ-nic'-i-a
 Phœ-nic'-e-us
 Phœ-nic'-i-des
 Phœ-ni'-cus
 Phœn'-i-cu-sa
 Phœ-nis'-sa
 Phœ'-nix
 Phol'-o-e
 Pho'-lus
 Phbr'-bus
 Phor'-cus, or Phor'-cys
 Phor'-mi-o
 Pho'-mis
 Pho-ro'-ne-us
 Pho-ro'-nis
 Pho-ro'-ni-um
 Pho-ti'-nus
 Pho'-ti-us
 Phox'-us
 Phra-a'-tes
 Phra-a't'-i-ces
 Phra-da'-tes
 Phra-gan'-de
 Phra-ha'-tes
 Phra-nic'-a-tes
 Phra-or'-tes
 Phras'-i-cles
 Phras'-i-mus
 Phra'-si-us
 Phra-ta-pher'-nes
 Phri-a-pa'-ti-us
 Phrix'-us
 Phron'-i-ma
 Phron'-tis
 Phru'-ri
 Phry'-ges
 Phryg'-i-a
 Phry'-ne
 Phryn'-i-cus
 Phryn'-nis
 Phry'-no
 Phryx'-us
 Phthi'-a
 Phthi-o'-tis
 Phy'-a
 Phy'-cus
 Phyl'-a-cæ
 Phyl'-a-cus
 Phy-lar'-chus
 Phy'-las
 Phy-le

Phyl'-e-is
 Phy-le'-us
 Phyl'-i-ra
 Phyl'-la
 Phyl-la'-li-a
 Phyl-le'-i-us
 Phyl'-lis
 Phyl'-li-us
 Phyl-lod'-o-cc
 Phyl'-los
 Phyl'-lus
 Phy-scel'-la
 Phy-rom'-a-chus
 Phys'-co-a
 Phys'-con
 Phys'-cus
 Phys'-cus
 Phy-tal'-i-des
 Phyt'-a-lus
 Phy'-ton
 Phyx'-i-um
 Pi'-a, or Pi-a'-li-a
 Pi-a-sus
 Pi-cæ'-ni
 Pi-cen'-ti-a
 Pic-en-ti'-ni
 Pi-cæ'-num
 Pi'-cra
 Pic'-tar, or Pic'-ti
 Pic-ta'-vi, or Pict'-o-nes
 Pic-ta'-vi-um
 Pic'-tor
 Pi'-cus
 Pi-do'-rus
 Pid'-y-tes
 Pi'-e-lus
 Pi'-e-ra
 Pi-e'-ri-a
 Pi-er'-i-des
 Pi'-e-ris
 Pi'-e-rus
 Pi'-e-tas
 Pi'-gres
 Pi-lum'-nus
 Pim'-pla
 Pim-ple'-i-des
 Pim-ple'-e-des
 Pim-pra'-na
 Pin'-a-re
 Pi-na'-rius
 Pin'-da-rus
 Pin'-da-sus
 Pin-de-nis'-sus
 Pin'-dus
 Pin'-na
 Pin'-thi-as
 Pi-o'-ni-a
 Pi-ræ'-us, or Pi-ræ'-e-us
 Pi-re'-ne
 Pi-rith'-o-us
 Pi'-rus
 Pi'-sa
 Pi'-sæ
 Pi-sæ'-us
 Pi-san'-der
 Pi-sa'-tes, or Pi-sæ'-i
 Pi-sau'-rus
 Pi-se'-nor
 Pis'-e-us
 Pis'-i-as
 Pi-si'-di-a
 Pi-sid'-i-ce
 Pi'-sis
 Pis-is-trat'-i-dæ
 Pis-is-trat'-i-des
 Pi-sis'-tra-tus
 Pi'-so
 Pi-so'-nis
 Pis'-si-rus
 Pis'-tor

Pi'-sus
 Pi-suth'-nes
 Pit'-a-ne
 Pith-e-cu'-sa
 Pith'-e-us
 Pi'-tho
 Pith-o-la'-us
 Pi-tho'-le-on
 Pi'-thon
 Pi'-thys
 Pit'-ta-cus
 Pit'-the-a
 Pit-the'-is
 Pit'-the-us
 Pit-u-a'-ni-us
 Pit-u-la'-ni
 Pit-y-a'-a
 Pit-y-as'-sus
 Pit-y-o-ne'-sus
 Pit-y-u'-sa
 Pla-cen'-ti-a
 Plac-i-de-i-a'-nus
 Pla-cid'-i-a
 Pla-cid'-i-us
 Pla-na'-si-a
 Plan-ci'-na
 Plan'-cus
 Pla-tæ'-a
 Pla-tæ'-æ
 Pla-ta'-ni-us
 Pla'-to
 Plau'-ti-a
 Plau'-ti-us
 Plau-ti-a'-nus
Plau-sho-a'-nus
 Plau-til'-la
 Plau'-tus
 Plei'-a-des
 Plei'-o-ne
 Plem-my'r'-i-um
 Plem'-ne-us
 Pleu-ra'-tus
 Pleu'-ron
 Plex-au'-re
 Plex-ip'-pus
 Plin'-i-us
Plin'-y, Eng.
 Plin-thi'-ne
 Plis-tar'-chus
 Plis'-tha-nus
 Plis'-the-nes
 Plis-ti'-nus
 Plis-to'-a-nax
 Plis-to'-nax
 Plis-to-ni'-ces
 Plo'-tæ
 Plo-ti'-na
 Plot-i-nop'-o-lis
 Plo-ti'-nus
 Plo'-ti-us
 Plu-tar'-chus
Plu'-tarch, Eng.
 Plu'-ti-a
 Plu'-to
 Plu-to'-ni-um
 Plu'-tus
 Plu'-vi-us
 Plyn-te'-ri-a
 Pnig'-e-us
 Pob-lic'-i-us
 Pod-a-lir'-i-us
 Po-dar'-ce
 Po-dar'-ces
 Po-da'-re
 Po-dar'-ge
 Po-dar'-gus
 Pæ'-as
 Pæc'-i-le
 Pæ'-ni
 Pæ'-on

Pæ-o'-ni-a
 Pæ'-us
 Po'-gon
 Po'-la
 Pol-e-mo-cra'-ti-a
 Pol'-e-mon
 Po-le'-nor
 Po'-li-as
 Po-li-or-ce'-tes
 Po-lis'-ma
 Po-lis'-tra-tus
 Po-li'-tes
 Pol-i-to'-ri-um
 Pol-leu'-ti-a
 Pol-lin'-e-a
 Pol'-li-o
 Pol'-lis
 Pol'-li-us Fe'-lix
 Pol-lu'-ti-a
 Pol'-lux
 Po'-lus
 Pol-us'-ca
 Pol-y-a'-nus
 Pol-y-a-nus
 Pol-y-ar'-chus
 Pol-lyb'-i-das
 Pol-lyb'-i-us, or
 Pol'-y-bus
 Pol-y-bæ'-a
 Pol-y-bæ'-tes
 Pol-y-bo'-tes
 Pol-y-ca'-on
 Pol-y-car'-pus
 Pol-y-cas'-te
 Pol-ych'-o-la-res
 Pol-y-cle'-a
 Pol'-y-cles
 Pol-y-cle'-tus
 Pol-lyc'-ra-tes
 Pol-y-cre'-ta, or
 Pol-y-cri'-ta
 Pol-yc'-ri-tus
 Pol-yc'-tor
 Pol-y-dæ'-mon
 Pol-lyd'-a-mas
 Pol-y-dam'-na
 Pol-y-dec'-tes
 Pol-y-deu-ce'-a
 Pol-y-do'-ra
 Pol-y-do'-rus
 Pol-y-æ-mon' i-des
 Pol-y-gi'-ton
 Pol-lyg'-i-us
 Pol-yg-no'-tus
 Pol-lyg'-o-nus
 Pol-y-hym'-ni-a, and
 Pol-lym'-ni-a
 Pol-y-id'-i-us
 Pol-y-la'-us
 Pol-lym'-e-nes
 Pol-y-me'-de
 Pol-lym'-e-don
 Pol-y-me'-la
 Pol-ym-nes'-tes
 Pol-ym-nes'-tor
 Pol-y-ni'-ces
 Po-lyn'-o-e
 Pol-y-pe'-mon
 Pol-y-per'-chon
 Pol-y-phe'-mus
Pol'-y-pheme, Eng.
 Pol-y-phon'-tes
 Pol-y-pæ'-tes
 Po-lys'-tra-tus
 Pol-y-tech'-nus
 Pol-y-ti-me'-tus
 Po-lyt'-i-on
 Pol'-y-phron
 Præ-to'-ri-us
 Po-lyx'-e-na

Pol-yx-en'-i-das
 Po-lyx'-e-nus
 Po-lyx'-o
 Pol-y-ze'-lus
 Pom-ax-æ'-thres
 Po-me'-ti-a
 Po-me'-ti-i
 Pom-e-ti'-na
 Po-mo'-na
 Pom-pe'i'-a
 Pom-pe'i-a'-nus
 Pom-pe'i'-i, or
 Pom-pe'i'-um
 Pom-pe-i-op'-o'-Jis
 Pom-pe'i'-us
 Pom-pil'-i-a
 Pom-pil'-i-us Nu'-ma
 Pom-pis'-cus
 Pom-po'-ni-a
 Pom-po'-ni-us
 Pom-po-si-a'-nus
 Pomp-ti'-ne
 Pomp-ti'-nus
 Pom'-pus
 Pon'-ti-a
 Pon'-ti-cum Ma'-re
 Pon'-ti-cus
 Pon-ti'-na
 Pon-ti'-nus
 Pon'-ti-us
 Pon'-tus
 Pon'-tus Eu-xi'-nus
 Po-pil'-i-us Læ'-nas
 Pop-lic'-o-la
 Pop-pæ'-a Sa-bi'-na
 Pop-pæ'-us
 Pop-u-lo'-ni-a
 Por'-ci-a
 Por'-ci-us
 Po-red'-o-rax
 Po-ri'-na
 Por-o-se-le'-ne
 Por-phyr'-i-on
 Por-phyr'-i-us
 Por-ri-ma
 Por-sen'-na, or
 Por'-se-na
 Por'-ti-a, and
 Por'-ti-us
 Port'-mos
 Por-tum-na'-li-a
 Por-tum'-nus
 Po'-rus
 Po-si'-des
 Pos-i-de'-um
 Po-si'-don
 Pos-i-do'-ni-a
 Pos-i-do'-ni-us
 Po'-si-o
 Post-hu'-mi-a
 Post-hu'-mi-us
 Pos-tu'-mi-us
 Post-ver'-ta
 Po-tam'-i-des
 Pot'-a-mon
 Po-thi'-nus
 Po'-thos
 Pot-i-dæ'-a
 Po-ti'-na
 Po-tit'-i-us
 Pot'-ni-æ
 Præc'-ti-um
 Præ'-ci-a
 Præ-nes'-te
 Præ'-sos
 Præ'-sti
 Præ'-tor
 Præ-to'-ri-us
 Præ-tu'-ti-um

Præ'-ti-nas
 Prax-ag'-o-ras
 Prax'-i-as
 Prax-id'-a-mas
 Prax-id'-i-ce
 Prax'-i-la
 Prax-iph'-a-nes
 Prax'-is
 Prax-it'-e-les
 Prax-ith'-e-a
 Pre-u'-ge-nes
 Prex-as'-pes
 Pri-am'-i-des
 Pri'-a-mus
 Pri-a'-pus
 Pri-e'-ne
 Pri'-ma
 Pri'-on
 Pris-cil'-la
 Pris'-cus
 Pris'-tis
 Pri-ver'-nus
 Pri-ver'-num
 Pro'-ba
 Pro'-bus, M.
 Pro'-cas
 Proch'-o-rus
 Proch'-y-ta
 Pro-cl'i'-i-us
 Pro-cl'i'-la
 Pro-cl'i'-lus
 Pro-c'le-a
 Pro'-cles
 Pro-c'ne
 Pro-cl'i'-dæ
 Proc-on-ne'-sus
 Pro-co'-pi-us
 Pro'-cris
 Pro-crus'-tes
 Pro-c'u-la
 Proc-u-le-i'-us
 Pro-c'u-lus
 Prod'-i-cus
 Pro-er'-na
 Præt'-i-des
 Præ'-tus
 Pro'-cy-on
 Prog'-ne
 Pro-la'-us
 Prom'-a-chus
 Pro-math'-i-das
 Pro-ma'-thi-on
 Prom'-e-don
 Prom-e-næ'-a
 Pro-me'-the-i
 Pro-me'-the-us
 Pro-me'-this, and
 Prom-e-thi'-des
 Prom'-e-thus
 Prom'-u-lus
 Pro-nap'-i-des
 Pro'-nax
 Pron'-o-e
 Pron'-o-mus
 Pron'-o-us
 Pron'-u-ba
 Pro-per'-ti-us
 Pro-pti'-i-dea
 Pro-pon'-tis
 Prop-y-le'-a
 Pros-chys'-ti-us
 Pro-ser'-pi-na
Pros'-er-pine, Eng.
 Pros-o-pi'-tis
 Pro-sym'-na
 Pro-tag'-o-ras
 Prot-a-gor'-i-des
 Pro'-te-i Co-lum'-næ
 Pro-tes-i-la'-us
 Pro-te-us

Pro-tho-e'-nor
 Pro'-the-us
 Proth'-o-us
 Pro'-to
 Prot-o-ge-ne'-a
 Pro-tog'-e-nes
 Prot-o-ge-ni'-a
 Pro-to-me-di'-a
 Prot-o-me-du'-sa
 Prox'-e-nus
 Pru-den'-ti-us
 Prum'-ni-des
 Pru'-sa
 Pru-sæ'-us
 Pru'-si-as
 Prym'-no
 Pryt'-a-nes
 Pryt-a-ne'-um
 Pryt'-a-nis
 Psam'-a-the
 Psam'-a-thos
 Psam-me-ni'-tus
 Psam-met'-i-chus
 Psam'-mis
 Psa'-phis
 Psa'-pho
 Pse'-cas
 Pso'-phis
 Pay'-che

Psych'-rus
 Psyl'-li
 Pte'-le-um
 Pter-e-la'-us
 Pte'-ri-a
 Ptol-e-der'-ma
 Ptol-e-mæ'-um
 Ptol-e-mæ'-us
Ptol'-e-my, Eng.
Tol'-e-me
 Ptol-e-ma'-is
 Ptol'-y-cus
 Pto'-us
 Pub-lic'-i-us
 Pub-lic'-i-a
 Pub-lic'-o-la
 Pub'-li-us
 Pul-che'-ri-a
 Pu'-ni-cum Bel'-lum
 Pu'-pi-us
 Pu-pi-e'-nus
 Pup'-pi-us
 Pu-te'-oli
 Py-a-nep'-si-a
 Pyd'-na
 Pyg'-e-la
 Pyg-mæ'-i
 Pyg-ma'-li-on
 Py'-a-des

Py'-læ
 Py-læm'-e-nes
 Py-lag'-o-ræ
 Py-lag'-o-ras
 Py-la'-on
 Py-lar'-tes
 Py-lar'-ge
 Py'-las
 Py-le'-ne
 Pyl'-e-us
 Pyl'-le-on
 Py'-lo
 Py'-los
 Py'-lus
 Py'-ra
 Py-rac'-mon
 Py-rac'-mos
 Py-ræch'-mes
 Pyr'-a-mus
 Pyr-e-næ'-i
 Pyr-e-næ'-us
 Py-re'-ne
 Pyr'-gi
 Pyr'-gi-on
 Pyr'-go
 Pyr-got'-e-les
 Pyr'-gus
 Py-rip'-pæ
 Py'-ro

Pyr'-o-is
 Py-ro'-ni-a
 Pyr'-rha
 Pyr'-rhi-as
 Pyr'-rhi-ca
 Pyr'-rhi-cus
 Pyr'-rhi-dæ
 Pyr'-rho
 Pyr'-rhus
 Pys'-te
 Py-thag'-o-ras
 Pyth-a-ra'-tus
 Pyth'-e-as
 Py'-thes
 Pyth'-e-us
 Pyth'-i-a
 Pyth'-i-as
 Pyth'-i-on
 Pyth'-i-us
 Py'-tho
 Py-thoch'-a-ris
 Pyth'-o-cles
 Pyth-o-do'-rus
 Pyth-o-la'-us
 Py'-thôn
 Pyth-o-ni'-ce
 Pyth-o-nis'-sa
 Pyt'-na
 Pyt'-ta-lus

Q.

QUA-DER'-NA
 Qua'-di
 Qua-dra'-tus
 Quad'-ri-frons, or
 Quad'-ri-ceps
 Quæs-to'-res
 Qua'-ri

Qua'-ri-us
 Quer'-cens
 Qui-e'-tus
 Quine-ti-a'-nus
 Quinc-til'-i-a
 Quinc'-ti-us, T.
 Quin-de-cem'-vi-ri

Quin-qua'-tri-a
 Quin-quen-na'-les
 Quin-ti-i-a'-nus
Quin-til'-i-an, Eng.
 Quin-ti-i-us Va'-rus
 Quin-til'-la
 Quin-til'-lus, M.

Quin'-ti-us
 Quin'-tus Cur'-ti-us
 Quir-i-na'-li-a
 Quir-i-na'-lis
 Qui-ri'-nus
 Qui-ri'-tes

R.

RA-BIR'-I-US
 Ra-cil'-i-a
 Ræ-sa'-ces
 Ra-mi'-ses
 Ram'-nes
 Ra-m'-da
 Ræ'-po
 Ra-scip'-o-lis
 Ra-ven'-na
 Rav'-o-la
 Rau-ra'-ci
 Rau-ri'-ci
 Re-a'-te
 Re-dic'-u-lus
 Red'-o-nes
 Re-gil'-læ
 Re-gil-li-a'-nus
 Re-gil'-lus
 Reg'-u-lus
 Re'-mi
 Rem'-u-lus
 Re-mu'-ri-a
 Re'-mus
 Re'-sus
 Re-u-dig'-ni
 Rha'-ct-a
 Rha'-ct-us
 Rha-co'-tis
 Rhad-a-man'-thus
 Rhad-a-mis'-tus
 Rha'-di-us
 Rhæ'-te-um
 Rhæ'-ti, or Ræ'-ti
 Rhæ'-ti-a
 Rham-nen'-ses

Rham'-nes
 Rham-si-ni'-tus
 Rham'-nus
 Rha'-nis
 Rha'-ros
 Rhas-cu'-po-ris
 Rhe'-a
 Rhe'-bas, or Rhe'-bus
 Rhed'-o-nes
 Rhe'-gi-um
 Rhe-gus'-ci
 Rhe'-mi
 Rhe'-ne
 Rhe'-ni
 Rhe'-nus
 Rhe-o-mi'-tres
 Rhe'-sus
 Rhe-tog'-e-nes
 Rhet'-i-co
 Rhe-u'-nus
 Rhex-e'-nor
 Rhex-ib'-i-us
 Rhi-a'-nus
 Rhid'-a-go
 Rhi-mot'-a-cles
 Rhi'-on
 Rhi-phæ'-i
 Rhi'-pha, or Rhi'-phe
 Rhi'-phe-us
 Rhi'-um
 Rhod'-a-nus
 Rho'-de
 Rho'-di-a
 Rhod-o-gy'-ne, or
 Rhod-o-gu'-ne

Rho'-do-pe, or
 Rho-do'-pis
 Rho'-dus
Rhodes, Eng.
 Rhø'-bus
 Rhæ'-cus
 Rhø'-te-um
 Rhæ'-tus
 Rho-sa'-ces
 Rho'-sus
 Rhox-a'-na, or
 Rox-a'-na
 Rhox-a'-ni
 Rhu-te'-ni, and
 Ru-the'-ni
 Rhyu'-da-cus
 Rhy'n'-thon
 Rhy'-pæ
 Ri-phæ'-i
 Ri-phe'-us
 Rix-am'-a-ræ
 Ro-bi'-go, or Ru-bi'-go
 Rod-e-ri'-cus
 Ro'-ma
Rome, Eng. pronounced
Room
 Ro-ma'-ni
 Ro-ma'-nus
 Ro-mil'-i-us
 Rom'-u-la
 Ro-mu'-li-dæ
 Rom'-u-lus
 Ro'-mus
 Ros'-ci-us
 Ro-sil'-la-nus

Ro'-si-us
 Rox-a'-na
 Rox-o-la'-ni
 Ru-bel'-li-us
 Ru'-bi
 Ru'-bi-con
 Ru-bi-e'-nus Lap'-pa
 Ru-bi'-go
 Ru'-bra Sax'-a
 Ru'-bri-us
 Ru'-di-æ
 Ru'-fæ
 Ru-fil'-lus
 Ruf-fi'-nus
 Ruf'-fus
 Ru-fi'-nus
 Ru'-fus
 Ru'-gi
 Ru'-mi-nus
 Run-ci'-na
 Ru-pil'-i-us
 Rus'-ci-us
 Rus-co'-nia
 Ru-sel'-læ
 Rus'-pi-na
 Ru-te'-ni
 Rus'-ti-cus
 Ru'-ti-la
 Ru'-ti-lus
 Ru-til'-i-us Ru'-fus
 Ru'-tu-ba
 Ru'-tu-bus
 Ru'-tu-li
 Ru'-tu-pæ
 Ru-tu-pi'-nus

S.

SA'-BA
 Sab'-a-chus, or
 Sab'-a-con
 Sa'-bæ
 Sa-ba'-ta
 Sa-ba'-zi-us
 Sab'-bas
 Sa-bel'-la
 Su-bel'-li
 Sa-bi'-na
 Sa-bi'-ni
 Sa-bin-i-a'-nus
 Sa-bi'-nus Au'-lus
 Sa'-bis
 Sab'-ra-cæ
 Sa-bri'-na
 Sab'-u-ra
 Sab-u-ra'-nus
 Sab'-ra-ta
 Sa'-bus
 Sac'-a-das
 Sa'-cæ
 Sa'-cer
 Sach-a-li'-tes
 Sa-cra'-ni
 Sac-ra'-tor
 Sa-crat'-i-vir
 Sad'-a-les
 Sa'-dus
 Sad-y-a'-tes
 Sag'-a-na
 Sag'-a-ris
 Sa-git'-ta
 Sa-gun'-tum, or
 Sa-gun'-tus
 Sa'-is
 Sa'-la
 Sal'-a-con
 Sal-a-min'-i-a
 Sal'-a-mis
 Sal-a-mi'-na
 Sa-la'-pi-a, or
 Sa-la'-pi-æ
 Sal'-a-ra
 Sa-la'-ri-a
 Sa-las'-ci
 Sa-lei'-us
 Sa-le'-ni
 Sal-en-ti'-ni
 Sa-ler'-num
 Sal-ga'-ne-us, or
 Sal-ga'-ne-a
 Sa'-li-i
 Sal-i-na'-tor
 Sa'-li-us
 Sal-lus'-ti-us
 Sal'-lust, Eng.
 Sal'-ma-cis
 Sal-mo'-ne
 Sal-mo'-ne-us
 Sal'-mus
 Sal-my-des'-sus
 Sa'-lo
 Sa-lo'-me
 Sa'-lon
 Sa-lo'-na, or Sa-lo'-næ
 Sal-o-ni'-na
 Sal-o-ni'-nus
 Sa-lo'-ni-us
 Sal'-pis
 Sal'-vi-an
 Sal-vid-i-e'-nus
 Sal'-vi-us
 Sa-ma'-ri-a
 Sam-bu'-los

Sa'-me, or Sa'-mos
 Sa'-mi-a
 Sam-ni'-tæ
 Sam-ni'-tes
Sam'-nites, Eng.
 Sam'-ni-um
 Sa-mo'-ni-um
 Sa'-mos
 Sa-mos'-a-ta
 Sam-o-thra'-ce, or
 Sam-o-thra'-ci-a
 Sa'-mus
 Sa'-na
 San'-a-os
 San-cho-ni'-a-thon
 San-da'-ce
 San-da'-li-um
 San'-da-nis
 San'-da-nus
 San-di'-on
 San-dre-cot'-tus
 San'-ga-la
 San-ga'-ri-us, or
 San'-ga-ris
 San-guin'-i-us
 San-nyr'-i-on
 San'-to-nes, and
 San'-to-næ
 Sa'-on
 Sa-pæ'-i, or Sa-phæ'-i
 Sa'-por
 Sa-po'-res
 Sap'-pho, or Sa'-pho
 Sap'-ti-ne
 Sa-rac'-o-ri
 Sa-ran'-ges
 Sa-ra-pa'-ni
 Sar'-a-pus
 Sar'-a-sa
 Sa-ras'-pa-des
 Sar-dan-a-pa'-lus
 Sar'-di
 Sar'-des
 Sar-din'-i-a
 Sar'-dis, or Sar'-des
 Sari-pi'-a-dæ
 Sar-i-as'-ter
 Sar-ma'-ti-a
 Sar-men'-tus
 Sar'-ni-us
 Sa'-ron
 Sar-ron'-i-cus Si'-nus
 Sar-pe'-don
 Sar-ras'-tes
 Sar-si'-na
 Sar-san'-da
 Sa'-son
 Sa-tas'-pes
 Sa'-ti-æ
 Sat-i-bar-za'-ne
 Sa-tic'-u-la, and
 Sa-tic'-u-lus
 Sa'-tis
 Sat-ra-pe'-ni
 Sa-tri'-cum
 Sa-trop'-a-ces
 Sat'-u-ra
 Sa-tu'-re-i-um, or
 Sa-tu'-re-um
 Sat-u-rei'-us
 Sat-ur-na'-li-a
 Sa-tur'-ni-a
 Sat-ur-ni'-nus
 Sa-tur'-ni-us
 Sa-tur'-nus

Sat'-u-rum
 Sat'-y-rus
 Sav'-e-ra
 Sau-fei'-us Tro'-gus
 Sa'-vo, or Sav-o'-na
 Sau-rom'-a-tæ
 Sau'-rus
 Sa'-vus
 Saz'-i-ches
 Scæ'-a
Scæ'-a
 Scæ'-va
Scæ'-va
 Scæv'-o-la
Scæv'-o-la
 Scal'-pi-um
 Sca-man'-der
 Sca-man'-dri-us
 Scan-da'-ri-a
 Scan-di-na'-vi-a
 Scan-til'-la
 Scap-tes'-y-le
 Scap'-ti-a
 Scap'-ti-us
 Scap'-u-la
 Scar'-di-i
 Scar-phi'-a, or
 Scar'-phe
 Scau'-rus
 Sced'-a-sus
 Scel-o-ra'-tus
 Sche'-di-a
Sche'-di-a
 Sche'-di-us
 Sche'-ri-a
 Schœ-ne-us
 Schœ'-nus, or Sche'-no
 Sci'-a-this
Sci'-a-this
 Sci'-a-thos
 Sci'-dros
 Scil'-lus
 Sci'-nis
 Scin'-thi
 Sci-o'-ne
 Sci-pi'-a-dæ
 Scip'-i-o
 Sci'-ra
 Sci-ra'-di-um
 Sci'-ras
 Sci'-ron
 Sci'-rus
 Sco'-lus
 Scom'-brus
 Sco'-pas
 Sco'-pi-um
 Scor-dis'-ci, and
 Scor-dis'-cæ
 Sco-ti'-nus
 Sco-tus'-sa
 Scri-bo'-ni-a
 Scri-bo-ni-a'-nus
 Scri-bo'-ni-us
 Scyl-a-ce'-um
 Scyl'-lax
 Scyl'-la
 Scyl-læ-um
 Scyl'-li-as
 Scyl'-lis
 Scyl'-lus
 Scyl-lu'-rus
 Scyp'-pi-um
 Scy'-ras
 Scy'-ros
 Scy'-thæ

Scy'-thes, or Scy'-tha
 Scyth'-i-a
 Scyth'-i-des
 Scy-thi'-nus
 Scy'-thon
 Scy-thop'-o-lis
 Se-bas'-ta
 Se-bas'-ti-a
 Seb-en-ny'-tus
 Se-be'-tus
 Se-bu-si-a'-ni, or
 Se-gu-si-a'-ni
 Sec-ta'-nus
 Sed-i-ta'-ni, or
 Sed-en-ta'-ni
 Se-du'-ni
 Se-du'-si-i
 Se-ges'-ta
 Se-ges'-tes
 Se-gob'-ri-ga
 Seg'-ni
 Seg'-o-nax
 Se-gon'-ti-a, or
 Se-gun'-ti-a
 Seg-on-ti'-a-ci
 Se-go'-vi-a
 Se-gun'-ti-um
 Se-ja'-nus Æ'-li-us
 Sei'-us Stra'-bo
 Se-lem'-nus
 Se-le'-ne
 Sei-eu-ce'-na, or
 Se-leu'-cis
 Sel-eu'-ci-a
 Se-leu'-ci-dæ
 Se-leu'-cis
 Se-leu'-cus
 Sel'-ge
 Se-lim'-nus
 Se-li'-nuns, or
 Se-li'-nus
 Se-la'-si-a
 Sel-le'-is
 Sel'-li
 Se-lym'-bri-a
 Sem'-e-le
 Sem-i-ger-ma'-ni
 Sem-i-gun'-tus
 Se-mir'-a-mis
 Sem'-no-nes
 Se-mo'-nes
 Sem-o-sanc'-tus
 Sem-pro'-ni-a
 Sem-pro'-ni-us
 Se-mu'-ri-um
 Se'-na
 Se-na'-tus
 Sen'-na, or Sen'-na
 Sen'-e-ca
 Sen'-o-nes
 Sen'-ti-us
 Sep-te'-ri-on
 Sep-tim'-i-us
 Sep-ti-mu-le'-i-us
 Sep'-y-ra
 Seq'-ua-na
 Seq'-ua-ni
 Se-quin'-i-us
 Se-ra'-pi-o
 Se-ra'-pis
 Se'-res
 Ser-bo'-nis
 Se-re'-na
 Se-re-ni-a'-nas
 Se-re'-nus

Ser-ges'-tus
 Ser-gi-a
 Ser-gi-us
 Ser-gi'-o-lus
 Ser-ri'-phus
 Ser-my-la
 Ser-ra'-nus
 Se'-ron
 Ser-to'-ri-us
 Ser-ve'-us
 Ser-vi-a'-nus
 Ser-vil'-i-a
 Ser-vil'-i-a'-nus
 Ser-vil'-i-us
 Ser-vi'-us Tul'-li-us
 Ses'-a-ra
 Se-sos'-tris
 Ses'-ti-us
 Ses'-tos, or Ses'-tus
 Se-su'-vi-i
 Set'-a-bis
 Se'-thon
 Se'-ti-a
 Seu'-thes
 Se-ve'-ra
 Se-ve-ri-a'-nus
 Se-ve'-rus
 Sex'-ti-a
 Sex-til'-i-a
 Sex-til'-i-us
 Sex'-ti-us
 Sex'-tus
 Si-bi'-ni
 Si-bur'-ti-us
 Si-byl'-læ
 Si'-ca
 Si-cam'-bri, or
 Sy-gam'-bri
 Si-ca'-ni
 Si-ca'-ni-a
 Sic'-e-lis
 Si-cel'-a-des
 Si-chæ'-us
 Si-cil'-i-a
 Si-cin'-i-us Den-ta'-tus
 Si-ci'-nus
 Sic'-o-rus
 Sic'-u-li
 Sic'-y-on
 Sisk'-e-on,
 Sic-y-o'-ni-a
 Sisk-e-o'-ne-a
 Si'-de
 Si-de'-ro
 Sid-i-ci'-num
 Si'-don
 Si-do'-nis
 Si-do'-ni-us
 Si'-ga
 Si-gæ'-um, or
 Si-ge'-um
 Sig'-ni-a
 Sig-o-ves'-sus
 Si-gy'-ni, Sig'-u-næ
 Si-gyn'-næ
 Si'-ja, or Sy'-ja
 Si-la'-na Ju'-li-a
 Si-la'-nus
 Sil'-a-ris
 Si-le'-nus
 Sil-i-cen'-sæ
 Sil'-i-us I-tal'-i-cus
 Sil'-phi-um
 Sil-va'-nus
 Sim-briv'-i-us, or
 Sim-bruv'-i-us
 Si-me'-thus, or
 Sy-me'-thus
 Sim'-i-læ
 Sim'-i-lis

Sim'-mi-as
 Si'-mo
 Si'-mo-is
 Sim-o-is'-i-us
 Si'-mon
 Si-mon'-i-des
 Sim-plic'-i-us
 Sim'-u-lus
 Si'-mus
 Sim'-y-ra
 Sim'-di
 Sin-gæ'-i
 Si'-nis
 Sin'-na-ces
 Sin'-na-cha
 Sin'-o-e
 Si'-non
 Si-no'-pe
 Si-no'-pe-us
 Sin'-o-rix
 Sin'-ti-i
 Sin-u-es'-sa
 Siph'-nos
 Si-pon'-tum, Si'-pus
 Si-p'-y-lum, and
 Si-p'-y-lus
 Si-re'-nes
 Si'-rens, Eng.
 Si'-ris
 Sir'-i-us
 Sir'-mi-um
 Si-sam'-nes
 Si-s-a-pho
 Sis'-e-nes
 Si-sen'-na
 Si-si-gam'-bis, or
 Si-si-gam'-bis
 Sis-o-cos'-tus
 Si-s'-y-phus
 Si-tal'-ces
 Sith'-ni-des
 Si'-thon
 Si-tho'-ni-a
 Sit'-i-us
 Sit'-o-nes
 Sme'-nus
 Smer'-dis
 Smi'-lax
 Smi'-lis
 Smin-dyr'-i-des
 Smin'-the-us
 Smyr'-na
 So-a'-na
 So-an'-da
 So-a'-nes
 Soc'-ra-tes
 Soc'-mi-as
 Sog-di-a'-na
 Sog-di-a'-nus
 Sog'-o-e, or So'-li
 So-lo'-is
 So'-lon
 So-lo'-ni-um
 So'-lus
 Sol'-y-na, and
 Sol'-y-mæ
 Som'-nus
 Son'-chis
 Son-ti'-a-tes
 Sop'-a-ter
 So'-phax
 So-phe'-ne
 Soph'-o-cles
 Soph-o-nis'-ba
 So'-phron
 So-phro'-ni-a
 So-phron'-i-cus
 Soph-ro-nis'-cus
 So-phros'-y-ne
 Sop'-o-lis

So'-ra
 So-rac'-tes, and
 So-rac'-te
 So-ra'-nus
 So'-rex
 So-rit'-i-a
 So-si'-a Gal'-la
 So-sib'-i-us
 Sos'-i-cles
 So-sic'-ra-tes
 So-sig'-e-nes
 So'-si-i
 Sos'-i-lus
 So-sip'-a-ter
 So'-sis
 So-sis'-tra-tus
 So'-si-us
 Sos'-the-nes
 Sos'-tra-tus
 Sot'-a-des
 So'-ter
 So-te'-ria
 So-ter'-i-cus
 So'-this
 So'-ti-on
 So'-ti-us
 So'-us
 Soz'-o-men
 Spa'-co
 Spar'-ta
 Spar'-ta-cus
 Spar'-ta, or Spar'-ti
 Spar-ta'-ni, or
 Spar-ti-a'-tæ
 Spar-ti-a'-nus
 Spe'-chi-a
 Spen'-di-us
 Spen'-don
 Sper'-chi-us
 Sper-ma-toph'-a-gi
 Speu-sip'-pus
 Sphac-te'-ri-æ
 Sphe'-rus
 Sphinx
 Spi'-o
 Spho'-dri-as
 Sphra-gid'-i-um
 Spi-cil'-lus
 Spin'-tha-rus
 Spin'-ther
 Spi-tam'-e-nes
 Spi-thob'-a-tes
 Spith-ri-da'-tes
 Spo-le'-ti-um
 Spor'-a-des
 Spu-ri'-na
 Spu-ri'-us
 Sta-be'-ri-us
 Sta'-bi-æ
 Sta-gi'-ra
 Sta'-i-us
 Staph'-y-lus
 Sta-san'-der
 Sta-sil'-e-us
 Sta-til'-i-a
 Sta-til'-i-us
 Stat'-i-næ
 Sta-ti'-ra
 Sta'-ti-us
 Sta-sic'-ra-tes
 Sta'-tor
 Stel-la'-tes
 Stel'-li-o
 Ste'-na
 Sten-o-bæ'-a
 Ste-noc'-ra-tes
 Sten'-tor
 Steph'-a-na
 Steph'-a-nus
 Ster'-o-pe

Ster'-o-pea
 Ste-sich'-o-rus
 Ste-ter'-i-us
 Ste-sag'-o-ras
 Ste-si-cle'-a
 Ste-sim'-bro-tus
 Sthen'-e-le
 Sthen'-e-lus
 Sthe'-nis
 Sthe'-no
 Sthen-o-bæ'-a
 Stil'-be, or Stil'-bi-a
 Stil'-i-cho
 Stil'-po
 Stim'-i-con
 Stiph'-i-lus
 Sto-bæ'-us
 Stœch'-a-des
 Sto'-i-ci
 Sto'-ics, Eng.
 Stra'-bo
 Stra-tar'-chas
 Stra'-to, or Stra'-ton
 Strat'-o-cles
 Strat-o-ni'-ce
 Stra-to-ni'-cus
 Stron'-gy-le
 Stroph'-a-des
 Stro'-phi-us
 Stru-thoph'-a-gi
 Stru'-thus
 Stry'-ma
 Strym'-no
 Stry'-mon
 Stym-pha'-li-a, or
 Stym-pha'-lis
 Stym-pha'-lus
 Styg'-ne
 Sty'-ra
 Sty'-rus
 Styx
 Su-ar-do'-nes
 Su-ba'-tri-i
 Sub-lic'-i-us
 Sub'-o-ta
 Sub-ur'-ra
 Su'-cro
 Sues'-sa
 Sues'-so-nes
 Sue-to'-ni-us
 Sue'-vi
 Sue'-vi-us
 Suf-fe'-nus
 Suf-fe'-ti-us, or
 Su-fe'-ti-us
 Sui'-das
 Suil'-i-us
 Sui'-o-nes
 Sul'-chi
 Sul'-ci-us
 Sul'-mo, or
 Sul'-mo-na
 Sul-pit'-i-a
 Sul-pit'-i-us, or
 Sul-pic'-i-us
 Sum-ma'-nus
 Su'-ni-ci
 Su'-ni-des
 Su'-ni-um
 Su-o-vet-au-ril'-i-a
 Su'-pe-rum Ma'-re
 Su'-ra Æ-myl'-i-us
 Su-re'-na
 Sur-ren'-tum
 Su'-rus
 Su'-sa
 Su'-sa-na
 Su-si-a'-na, or
 Su'-sis
 Su-sa'-rion

Su'-tri-um
 Sy-ag'-rus
 Syb'-a-ris
 Syb-a-ri'-ta
 Syb'-a-rite, Eng.
 Syb'-o-tas
 Sy-cin'-nus
 Sy'e-dra
 Sy'e-ne
 Sy-e-ne'-si-us
 Sy-en-i'-tes
 Syg'-a-ros
 Sy-le'-a

Syl'-e-us
 Syl'-la
 Syl'-lis
 Syl'-o-es
 Syl'-o-son
 Syl'-va'-nus
 Syl'-vi-a
 Syl'-vi-us
 Sy'-ma, or
 Sy'-me
 Sym'-bo-lum
 Sym'-ma-chus
 Sym-pleg'-a-des

Sy'-mus
 Syn-cel'-lus
 Sy-ne'-si-us
 Syn'-ge-lus
 Syn'-nas
 Syn-na-lax'-is
 Syn'-nis
 Sy-no'-pe
 Syn'-ty-che
 Sy'-phax
 Sy-phæ'-um
 Syr'-a-ces
 Syr-a-co'-si-a

Syr-a-cu'-sa
 Syr'-a-cuse, Eng.
 Syr'-ia
 Sy'-rinx
 Syr-o-phæ'-nix
 Syr-o-phæ-ni'-ces
 Sy'-ros
 Syr'-tes
 Sy'-rus
 Sys-i-gam'-bis
 Sy-sim'-e-thres
 Sys'-i-nas
 Sy'-thas

T.

TA-AU'-TES

Tab'-ra-ca
 Ta-bur'-nus
 Tac-fa-ri'-nas
 Ta-champ'-so
 Ta'-chos, or
 Ta'-chus
 Tac'-i-ta
 Tac'-i-tus
 Tæ'-di-a
 Tæn'-a-rus
 Tæ'-ni-as
 Ta'-ges
 Ta-go'-ni-us
 Ta'-gus
 Ta-la'-si-us
 Tal'-a-us
 Ta-la'-y-ra
 Tal'-e-tum
 Tal-thy'b'-i-us
 Ta'-lus
 Tam'-a-rus
 Ta'-mos
 Ta-ma'-se-a
 Tam'-pi-us
 Tam'-y-ras
 Tam'-y-ris
 Tan'-a-gra
 Tan'-a-grus, or
 Tan'-a-ger
 Tan'-a-is
 Tan'-a-quil
 Tan-tal'-i-des
 Tan'-ta-lus
 Ta-nu'-si-us Ger'-mi-nus
 Ta'-phi-æ
 Ta'-phi-us, or
 Ta'-phi-as'-sus
 Tap-rob'-a-ne
 Tap'-sus
 Tap'-y-ri
 Tar'-a-nis
 Tar'-ras
 Tar-ax-ip'-pus
 Tar-bel'-li
 Tar-che'-ti-us
 Tar'-chon
 Ta-ren'-tum, or
 Ta-ren'-tus
 Tar'-næ
 Tar'-pa
 Tar-pe'i'-a
 Tar-pe'-i-us
 Tar-quin'-i-a
 Tar-quin'-i-i
 Tar-quin'-i-us
 Tar-quit'-i-us
 Tar'-qui-tus
 Tar-ra-ci'-na
 Tar'-ra-co
 Tar-ru'-ti-us

Tar'-sa
 Tar'-si-us
 Tar'-sus, or Tar'-sos
 Tar'-ta-rus
 Tar-tes'-sus
 Tar-un'-ti-us
 Tas-ge'-ti-us
 Ta'-ti-an
 Ta-ti-en'-ses
 Ta'-ti-us
 Tat'-ta
 Tau-lan'-ti-i
 Tau'-nus
 Tau-ra'-ni-a
 Tau-ran'-tes
 Tau'-ri
 Tau'-ri-ca Cher-so-ne'-sus
 Tau'-ri-ca
 Tau'-ri-ni
 Tau-ris'-ci
 Tau'-ri-um
 Tau-ro-min'-i-um
 Tau'-rus
 Tax'-i-la
 Tax'-i-lus, or
 Tax'-i-les
 Tax-i-maq'-ui-lus
 Ta-yy'-e-te, or
 Ta-y-ge'-te
 Ta-yy'-e-tus, or
 Ta-yy'-e-ta
 Te-a'-num
 Te'-a-rus
 Te-a'-te-a, Te'-a-te, or
 Te-ge'-a-te
 Tech-mes'-sa
 Tech'-na-tis
 Tec'-ta-mus
 Tec-tos'-a-ges, or
 Tec-tos'-a-gæ
 Te'-ge-a, or Te-gæ'-a
 Teg'-u-la
 Teg'-y-ra
 Te'-i-us
 Te'-i-um, or Te'-os
 Tel'-a-mon
 Tel-a-mo-ni'-a-des
 Tel-chi'-nes
 Tel-chin'-i-a
 Tel-chin'-i-us
 Tel'-chis
 Te'-le-a
 Te-leb'-o-as
 Te-leb'-o-æ, or
 Te-leb'-o-es
 Tel-e-bo'-i-des
 Te-lec'-les, or
 Te-lec'-lus
 Tel-e-cl'i'-des
 Te-leg'-o-nus
 Te-lem'-a-chus

Tel'-e-mus
 Tel-e-phas'-sa
 Tel'-e-phas
 Te-le'-si-a
 Te-les'-i-clas
 Tel-e-sil'-la
 Tel-e-sin'-i-cus
 Tel-e-si'-nus
 Tel-e-sip'-pus
 Te-les'-pho-rus
 Tel-e-stag'-o-ras
 Te-les'-tas
 Te-les'-tes
 Te-les'-to
 Tel'-e-thus
 Tel-e-thu'-sa
 Te-leu'-ri-as
 Te-leu'-ti-as
 Tel-la'-ne
 Tel'-li-as
 Tel'-lis
 Tel'-lus
 Tel-mes'-sus, or
 Tel-mis'-sus
 Te'-lon
 Tel-thu'-sa
 Te'-lys
 Te-ma'-the-a
 Te-me'-ni-um
 Tem-e-ni'-tes
 Tem-e-nus
 Tem-e-rin'-da
 Tem'-e-sa
 Tem'-e-se
 Tem'-nes
 Tem'-nos
 Tem'-pe
 Ten'-e-dos
 Ten'-es
 Ten'-e-sis
 Ten'-nos
 Ten'-ty-ra, Egypt
 Ten-ty'-ra, Thrace
 Te'-os, or Te'-i-os
 Te-re'-don
 Te-ren'-ti-a
 Te-ren-ti'-a-nus
 Te-ren'-tus
 Te-re-us
 Ter-ges'-te, and
 Ter-ges'-tum
 Te'-ri-as
 Ter-i-ba'-zus
 Te-rid'-a-e
 Ter-i-da'-tes
 Ter-i-gum
 Ter-men'-ti-a
 Ter-me'-rus
 Ter-me'-sus
 Ter-mi-na'-li-a
 Ter-mi-na'-lis

Ter'-mi-nus
 Ter'-mi-sus, or
 Ter-mes'-sus
 Ter-pan'-der
 Terp-sich'-o-re
 Terp-sic'-ra-te
 Ter-ra-ci'-na
 Ter-ra-sid'-i-us
 Ter'-ti-a
 Ter'-ti-us
 Ter-tul-li-a'-nus
 Te'-thys
 Te-trap'-o-lis
 Tet'-ri-cus
 Teu'-cer
 Teu'-cri
 Teu'-cri-a
 Teuc'-te-ri
 Teu-mes'-sus
 Teu'-ta
 Teu-ta'-mi-as, or
 Teu'-ta-mis
 Teu'-ta-mus
 Teu'-tas, or
 Teu-ta'-tes
 Teu'-thras
 Teu-tom'-a-tus
 Teu'-to-ni, and
 Teu'-to-nes
 Tha-ben'-na
 Tha'-is
 Tha'-la
 Thal'-a-me
 Tha-las'-si-us
 Tha'-les
 Tha-les'-tri-a, or
 Tha-les'-tris
 Thu-le'-tes
 Tha-li'-a
 Thal'-pi-us
 Tham'-y-ras
 Tham'-y-ria
 Thar-ge'-li-a
 Tha-ri'-a-des
 Tha'-rops
 Thap'-sa-cus
 Tha'-si-us, or
 Thra'-si-us
 Tha'-sos
 Tha'-sus
 Thau-man'-ti-as, and
 Thau-man'-tis
 Thau'-mas
 Thau-ma'-si-us
 The'-a
 The-ag'-a-nes
 The-a'-ges
 The-a'-no
 The-a'-num
 The-ar'-i-das
 The-ar'-nus

The-a-te'-tes
 The'-bæ
Thebes, Eng.
 Theb'-a-is
 The'-be, or The'-bæ
 The'-i-a
 The'-i-as
 The-e-phas'-sa
 The-el-pu'-sa
 The-elx-i'-o-pe
 The-elx-i'-o-pe
 The-me'-si-on
 The'-mis
 The-mis'-cy-ra
 Them'-e-nus
 Them'-i-son
 The-mis'-ta
 The-mis'-ti-us
 The-mis'-to-cles
 Them-i-stog'-e-nes
 The-o-cle'-a
 The'-o-cles
 The'-o-clus
 The-o-clym'-e-nus
 The-oc'-ri-tus
 The-od'-a-mas, or
 Thi-od'-a-mas
 The-o-dec'-tes
 The-od-o-re'-tus
The-od'-o-ret, Eng.
 The-od-o-ri'-tus
 The-o-do'-ra
 The-o-do'-rus
 The-o-do'-si-us
 The-od'-o-ta
 The-o-do'-ti-on
 The-od'-o-tus
 The-og-ne'-tes
 The-og'-nis
 The-om-nes'-tus
 The'-on
 The-on'-o-e
 The'-o-pe
 The-oph'-a-ne
 The-oph'-a-nes
 The-o-pha'-ni-a
 The-oph'-i-lus
 The-o-phras'-tus
 The-o-pol'-e-mus
 The-o-pom'-pus
 The-o-phy-lac'-tus
The-oph'-i-lact, Eng.
 The-o'-ri-us
 The-o-ti'-mus
 The-ox'-e-na
 The-ox-e'-ni-a
 The-ox-e'-ni-us
 The'-ra
 The-ram'-bus
 The-ram'-e-nes
 The-rap'-ne, or
 Te-rap'-ne
 The'-ras
 The-rip'-pi-das
 Ther'-i-tas
 Ther'-ma
 Ther-mo'-don
 Ther-mop'-y-læ
 Ther'-mus
 The-rod'-a-mas
 The'-ron
 Ther-pan'-der
 Ther-san'-der
 Ther-sil'-o-chus
 Ther-sip'-pus
 Ther-si'-tes
 The-si'-tes
 The-se'-i-dæ
 The-se'-is
 The'-se-us

The-si'-dæ
 The-si'-des
 The-s-moph-o'-ri-a
 The-s-moth'-e-tæ
 The-s-pi'-a
 The-s-pi'-a-dæ
 The-s-pi'-a-des
 The-s-pi-æ
 The-s'-pis
 The-s'-pi-us, or
 The-s'-ti-us
 The-s-pro'-ti-a
 The-s-pro'-tus
 The-s-sa'-li-a
 The-s-sa'-li-on
 The-sa-li'-o-tis
 The-sa-lo-ni'-ca
 The-s'-sa-lus
 The-s'-te
 The-s'-ti-a
 The-s-ti'-a-de, and
 The-s-ti'-a-des
 The-s'-ti-as
 The-s'-ti-us
 The-s'-tor
 The-s'-ty-lis
 The'-tis
 Theu'-tis, or
 Teu'-this
 Thi'-a
 Thi'-as
 Thim'-bron
 Thi-od'-a-mas
 This'-be
 This'-i-as
 This'-o-as
 Tho-an'-ti-um
 Tho'-as
 Tho'-e
 Thom'-y-ris
 Tho'-lus
 Thon
 Tho'-nis
 Tho'-on
 Tho'-o-sa
 Tho-o'-tes
 Tho-ra'-ni-us
 Tho'-rax
 Tho'-ri-a
 Thor'-nax
 Thor'-sus
 Tho'-us
 Thra'-ce
 Thra'-ces
 Thra'-ci-a
Thrace, Eng.
 Thrac'-i-dæ
 Thra'-cis
 Thra'-se-as
 Thra-sid'-e-us
 Thra'-si-us
 Thra'-so
 Thras-y-bu'-lus
 Thras-y-dæ'-us
 Thra-syl'-lus
 Thra-sym'-a-chus
 Thras-y-me'-des
 Thras-y-me'-nus
 The-ic'-i-us
 The-re'-sa
 Thre-p-sip'-pas
 Thri-am'-bus
 Thro'-ni-um
 Thy'-on
 Thy'-us
 Thu-cyd'-i-des
 Thu-is'-to
 Thu'-le
 Thu'-ri-æ, or
 Thu'-ri-um

Thu'-ri-nus
 Thus'-ci-a
 Thy'-a
 Thy'-a-des
 Thy'-a-mis
 Thy'-a-na
 Thy-a-ti'-ra
 Thy-bar'-ni
 Thy-es'-ta
 Thy-es'-tes
 Thym'-bra
 Thym-bræ'-us
 Thym'-bris
 Thym'-bron
 Thym'-e-le
 Thy-mi'-a-this
 Thy-moch'-a-res
 Thy-mæ'-tes
 Thy-od'-a-mas
 Thy-o'-ne
 Thy-o'-ne-us
 Thy'-o-tes
 Thy'-o-tes
 Thyr'-e-a
 Thyr'-e-us
 Thyr'-i-on
 Thyr-sag'-e-tæ
 Thys'-sos
 Thy'-us
 Ti'-a-sa
 Tib-a-re'-ni
 Ti-be'-ri-as
 Tib-e-ri'-nus
 Tib'-e-ris
 Ti-be'-ri-us
 Ti-be'-si-us
 Ti-bul'-lus
 Ti'-bur
 Ti-bur'-ti-us
 Ti-bur'-tus
 Tich'-i-us
 Tic'-i-da
 Ti-ci'-nus
 Tid'-i-us
 Ti-es'-sa
 Tif'-a-ta
 Ti-fer'-num
 Tig'-a-sis
 Tig-el-li'-nus
 Ti-gel'-li-us
 Ti-gra'-nes
 Tig-ran-o-cer'-ta
 Ti'-gres
 Ti'-gris
 Tig-u-ri'-ni
 Til-a-tæ'-i
 Ti-mæ'-a
 Ti-mæ'-us
 Ti-mag'-e-nes
 Ti-mag'-o-ras
 Ti-man'-dra
 Ti-man'-dri-des
 Ti-man'-thes
 Ti-mar'-chus
 Tim-a-re'-ta
 Ti-ma'-si-on
 Tim-a-sith'-e-us
 Ti-ma'-vus
 Ti-me'-si-us
 Ti-moch'-a-ris
 Tim-o-cle'-a
 Ti-moc'-ra-tes
 Ti-mo-c're-on
 Tim-o-de'-mus
 Tim-o-la'-us
 Ti-mo'-le-on
 Ti-mo'-lus
 Ti-mom'-a-chus
 Ti'-mon
 Ti-moph'-a-nes

Ti-mo'-the-as
 Ti-mox'-e-nus
 Tin'-gis
 Ti'-pha
 Ti'-phys
 Tiph'-y-sa
 Ti-re'-si-as
 Tir-i-ba'-ses
 Tir-i-da'-tes
 Ti'-ris
 Ti'-ro
 Ti-ryn'-thi-a
 Ti-ryn'-thus
 Ti-sæ'-um
 Ti-sag'-o-ras
 Ti-sam'-e-nes
 Ti-san'-drus
 Ti-sar'-chus
 Ti-si'-a-rus
 Ti-si'-as
 Ti-siph'-o-ne
 Ti-siph'-o-nus
 Ti-s-sam'-e-nus
 Ti-s-sa-pher'-nes
 Ti-tæ'-a
 Ti'-tan Ti-ta'-nus
 Tit'-a-na
 Ti-ta'-nes
Ti-tans, Eng.
 Ti-ta'-ni-a
 Ti-tan'-i-des
 Ti-ta'-nus, (a giant)
 Tit'-a-nus, (a river)
 Tit-a-re'-si-us
 Tit'-e-nus
 Tith-e-nid'-i-a
 Ti-tho'-nus
 Tit'-i-a
 Tit-i-a'-na
 Tit-i-a'-nus
 Tit'-i-i
 Ti-thraus'-tes
 Ti-tin'-i-us
 Tit'-i-us
 Ti-tor'-mus
 Ti-tu'-ri-us
 Ti'-tus
 Tit'-y-rus
 Tit'-y-us
 Tle-pol'-e-mus
 Tma'-rus
 Tmo'-lus
 To-ga'-ta
 Tol'-mi-des
 To-lo'-sa
 To-lum'-nus
 To'-lus
 To-mæ'-um
 Tom'-a-rus
 Tom'-i-sa
 To'-mos, or To'-mis
 Tom'-y-ris
 To'-ne-a
 Ton-gil'-li
 To-pa'-zos
 Top'-i-ris, or Top'-rus
 Tor'-i-ni
 To-ro'-ne
 Tor-qua'-ta
 Tor-qua'-tus
 Tor'-tor
 To'-rus
 Tor'-y-ne
 Tox-a-rid'-i-a
 Tox'-e-us
 Tox-ic'-ra-te
 Tra'-be-a
 Trach'-a-lus
 Tra'-chas
 Tra-chin'-i-a

Trach-o-ni'-tis
 Tra'-gus
 Traj-a-nop'-o-lis
 Tra-ja'-nus
Tra'-jan, Eng.
 Tral'-les
 Trans-tib-er-i'-na
 Tro-pe'-zus
 Tra-sul'-lus
 Tre-ba'-ti-us
 Tre-bel-li-a'-nus
 Tre-bel-li-e'-nus
 Tre-bel'-li-us
 Tre'-bi-a
 Tre'-bi-us
 Tre-bo'-ni-a
 Tre-bo'-ni-us
 Treb'-u-la
 Tre'-rus
 Trev'-e-ri
 Tri-a'-ri-a
 Tri-a'-ri-us
 Tri-bal'-li
 Trib'-o-ci
 Tri-bu'-ni
 Tric-as-ti'-ni
 Tric'-cæ
Trick'-se
 Tri-cla'-ri-a
 Tri-cre'-na
 Tri-e-ter'-i-ca
 Trif-o-li'-nus
 Tri-na'-cri-a, or
 Trin'-a-cris
 Tri-no-ban'-tes
 Tri-oc'-a-la, or
 Tri'-o-cla
 Tri'-o-pas, or Tri'-ops
 Tri-phil'-lis
 Tri-phi'-lus
 Tri-phy'l'-i-a

Trip'-o-lis
 Trip-tol'-e-mus
 Triq'-ue-tra
 Tris-me-gis'-tus
 Trit'-i-a
 Trit-o-ge-ni'-a
 Tri'-ton
 Tri-to'-nis
 Tri-um'-vi-ri
 Tri-ven'-tum
 Triv'-i-a
 Triv'-i-æ an'trum
 Triv'-i-æ lu'-cus
 Tri-vi'-cum
 Tro'-a-des
 Tro'-as
 Troch'-a-ri
 Troch'-o-is
 Troc'-ze'-ne
 Trog'-i-lus
 Trog-lod'-y-tæ
 Trog'-gus Pom-pe'-i-us
 Tro'-ja
Troy, Eng.
 Tro'-i-lus
 Trom-en-ti'-na
 Troph'-i-mus
 Tro-pho'-ni-us
 Tros
 Tros'-su-lum
 Tro't-i-lum
 Tra-en'-tum, or
 Tru-en-ti'-num
 Tryph'-e-rus
 Tryph-i-o-do'-rus
 Try'-phon
 Try-pho'-sa
 Tu'-be-ro
 Tuc'-ci-a
Tuck'-she-a

Tu'-ci-a
 Tu'-der, or
 Tu'-der-ti-a
 Tu'-dri
 Tu-gi'-ni, or Tu-ge'-ni
 Tu-gu'-ri-nus
 Tu-is'-to
 Tu-lin'-gi
 Tul'-la
 Tul'-li-a
 Tul-li'-o-la
 Tul'-li-us
 Tu-ne'-ta, or Tu'-nis
 Tun'-gri
 Tu-ra'-ni-us
 Tur'-bo
 Tur-de-ta'-ni
 Tu-re'-sis
 Tu'-ri-us
 Tur'-nus
 Tu-ro'-nes
 Tu'-ro-pi-o
 Tu-rul'-li-us
 Tus-ca'-ni-a, and
 Tus'-ci-a
 Tus'-ci
 Tus-cu-la'-num
 Tus'-cu-lum
 Tus'-cus
 Tu'-ta
 Tu'-ti-a
 Tu'-ti-cum
 Ty'-a-na
 Ty-a'-ne-us, or
 Ty-a-næ'-us
 Ty-a-ni'-tis
 Ty'-bris
 Ty'-bur
 Ty'-che
Ty'-ke

Tych'-i-us
 Tych'-i-cus
 Ty'-de
 Tyd-e'-us
 Ty-di'-des
 Ty-e'-nis
 Tym'-ber
 Ty-mo'-lus
 Tym-pa'-ni-a
 Tym-phæ'-i
 Tyn-dar'-i-des
 Tyn-da-ris
 Tyn'-da-rus
 Tyn'-ni-chus
 Ty-phæ'-us, or
 Ty-phæ'-os, sub.
 Ty-phæ'-e-us, adj.
 Ty'-phon
 Ty-ran'-ni-on
 Ty-ran'-nus
 Ty'-ras, or Ty'-ra
 Ty'-res
 Tyr-i-da'-tes
 Tyr'-i-i
 Ty-ri'-o-tes
 Ty'-ro
 Ty-rog'-ly-philus
 Ty'-ros
 Tyr-rhe'-i-dæ
 Tyr-rhe'-i-des
 Tyr-rhe'-ni
 Tyr-rhe'-num
 Tyr-rhe'-nus
 Tyr'-rhe-us
 Tyr-rhi'-dæ
 Tyr'-sis
 Tyr-tæ'-us
 Ty'-rus, or Ty'-ros
Tyre, Eng.
 Tys'-i-as

U.

U'-BI-I
 U-cal'-e-gon
 U'-cu-bis
 U'-fens
 Uf-en-ti'-na
 Ul-pi-a'-nus
Ul'-pi-an, Eng.
 U'-lu-bræ
 U-lys'-ses

Um'-ber
 Um'-bra
 Um'-bri-a
 Um-brig'-i-us
 Um'-bro
 Un'-ca
 Un'-chæ
 Un-de-cem'-vi-ri
 U-nel'-li

Unx'-i-a
 U-ra'-ni-a
 U-ra'-ni-i, or U'-ri-i
 U-ra-nus
 Ur-bic'-u-a
 Ur'-bi-cus
 U'-ri-a
 U'-ri-tes
 Ur-sid'-i-us

Us-ca'-na
 U-sip'-e-tes, or
 U-sip'-i-ci
 Us-ti'-ca
 U'-ti-ca
 Ux-el-lo-du'-num
 Ux'-i-i
 Ux-is'-a-ma
 U'-zi-ta

V.

VAC-CÆ-I
 Va-cu'-na
 Va'-ga
 Vag-e-dru'-sa
 Va-gel'-li-us
 Va-ge'-ni
 Va'-la
 Va'-lens
 Va-len'-ti-a
 Val-en-tin-i-a'-nus
Val-en-tin'-i-an, Eng.
 Va-le'-ri-a
 Va-le-ri-a'-nus
Val-e'-ri-an, Eng.
 Va-le'-ri-us
 Val'-e-rus
 Val'-gi-us
 Van-da'-li-i

Van-gi'-o-nes
 Van'-ni-us
 Va-ra'-nes
 Var-dæ'i
 Va'-ri-a
 Va-ri'-ni
 Va-ris'-ti
 Va'-ri-us
 Var'-ro
 Va'-rus
 Vas-co'-nes
 Vat-i-ca'-nus
 Va-tin'-i-us
 Vat-i-e'-nus
 Vec'-ti-us
 Ve'-di-us Pol'-li-o
 Ve-ge'-ti-us
 Ve'-i-a

Ve-i-a'-nus
 Ve-i-en'-tes
 Ve-i-en'-to
 Ve'-i-i
 Vej'-o-vis
 Ve-la'-brum
 Ve-la'-ni-us
 Ve'-li-a
 Vel'-i-ca
 Ve-li'-na
 Ve-li'-num
 Ve-li-o-cas'-si
 Vel-i-ter'-na
 Ve-li'-træ
 Vel'-la-ri
 Vel'-le-da
 Vel-le'-i-us
 Ve-na'-frum

Ven'-e-dl
 Ven'-e-li
 Ven'-e-ti
 Ve-ne'-ti-a
Ven'-ice Eng.
 Ven'-e-tus
 Ve-nil'-i-a
 Ve-no'-ni-us
 Ven-tid'-i-us
 Ven'-ti
 Ven-u-le'-i-us
 Ven'-u-lus
 Ve'-nus
 Ve-nu'-si-a, or
 Ve-nu'-si-um
 Ve-ra'-gri
 Ve-ra'-ni-a
 Ve-ra'-ni-us

Ver-big'-e-nus
 Ver-cel'-la
 Ver-cin-get'-o-rix
 Ver-e'-na
 Ver-gil'-ia
 Ver-gas-il-lau'-nus
 Ver-gel'-lus
 Ver-gil'-i-as
 Ver-gin'-i-us
 Ver-gi-um
 Ver-go-bre'-tus
 Ver'-i-tas
 Ver-o-doc'-ti-us
 Ver-o-man'-du-i
 Ve-ro'-na
 Ve-ro'-nes
 Ver-o-ni'-ca
 Ver-re-gi'-num
 Ver'-res, C.
 Ver'-ri-tus
 Ver'-ri-us
 Ver-ru'-go
 Ver'-ti-co
 Ver-ti-cor'-di-a
 Ver-tis'-cus
 Ver-tum'-nus
 Ver-u-la'-nus
 Ve'-rus
 Ves'-bi-us, or
 Ve-su'-bi-us
 Ves-ci-a'-num
 Ves-pa-si-a'-nus
 Ves-pa'-si-an, Eng.
 Ves-cu-la'-ri-us
 Ves'-e-ris
 Ve-se'-vi-us, and
 Ve-se'-vus

Ves'-ta
 Ves-ta'-les
 Ves-ta'-li-a
 Ves-tic'-i-us
 Ves-til'-i-us
 Ves-til'-la
 Ves-ti'-ni
 Ves-ti'-nus
 Ves'u'-lus
 Ve-su'-vi-us
 Vet'-ti-us
 Vet-to'-nes
 Vet-u-lo'-ni-a
 Ve-tu'-ri-a
 Ve-tu'-ri-us
 Ve'-tus
 Vi-bid'-i-a
 Vi-bid'-i-us
 Vib'-i-us
 Vi'-bo
 Vib-u-le'-nus
 Vi-bul'-li-us
 Vi-ca Po'-ta
 Vi-cen'-ta, or
 Vi-ce'-ti-a
 Vi-cel'-li-us
 Vic'-tor
 Vic-to'-ri-a
 Vic-to'-ri-us
 Vic-to-ri'-na
 Vic-to-ri'-nus
 Vic-tum'-vi-æ
 Vi-en'-na
 Vi'l'-li-a
 Vil'-li-us
 Vim-i-na'-lis
 Vin-cen'-ti-us

Vin'-ci-us
 Vin-da'-li-us
 Vin-del'-i-ci
 Vin-de-mi-a'-tor
 Vin'-dex Ju'-li-us
 Vin-dic'-i-us
 Vin-do-nis'-sa
 Vi-nic'-i-us
 Vi-nid'-i-us
 Vin'-i-us
 Vin'-ni-us
 Vip-sa'-ni-a
 Vir'-bi-us
 Vir-gil'-i-us
Vir-gil, Eng.
 Vir-gin'-i-a
 Vir-gin'-i-us
 Vir-i-a'-thus
 Vir-i-dom'-a-rus
 Vi-rip'-la-ca
 Vir'-ro
 Vir'-tus
 Vi-sel'-li-us
 Vi-sel'-lus
 Vi-tel'-li-a
 Vi-tel'-li-us
 Vit'-i-a
 Vit'-ri-cus
 Vi-tru'-vi-us
 Vit'-u-la
 Vo-co'-ni-a
 Vo-co'-ni-us
 Vo-con'-ti-a
 Vog'-e-sus
 Vol-a-gin'-i-us
 Vo-la'-na
 Vo-lan'-dum

Vol-a-ter'-ra
 Vol'-cæ, or Vol'-gæ
 Vo-log'-e-sea
 Vo-log'-e-sus
 Vol'-scens
 Vol'-sci', or Vol'-ci
 Vol-sin'-i-um
 Vol-tin'-i-a
 Vo-lum'-næ Fa'-num
 Vo-lum'-ni-a
 Vo-lum'-nus
 Vo-lum'-ni-us
 Vo-lup'-tas, and
 Vo-lu'-pi-a
 Vol-u-se'-nus
 Vo-lu-si-a'-nus
 Vo-lu'-si-us
 Vol'-u-sus
 Vo'-lux
 Vo-ma'-nus
 Vo-no'-nes
 Vo-pis'-cus
 Vo-ra'-nus
 Vo-ti-e'-nus
 Vul-ca-na'-li-a
 Vul-ca'-ni
 Vul-ca'-ni-us
 Vul-ca'-nus
Vul-can, Eng.
 Vul-ca'-ti-us
 Vul-si'-num
 Vul'-so
 Vul'-tu-ra
 Vul-tu-re'-i-us
 Vul-tu'-ri-us
 Vul-tur'-num
 Vul-tur'-nus

X.

XAN'-THE

Xan'-thi
 Xan'-thi-a
 Xan'-thi-ca
 Xan-thip'-pe
 Xan-thip'-pus
 Xan'-tho
 Xan-tho-pu'-lus
 Xan'-thus
 Xan'-ti-cles

Xan-tip'-pe
 Xan-tip'-pus
 Xe-nag'-o-ras
 Xe-nar'-chus
 Xen'-a-res
 Xen'-e-tus
 Xe'-ne-us
 Xe-ni'-a-des
 Xe'-ni-us
 Xen-o-cle'-a

Xen'-o-cles

Xen-o-clif'-des
 Xe-noc'-ra-tes
 Xe-nod'-a-mus
 Xe-nod'-i-ce
 Xe-nod'-o-chus
 Xen-o-do'-rus
 Xe-nod'-o-tus
 Xe-noph'-a-nes
 Xe-noph'-i-lus

Xen'-o-phon

Xen-o-phon-ti'-us
 Xen-o-pi-thi'-a
 Xerx'-es
 Xeu'-xes
 Xu'-thus
 Xy'-chus
 Xyn'-i-as
 Xyn-o-ich'-i-a

Z.

ZAB'-A-TUS

Zab-di-ce'-ne
 Za-bir'-na
 Zab'-u-lus
 Za-cyn'-thus
 Za-græ'-us
 Za'-grus
 Zal'-a-tes
 Za-leu'-cus
 Za'-ma, or Zag'-ma
 Za'-me-is
 Za-mol'-xis
 Zan'-cle
 Zan'-the-nes
 Zan'-thi-cles
 Za'-rax
 Zar-bi-e'-nus
 Zar-i-as'-pea

Za'-thes

Ze-bi'-na
 Ze'-la, or Ze'-li-a
 Ze'-les
 Ze-lot'-y-pe
 Ze'-lus
 Ze'-no
 Ze-no'-bi-a
 Zen-o'-cles
 Zen-o-clif'-des
 Zen-o-do'-rus
 Zen-o-do'-ti-a
 Ze-nod'-o-tus
 Ze-noth'-e-mis
 Ze-noph'-a-nes
 Ze-phyr'-i-um
 Zeph'-y-rus
 Zeph'-y-rum

Ze-ryn'-thus

Ze'-thes, or
 Ze'-tus
 Zeu-gi-ta'-na
 Zeug'-ma
 Ze'-us
 Zeux-id'-a-mus
 Zeux'-i-das
 Zeu-xip'-pe
 Zeu'-xis
 Zeu'-xo
 Zi-gi'-ra
 Zil'-li-a, or Ze'-lis
 Zi-my'-ri
 Zi-ob'-e-ris
 Zi-pæ'-tes
 Zmil'-a-ces
 Zo'-i-lus

Zo-ip'-pus

Zo'-na
 Zon'-a-ras
 Zoph'-o-rus
 Zo-pyr'-i-o
 Zo-pyr'-i-on
 Zop'-y-rus
 Zor-o-as'-ter
 Zos'-i-mus
 Zos'-i-ne
 Zos-te'-ri-a
 Zo-thraus'-teu
 Zy-gan'-tes
 Zyg'-e-na
 Zyg'-i-a
 Zy-gom'-a-la
 Zy-gop'-o-lis
 Zy-grî'-tæ

PRONUNCIATION

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

WHEN a word is succeeded by a word printed in *Italics*, this latter word is merely to spell the former as it ought to be pronounced. Thus, *As'e-fa* is the true pronunciation of the preceding word *Ac'i-pha*: and so of the rest.

AB

AC

AD

AH

A'-A-LAR
 A'-a-ron
 Ab
 Ab'-a-cue
 Ab'-a-dah
 A-bad'-don
 Ab-a-di'-as
 A-bag'-tha
 A'-bnl
 Ab'-a-na
 Ab'-a-rim
 Ab'-a-ron
 Ab'-ba
 Ab'-da
 Ab'-di
 Ab-di'-as
 Ab'-di-el
 Ab'-don
 A-bed'-ne-go
 A'-bel
 A'-bel Beth-ma'-a-cah
 A'-bel Ma'im
 A'-bel Me-ho'-lath
 A'-bel Mis'-ra-im
 A'-bel Shit'-tim
 Ab'-e-san
 Ab'-e-sar
 A'-bez
 Ab'-ga-rus
 A'-bi
 A-bi'-a, or A-bi'-ah
 A-bi-al'-bon
 A-bi'-a-saph
 A-bi'-a-thar
 A'-bib
 A-bi'-dah
 Ab'-i-dan
 A'-bi-el
 A-bi-e'-zer
 A-bi-ez'-rite
 Ab'-i-gail
Ab'-i-gal
 Ab-i-ha'-il
 A-bi'-hu
 A-bi'-hud
 A-bi'-jah
 A-bi'-jam
 Ab-i-le'-ne
 A-bim'-a-el
 A-bim'-e-lech
 A-bin'-a-dab

A-bin'-o-am
 A-bi'-ram
 A-bi'-rom
 A-bis'-a-i
 Ab-i-se'-i
 Ab'-i-shag
 A-bish'-a-i
 A-bish'-a-har
 A-bish'-a-lom
 A-bish'-u-a
 Ab'-i-shur
 Ab'-i-sum
 Ab'-i-tal
 Ab'-i-tub
 A-bi'-ud
 Ab'-ner
 A'-bram, or
 A'-bra-ham
 Ab'-sa-lom
 A-bu'-bus
 Ac'-cad
 Ac'-a-ron
 Ac'-a-tan
 Ac'-ca-ron
 Ac'-cho
 Ac'-cos
 Ac'-coz
 A'-cel'-da-ma
A'-sel'-da-ma
 A'-chab
 A'-chad
 A'-cha'i-a
 A-cha'-i-chus
 A'-chan
 A'-char
 A'-chaz
 Ach'-bor
 A-chi-ach'-a-rus
 A'-chim
 A-chim'-e-lech
 A'-chi-or
 A-chi'-ram
 A'-chish
 Ach'-i-tob, or
 Ach'-i-tub
 A-chit'-o-phel
A-kit'-o-fel
 Ach'-me-tha
 A'-chor
 Ach'-sa
 Ach'-shaph

Ach'-zib
 Ac'-i-pha
As'-e-fa
 Ac'-i-tho
 A-cu'-a
 A'-cub
 A'-da
 A'-dad
 Ad'-a-da, or
 Ad'-a-dah
 Ad-ad-e'-zer
 Ad-ad-rim'-mon
 A'-dah
 Ad-a-i'-ah
 Ad-a-li'-a
 Ad'-am
 Ad'-a-ma, or
 Ad'-a-mah
 Ad'-a-mi
 Ad'-a-mi Ne'-keb
 A'-dar
 Ad'-a-sa
 Ad'-a-tha
 Ad'-be-el
 Ad'-dan
 Ad'-dar
 Ad'-di
 Ad'-din
 Ad'-do
 Ad'-dus
 A'-der
 Ad'-i-da
 A'-di-el
 A'-din
 Ad'-i-na
 Ad'-i-no
 Ad'-i-nus
 Ad'-i-tha
 Ad-i-tha'-im
 Ad'-la-i
 Ad'-mah
 Ad'-ma-tha
 Ad'-na
 Ad'-nah
 Ad'-o-nai
 Ad-o-ni'-as
 A-do-ni-be'-zek
 Ad-o-ni'-jah
 A-don'-i-kam
 A-don-i'-ram
 A-don-i-ze'-dek

A-do'-ra
 Ad-o-ra'-im
 A-do'-ram
 A-dram'-e-lech
 A'-dri-a
 A'-dri-el
 A-du'-el
 A-dul'-lam
 A-dum'-mim
 A-e-di'-as
E'-gypt
E'-ne'-as.—Virgil
E'-ne'-as.—Acts
E'-nos
E'-nos
 Ag'-a-ba
 Ag'-a-bus
 A'-gag
 A'-gag-ite
 A'-gar
 Ag-a-rens'
 Ag'-e-e
 Ag-ge'-us
 Ag-noth-ta'-bor
 A'-gur
 A'-hab
 A-har'-ah
 A-har'-al
 A-has'-a-i
 A-has-u-e'-rus
 A-ha'-va
 A'-haz
 A-haz'-a-i
 A-ha-zi'-ah
 Ah'-ban
 A'-her
 A'-hi
 A-hi'-ah
 A-hi'-am
 A-bi-e'-zer
 A-hi'-hud
 A-hi'-jah
 A-hi'-kan
 A-hi'-lud
 A-him'-a-az
 A-hi'-man
 A-him'-e-lech
A-him'-e-lek
 A-hi'-moth
 A-hin'-a-dab
 A-hin'-o-am

A-hi'-o
 A-hi'-ra
 A-hi'-ram
 A-hi'-ram-ites
 A-his'-a-mach
 A-hish'-a-hur
 A-bi'-sham
 A-hi'-shar
 A-hi'-tob
 A-hit'-o-phenl
 A-hi'-tub
 A-hi'-ud
 Ah'-lah
 Ah'-lai
 A-ho'-e, or A-ho'-ah
 A-ho'-ite
 A-ho'-lah
 A-hol'-ba
 A-hol'-bah
 A-ho'-li-ab
 A-hol'-i-bah
 A-ho-lib'-a-mah
 A-hu'-ma-i
 A-hu'-zam
 A-huz'-zah
 A'-i
 A-i'-ah
 A-i'-ath
 A-i'-ja
 A-i'-jah
 A-i'-ja-lon
 Ad'-ja-lon
 Aij'-e-leth Sha'-bar
 Ad'-je-leth
 A'-im
 A-i'-oth
 A-i'-rus
 Ak'-kub
 Ak-rab'-bim
 A-lam'-e-lech
 Al'-a-meth
 Al'-a-moth
 Al'-ci-mus
 Al'-e-ma
 A-le'-meth
 Al-ex-an'-dri-a
 Al-ex-an'-dri-on
 Al-le-lu'-jah
 Al-le-lu'-yah
 A-li'-ah
 A-li'-an
 Al'-lom
 Al'-lon Bac'-huth
 Al-mo'-dad
 Al'-mon Dib-la-tha'-im
 Al'-na-thân
 A'-Joth
 Al'-pha
 Al-phe'-us
 Al-ta-ne'-us
 Al-tas'-chith
 Al'-te-kon
 Al'-vah, or Al'-van
 A'-lush
 A'-mad
 A-mad'-a-tha
 A-mad'-a-thus
 A'-mal
 A-mal'-da
 Am'-a-lek
 Am'-a-lek-ites
 A'-man
 Am'-a-na
 Am-a-ri'-ah
 A-ma'-sa
 A-mas'-a-i
 Am-a-shi'-ah
 Am-a-the'-is
 Am'-a-this
 Am-a-zi'-ah

A'-men'
 A'-mi
 A-min'-a-dab
 A-mit'-tai
 A-miz'-a-bad
 Am'-mah
 Am-mad'-a-tha
 Am'-mi
 Am-mid'-i-oi
 Am'-mi-el
 Am-mi'-hud
 Am-i-shad'-da-i
 Am'-mon
 Am'-mon-ites
 Am'-non
 A'-mok
 Am'-mon
 Am'-o-rites
 A'-mos
 Am'-pi-as
 Am'-ram
 Am'-ram-ites
 Am'-ran
 Am'-ra-phenl
 Am'-zi
 A'-nab
 An'-a-el
 A'-nah
 An-a-na'-rath
 An-a-i'-ah
 A'-nak
 An'-a-kims
 An'-a-mim
 A-nam'-e-lech
 A'-nan
 An-a'-ni
 An-a-ni'-ah
 An-a-ni'-as
 A-nan'-i-el
 A'-nath
 A-nath'-e-ma
 An'-a-thoth
 An'-a-thoth-ite
 An'-drew
 A'-nem, or A'-nen
 A'-ner
 A'-nes
 A'-neth
 A'-ni-nam
 A'-nim
 An'-na
 An'-na-as
 An'-nas
 An-nu'-us
 An-ti-lib'-a-nus
 An'-ti-och
 An-ti'-o-chis
 An-ti'-o-chus
 An'-ti-pas
 An-tip'-a-tris
 An'-ti-pha
 An-to'-ni-a
 An-to-thi'-jah
 An'-toth-ite
 A'-nub
 A'-nus
 Ap-a-me'-a
 Aph-a-ra'-im
 A-phar'-sath-chites
 A-phar'-sites
 A'-phek
 A-phe'-kah
 A-pher'-e-ma
 A-pher'-ra
 A-phi'-ah
 Aph'-rah
 Aph'-ses
 A-poc'-a-lypse
 A-poc'-ry-pha
 A-pol'-los

A-pol'-ly-on
 A-pol'-yon
 Ap'-pa-im
 Ap'-phi-a
 Aph'-e-a
 Ap'-phus
 Aph'-us
 Aq'-ui-la
 Ar
 A'-ra
 A'-rab
 Ar'-a-bah
 Ar-a-but'-ti-ne
 A-ra'-bi-a
 A'-rad
 A'-rad-ite
 Ar'-a-dus
 A'-rah
 A'-ram
 A'-ran
 Ar'-a-rat
 A-rau'-nah
 Ar'-ba, or Ar'-bah
 Ar'-bal
 Ar-bat'-tis
 Ar-be'-la, in Syria
 Ar-bel'-la
 Ar'-bite
 Ar-bo'-nai
 Ar-che-la'-us
 Ar-ches'-tra-tus
 Ar'-che-vites
 Ar'-chi
 Ar-chi-at'-a-roth
 Ar-chip'-pus
 Arch'-ites
 Ard
 Ar'-dath
 Ard'-ites
 Ar'-don
 A-re'-li
 A-re'-lites
 A-re-op'-a-gite
 A-re-op'-a-gus
 A'-res
 Ar-e'-tas
 A-re'-us
 Ar'-gob
 Ar'-gol
 A-rid'-a-i
 A-rid'-a-tha
 A-ri'-eh
 A'-ri-el
 Ar-i-ma-the'-a
 A'-ri-och
 A-ris'-a-i
 Ar-is-to-bu'-lus
 Ark'-ites
 Ar-mad-ged'-don
 Ar-mi-shad'-a-i
 Ar'-mon
 Ar'-nan
 Ar'-ni-pher
 Ar'-non
 A'-rod
 Ar'-o-di
 Ar'-o-er
 A'-rom
 Ar'-pad, or Ar'-phad
 Ar'-sa-ces
 Ar-phax'-ad
 Ar'-te-mas
 Ar'-u-both
 A-ru'-mah
 Ar'-vad
 Ar'-vad-ites
 Ar'-za
 A'-sa
 As-a-di'-as
 As'-a-el

As'-a-hel
 As-a-i'-ah
 As'-a-na
 A'-saph
 As'-a-phar
 As'-a-ra
 A-sar'-e-el
 As-a-re'-lah
 As-baz'-a-reth
 As'-ca-lon
 A-se'-as
 As-e-bi'-a
 A-seb-e-bi'-a
 As'-e-nath
 A'-ser
 A-se'-rar
 Ash-a-bi'-ah
 A'-shan
 Ash'-be-a
 Ash'-bel
 Ash'-bel-ites
 Ash'-dod
 Ash'-doth-ites
 Ash'-doth Pites'-gah
 A'-she-an
 Ash'-er
 Ash'-i-math
 Ash'-ke-naz
 Ash'-nah
 A'-shon
 Ash'-pe-naz
 Ash'-ri-el
 Ash'-ta-roth
 Ash'-te-moth
 Ash'-ta-roth-ites
 A-shu'-ath
 Ash'-ur
 A-shu'-rim
 Ash'-ur-ites
 A'-si-a
 As-i-bi'-as
 A'-si-el
 As'-i-pha
 As'-ke-lon
 As'-ma-dai
 As'-ma-veh
 As-mo-de'-us
 As-mo-ne'-as
 As'-nah
 As-nap'-per
 A-so'-chis
 A'-som
 As'-pa-tha
 As'-phar
 As-phar'-a-sus
 As'-ri-el
 As-sa-bi'-as
 As-sal'-i-moth
 As-sa-ni'-as
 As-si-de'-ans
 As'-sir
 As'-sos
 As'-ta-roth
 Ash'-ta-roth
 As-tar'-te
 As'-tath
 A-sup'-pim
 A-syn'-cri-tus
 A'-tad
 At'-a-rah
 A-tar'-ga-tis
 At'-a-roth
 A'-te
 At-e-re-zi'-as
 A'-thack
 Ath-a-i'-ah
 Ath-a-li'-ah
 Ath-a-ri'-as
 Ath-e-no'-bi-us
 Ath'-ens

Ath'-lai
 At'-roth
 At'-tai
 At-ta-li'-a
 At'-ta-lus
 At-thar'-a-tes
 Au'-gi-a
 Au-ra-ni'-tis
 Au-ra'-nus
 Au-te'-us
 A'-va
 Av'-a-ran
 A'-ven
 A'-vim
 A'-vims

A'-vites
 A'-vith
 Az-a-e'-lus
 A'-zah
 A'-zal
 Az-a-li'-ah
 Az-a-ni'-ah
 A-za'-phi-on
 Az-a-ra
 A-za'-re-el
 Az-a-ri'-ah
 Az-a-ri'-as
 A'-zaz
 A-za'-zel

Az-a-zi'-ah
 Az-baz'-a-reth
 Az'-buk
 A-ze'-kah
 A'-zel
 A'-zem
 Az-e-phu'-rith
 A'-zer
 A-ze'-tas
 Az'-gad
 A-zi'-a
 A-zi'-e-i
 A'-zi-el
 A-zi'-za

Az'-ma-veth
 Az'-mon
 Az'-noth Ta'-bor
 A'-zor
 A-zo'-tus
 Az'-ri-el
 Az'-ri-kam
 A-zu'-bah
 A'-zur
 Az'-u-ran
 Az'-y-mites
 Az'-zah
 Az'-zan
 Az'-zur

B.

BA'-AL, or Bel
 Ba'-al-ah
 Ba'-al-ath
 Ba'-al-ath Be'-er
 Ba'-al Be'-rith
 Ba'-al-le
 Ba'-al Gad'
 Ba'-al Ham'-on
 Ba'-al Han'-an
 Ba'-al Ha'-zor
 Ba'-al Her'-non
 Ba'-al-i
 Ba'-al-im.—Milton
 Ba'-al-is
 Ba'-al Me'-on
 Ba'-al Pe'-or
 Ba'-al Per'-a-zim
 Ba'-al Shal'-i-sha
 Ba'-al Ta'-mar
 Ba'-al Ze'-bub
 Ba'-al Ze'-phon
 Ba'-a-na
 Ba'-a-nah
 Ba'-a-nath
 Ba-u-ni'-as
 Ba'-a-ra
 Ba'-a-sha
 Ba'-a-shah
 Ba-a-si'-ah
 Ba'-bel
 Ba'-bi
 Bab'-y-lon
 Ba'-ca
 Bach'-rites
 Bac-chu'-rus
 Bach'-uth Al'-lon
 Ba-go'-as
 Bag'-o-i
 Ba-ha'-rum-ite
 Ba-hu'-rim
 Ba'-jith
 Bak-bak'-er
 Bak'-buk
 Bak-buk'-i'-ah
 Ba'-la-am
 Ba'-lam
 Bal'-a-dan
 Ba'-lah
 Ba'-lak
 Bal'-a-mo
 Bal'-a-nus
 Bal-tha'-sar
 Ba'-mah
 Ba'-moth
 Ba'-moth Ba'-ni
 Ban
 Ba'-ni
 Ba'-nid
 Ban-a-i'-as

Ban'-nus
 Ban'-u-as
 Ba-rab'-bas
 Bar'-a-chel
 Bar-a-chi'-ah
 Bar-a-chi'-as
 Ba'-rak
 Bar-ce'-nor
 Bar'-go
 Bar-hu'-mites
 Ba-ri'-ah
 Bar-je'-sus
 Bar-jo'-na
 Bar'-kos
 Bar'-na-bas
 Ba-ro'-dis
 Bar'-sa-bas
 Bar'-ta-cus
 Bar-thol'-o-mew
 Bar-ti-me'-us
 Ba'-ruch
 Bar-zil'-la-i
 Ba'-ca-ma
 Ba'-shan, or Bas'-sun
 Ba'-shan Ha'-voth Fa'-ir
 Bash'-e-math
 Bas'-lith
 Bas'-math
 Bas'-sa
 Bas'-ta-i
 Bat'-a-ne
 Bath
 Bath'-a-loth
 Bath-rab'-bim
 Bath'-she-ba
 Bath'-shu-a
 Bav'-a-i
 Be-a-li'-ah
 Be'-a-lon
 Be'-an
 Beh'-a-i
 Be'-cher
 Be'-ker
 Bech'-o'-rath
 Bech'-ti-leth
 Be'-dad
 Bed-a-i'-ah
 Be-el'-i'-da
 Be-el'-sa-rus
 Be-el-teth'-mus
 Be-el'-ze-bub
 Be'-er
 Be-e'-ra
 Be-e'-rah, or
 Be'-rah
 Be-er-e'-lim
 Be-e'-ri
 Be-er-la-ha'-i-roi
 Be-e'-roth

Be-e'-roth-ites
 Be-er'-she-ba
 Be-esh'-te-rah
 Be'-he-moth
 Be'-kah
 Be'-la
 Be'-lah
 Be'-ln-ites
 Bel'-e-mus
 Bel'-ga-i
 Be'-li-al
 Bel'-ma-im
 Bel'-men
 Bel-shaz'-zar
 Bel-te-shaz'-zar
 Ben
 Ben-a'i'-ah
 Ben-am'-mi
 Ben-eb'-e-rak
 Ben-e-ja'-a-kam
 Ben'-ha-dad
 Ben-ha'-il
 Ben-ha'-nan
 Ben'-ja-min
 Ben'-ja-mite
 Ben'-ja-mites
 Ben'-i-nu
 Ben-u'-i
 Be'-no
 Be-no'-ni
 Ben-zo'-heth
 Be'-on
 Be'-or
 Be'-ra
 Ber'-a-chah
 Ber-a-chi'-ah
 Ber-a-i'-ah
 Be-re'-a
 Be'-red
 Be'-ri
 Be-ri'-ah
 Be'-rites
 Be'-rith
 Ber-ni'-ce
 Be-ro'-dach Bal'-a-dan
 Be'-roth
 Ber'-o-thai
 Be-ro'-thath
 Ber'-yl
 Ber-ze'-lus
 Be'-zai
 Bes-o-dei'-ah
 Be'-sor
 Be'-tah
 Be'-ten
 Beth-ab'-a-ra
 Beth-ab'-a-rah
 Beth'-a-nath
 Beth'-a-noth

Beth'-a-ny
 Beth'-a-ne
 Beth-ar'-a-bah
 Beth'-a-ram
 Beth-ar'-bel
 Beth-a'-ven
 Beth-az'-ma-veth
 Beth-ba-al-me'-on
 Beth-ba'-ra
 Beth-ba'-rah
 Beth'-ba-si
 Beth-bir'-e-i
 Beth'-car
 Beth-da'-gon
 Beth-dib-la-tha'-im
 Beth'-el
 Beth'-el-ita
 Beth-e'-mek
 Be'-ther
 Beth-es'-da
 Beth-e'-zel
 Beth-ga'-der
 Beth-ga'-mul
 Beth-hac'-ce-rim
 Beth-hac'-ser-im
 Beth-ha'-ran
 Beth-hog'-lah
 Beth-ho'-ron
 Beth-jes'-i-moth
 Beth-leb'-a-oth
 Beth'-le-hem
 Beth'-le-hem Eph'-ra-tab
 Beth'-le-hem Ju'-dah
 Beth'-le-hem-ite
 Beth-lo'-mon
 Beth-ma'-a-cah
 Beth-mar'-ca-both
 Beth-me'-on
 Beth-nim'-rah
 Beth-o'-ron
 Beth-pa'-let
 Beth-paz'-zer
 Beth-pe'-or
 Beth'-pha-ge
 Beth'-fa-je
 Beth'-phe-let
 Beth'-ra-bah
 Beth'-ra-pha
 Beth'-re-hob
 Beth-sa'-i-da
 Beth'-sa-mos
 Beth'-shan
 Beth-she'-an
 Beth'-she-mesh
 Beth-shit'-tah
 Beth'-si-mos
 Beth-tap'-pu-a
 Beth-su'-ra
 Bethu'-el

Be'-thul
Beth-u-li'-a
Beth'-zor
Beth'-zur
Be-to'-li-us
Bet-o-mes'-tham
Bet'-o-nim
Be-u'-lah
Be'-zai
Be-zal'-e-el
Be'-zek
Be'-zer, or Boz'-ra
Be'-zeth
Bi'-a-tas
Bich'-ri
Bid'-kar

Big'-tha
Big'-than
Big'-tha-na
Big'-va-i
Bil'-dad
Bil'-e-am
Bil'-gah
Bil'-ga-i
Bil'-ha, or
Bil'-hah
Bil'-han
Bil'-shan
Bim'-hal
Bin'-e-a
Bin'-nu-i
Bir'-sha

Bir'-za-vith
Bish'-lam
Bi-thi'-ah
Bith'-ron
Biz-i-jo-thi'-ah
Biz-i-jo-thi'-jah
Biz'-tha
Blas'-tus
Bo-a-ner'-ges
Bo'-az, or Bo'-oz
Boc'-cas
Boch'-e-ru
Bo'-chim
Bo'-han
Bos'-cath

Bo'-sor
Bos'-o-ra
Bos'-rah
Bos'-ra-li
Bo'-zez
Boz'-rah
Brig'-an-dine
Buk'-ki
Buk'-ki'-ah
Bul'-rhymes dull
Bu'-nah
Bun'-ni
Buz
Bu'-zi
Buz'-ite

C.

CAB
Cab'-bon
Cab'-ham
Ca'-bul.—See *Bul.*
Cad'-dis
Ca'-des
Ca'-desh
Cai'-a-phas
Cain
Ca-i'-nan
Cai'-rites
Ca'-lah
Cal'-a-mus
Cal'-col
Cal-dees'
Ca'-leb
Ca'-leb Eph'-ra-tah
Cal'-i-tas
Cal-a-mol'-a-lus
Cal'-neth
Cal'-no
Cal'-phi
Cal'-va-ry
Cal'-va-re
Ca'-mon
Ca'-na
Ca'-na-an
Ca'-na-an-ites
Can'-nan-ites
Can'-neh
Can'-nee
Can'-veh
Can'-vee
Ca-per'-na-um
Caph-ar-sal'-a-ma
Ca-phen'-a-tha
Ca-phi'-ra
Caph'-tor
Caph'-to-rim
Caph'-to-rims
Cap-pa-do'-ci-a
Cad-pa-do'-she-a
Car-a-ba'-si-on
Car-a-ba'-ze-on
Car'-cha-mis
Car'-che-mish
Ca-re'-ah
Ca'-ri-a
Car'-kas

Car-ma'-ni-ans
Car'-me
Car'-mel
Car'-mel-ite
Car'-mel-i-tesa
Car'-mi
Car'-mites
Car'-na-im
Car'-ni-on
Car'-pus
Car-she'-na
Car-siph'-i-a
Cas'-leu
Cas'-lu-him
Cas'-phor
Cas'-pis, or Cas'-phin
Ca-thu'-ath
Ce'-dron
Cel'-lan
Ce-le-mi'-a
Cen'-chre-a
Cen-de-be'-us
Cen-tu'-ri-on
Ce'-phas
Ce'-ras
Ce'-teb
Cha'-bris
Cha'-di-as
Chae'-re-as
Chal'-ce-do-ny
Chal'-col
Chal-de'-a
Cha'-nes
Chan-nu-ne'-us
Char-a-ath'-a-lar
Char'-a-ca
Char'-a-sim
Char'-cus
Char'-re-a
Char'-mis
Char'-ran
Chas'-e-ba
Che'-bar
Ched-er-la'-o-mer
Che'-lal
Chel'-si-as
Kel'-she-as
Chel'-lub
Che'-lod

Che'-lub
Chel'-li-ans
Chel'-lus
Cha-lu'-bai
Che-lu'-bar
Chem'-a-rims
Che'-mosh
Che-na'-a-nah
Chen'-a-ni
Chen-a-ni'-ah
Che'-phar Ha-am'-mo-
nai
Cheph-i'-rah
Che'-ran
Che'-re-as
Cher'-eth-ims
Cher'-eth-ites
Che'-rith, or Che'-rish
Cher'-ub
Cher'-u-bim
Ches'-a-lon
Che'-sed
Che'-sil
Che'-sud
Che-sul'-loth
Chet'-tim
Che'-zib
Chi'-don
Chil'-le-ab
Chi-li'-on
Chil'-mad
Chim'-ham
Chis'-leu, Cas'-leu, or
Cis'-leu
Chis'-lon
Chis'-ioth Ta'-bor
Chit'-tim
Chi'-un
Chlo'-e
Cho'-ba
Cho-ra'-sin, or Cho-ra'-
shan, or Cho-ra'-zin
Chos-a-me'-us
Cho-ze'-ba
CHRIST
Chub
Kub
Chun
Chu'-sa, or Chu'-za

Chush'-an Rish-a-tha'-im
Chu'-si
Cin'-ner-eth, or
Cin'-ner-oth
Cir'-a-ma
Ci'-sai
Cis'-leu
Cith'-e-rus
Cit'-tims
Clau'-da
Cle-a'-sa
Clem'-ent
Cle-o-phas
Clo'-e
Cni'-dus
Ni'-dus
Cui'-ho'-zeh
Col'-li-us
Co-los'-se
Co-los'-si-ans
Co-losh'-e-ans
Co-ni'-ah
Con-o-ni'-ah
Cor
Cor'-be
Cor'-ban
Co'-re
Cor'-inth
Co-rin'-thi-ans
Co'-sam
Cou'-tha
Coz
Coz'-bi
Cres'-cens
Crete
Cre'-tans
Cretes
Cre'-ti-ans
Cre'-she-ans
Cu'-bit
Cush
Cu'-shan
Cu'-shan Rish-a-tha'-im
Cu'-shi
Cuth, or Cuth'-ah
Cu'-the-ans
Cy'-a-mon
Cy-re'-ne
Cy-re'-ni-us

D.

DAB'-A-REH
Dab'-ba-sheth
Dab'-e-rath
Da'-bri-a
Da-co'-bi
Dad-de'-us

Da'-gon
Da'i'-sun
Dal-a-i'-ah
Dal'-i-lah
Dal-ma-nu'-tha
Dal'-phon

Dam'-a-ris
Dam-a-scenes'
Dan
Dan'-ites
Dan'-i-el
Dan-ja'-au

Dan'-nah
Dan'-o-brath
Da'-ra
Dar'-da
Da'-ri-an
Dar'-kon

Da'-than
Dath'-e-mah, or
Dath'-mah
Da'-vid
De'-bir
Deb'-o-rah
De-cap'-o-lis
De'-dan
Ded'-a-nim
Ded'-a-nims
De-ha'-vites
De'-kar
Del-a-i'-ah
Del'-i-lah

De'-mas
Der'-be
Des'-sau
De-u'-el
Deu-ter-on'-o-my
Dib'-la-im
Dib'-lath
Di'-bon
Di'-bon Gad
Dib'-ri
Dib'-za-hab, or
Diz'-a-hab
Di'-drachm
Di'-dram

Did'-y-mus
Dik'-lah, or Dil'-dah
Dil'-e-an
Dim'-nah
Di'-mon
Di-mo'-nah
Di'-nah
Di'-na-ites
Din'-ha-bah
Di-ot'-re-phis
Di'-shan
Di'-shon
Diz'-a-hab
Do'-cus

Dod'-a-i
Dod'-a-nim
Dod'-a-vah
Do'-do
Do'-eg
Doph'-kah
Dor
Do'-ra
Dor'-cas
Do-rym'-e-nes
Do-sith'-e-us
Do'-tha-im, or Do'-than
Du'-mah
Du'-ra

E.

E-A'-NAS
E'-bal
E'-bed
E-bed'-me-lech
Eb-en-e'-zer
E'-ber
E-bi'-a-saph
Eb-bro'-nah
E-ca'-nus
Ec-bat'-a-na
Ec-cle-si-as'-tes
Ec-cle-si-as'-ti-cus
Ed
E'-dar
E'-den
E'-der
E'-des
E'-di-as
Ed'-na
E'-dom
E'-dom-ites
Ed'-re-i
Eg'-lah
Eg'-la-im
Eg'-lon
E'-gypt
E'-hi
E'-hud
E'-ker
Ek'-re-bel
Ek'-ron
Ek'-ron-ites
E'-la
E'-a-dah
E'-lah
E'-lam
E'-lam-ites
E'-a-sah
E'-lath
El-beth'-el
E'-ci-a
E'-she-a
E'-da-ah
E'-dad
E'-le-ad
E-le-a'-leh
E-le-a'-le.—Milton
E-le'-a-sah
E-le-a'-zer
E-le-a-zu'-rus
El-el-o'-he Is'-ra-el
E-lu'-the-rus
El-eu-za'-i
El-ha'-nan
E'-li
E-li'-ab
E-li'-a-da
E-li'-a-dah
E-li'-a-dum
E-li'-ah
E-li'-ah-ba
E-li'-e-kim

E-li'-a-li
E-li'-am
E-li'-as
E-li'-a-saph
E-li'-a-shib
E-li'-a-sis
E-li'-a-tha, or E-li'-a-thah
E-li-a'-zar
E-li'-dad
E'-li-el
E-li-e'-na-i
E-li-e'-zer
E-li'-ha-ba
E-li-hae'-nai
E-li-ho'-reph
E-li'-hu
E-li'-as
E-li'-jah
E'-i-ka
E'-lim
E-lim'-e-lech
E-li-ae'-na-i
E-li-o'-nas
E'-i-phal
E-liph'-a-leh
E'-i-phaz
E-liph'-e-let
E-lis'-a-beth
E-li-sae'-us
E-li'-sha
E-li'-shah
E-lish'-a-ma
E-lish'-a-mah
E-lish'-a-phat
E-lish'-e-ba
E-li-shu'-a
E-lis'-i-mus
E-li'-u
E-li'-ud
E-liz'-a-phan
E-li-se'-us
E-li'-zur
E'-ka-nah
E'-ko-shite
E'-la-sar
E'-mo-dam
E'-na-am
E'-na-than
E'-lon
E'-lon-ites
E'-lon Beth'-hu-nan
E'-loth
E'-pa-al
E'-pa-let
E'-pa'-ran
E'-te-keh
E'-te-keth
E'-te-kon
E'-to-lad
E'-lul
E-lu'-za-i
E-l-y-ma'-is

El'-y-mas
El'-za-bad
El'-za-phan
Em-al-cu'-el
E'-mims
E-man'-u-el
Em'-ma-us
Em'-mer
E'-mor
E'-nam
E'-nan
En'-dor
En-eg-la'-im
En-e-mes'-sar
E-ne'-ni-as
En-gan'-nim
En'-ge-di
En-had'-dah
En-nak'-ko-re
En-ha'-zor
En-mish'-pat
E'-noch
E'-nock
E'-non
E'-nos
E'-nosh
En-rim'-mon
En-ro'-gel
E'-she-mesh
En-tap'-pu-ah
E-p'-a-phas
E-paph-ro-di'-tus
E-pen'-e-tus
E'-phah
E'-phai
E'-pher
E'-phes-dam'-min
Eph'-lal
E'-phod
E'-phor
Eph'-pha-tha
E'-phra-im
E'-phra-im-ites
Eph'-ra-tah
Eph'-rath
Eph'-rath-ites
E'-phron
E'-ran
E'-ran-ites
E-ras'-tus
E'-rech
E'-ri
E'-sa
E-sa'-i-as
E'-sar-had-don
E'-sau
E-s'-dras
Es-dre'-lon
Es'-e-bon
E-se'-bri-as
E'-sek

Esh'-ba-al
Esh'-ban
Esh'-col
E'-she-an
E'-shek
Esh'-ka-lon
Esh'-ta-ol
Esh'-tau-lites
Esh-tem'-o-a
Esh'-te-moth
Esh'-ton
E'-li
Es-ma-chi'-ah
E-so'-ra
Es'-ril
Es'-rom
Es-senes'
Est'-ha-ol
Es'-ther
Es'-ter
E'-tam
E'-tham
E'-than
Eth'-a-nim
Eth'-ba-al
E'-ther
Eth'-ma
Eth'-nan
Eth'-ni
Eu-as'-i-bus
Eu-bu'-lus
Eve
E'-vi
E'-vil Mer-o'-dach
Eu-na-than
Eu-ni'-ce
Eu-o'-di-as
Eu-pol'-e-mus
Eu-ro'-ly-don
Eu'-ty-chus
Ex'-o-dus
E'-zar
Ez'-ba-i
Ez'-bon
Ez-e-chi'-as
Ez-e-ki'-as
E-ze'-ki-el
E'-zel
E'-zem
E'-zer
Ez-e-ri'-as
E-zi'-as
E'-zi-on Ge'-bar, or
E'-zi-on-ge'-ber
Ez'-nite
Ez'-ra
Ez'-ra-hite
Ez'-ri
Ez'-ri-el
Ez'-ril
Ez'-ron, or Hez'-ron
Ez'-ron-ites

G.

Ga'-AL	Ga'-za	Ger-gē-senes'	Gi'-loh
Ga'-ash	Gaz'-a-bar	Ger'-i-zim	Gi'-lo-nite
Ga'-ba	Ga-za'-ra	Ger'-rin-i-ans	Gim'-zo
Gab'-a-el	Ga'-zath-ites	Ger'-ra'-ans	Gi'-nath
Gab'-a-tha	Ga'-zer	Ger'-shom	Gi'n-ne-tho
Gab'-bai	Ga-ze'-ra	Ger'-shon	Gi'n-ne-thon
Gab'-ba-tha	Ga'-zez	Ger'-shon-ites	Gir'-ga-shi
Ga'-bri-as	Gaz'-ites	Ger'-shur	Gir'-ga-shites
Ga'-bri-el	Gaz'-zam	Ge'-sem	Gis'-pa
Gad	Ge'-ba	Ge'-shan	Git'-tah He'-pher
Gad'-a-ra	Ge'-bal	Ge'-shem	Git'-ta-im
Gad-a-renes'	Ge'-bar	Ge'-shur	Git'-tite
Gad'-des	Ge'-ber	Gesh'-u-ri	Git'-tites
Gad'-di-el	Ge'-bim	Gesh'-u-rites	Git'-tith
Ga'-di	Ged-a-li'-ah	Ge'-thur	Gi'-zo-nite
Gad'-ites	Ged'-dur	Geth-o-li'-as	Glede
Ga'-ham	Ge'-der	Geth-sem'-a-ne	Gni'-dus
Ga'-har	Ge-de'-rah	Ge-u'-el	Ni'-dus
Ga'-i-us	Ged'-e-rite	Ge'-zer	Go'-ath
Ga'-yus	Ge-de'-roth	Ge'-zer-ites	Gob
Gal'-a-ad	Ged-e-roth-a'-im	Gi'-ah	Gog
Ga'-lal	Ge'-dir	Gib'-bar	Go'-lan
Gal'-e-ed	Ge'-dor	Gib'-be-thon	Go'-go-tha
Gal'-ga-la	Ge-ha'-zi	Gib'-e-a	Go-li'-ah
Gal'-i-lee	Gel'-i-loth	Gib'-e-ah	Go-li'-ath
Gal'-lim	Ge-mal'-li	Gib'-e-ath	Go'-mer
Gal'-li-o	Gem-a-ri'-ah	Gib'-e-on	Go-mor'-rah
Gam'-a-el	Ge-ne'-zar	Gib'-e-on-ites	Go'-pher-wood
Ga-ma'-li-el	Ge-nes'-a-reth	Gib'-lites	Gor'-gi-as
Gam'-ma-dims	Gen'-e-sis	Gid-dal'-ti	Gor'-je-as
Ga'-mul	<i>Jen'-e-sis</i>	Gid'-del	Gor'-ty-na
Gal	Gen-ne'-us	Gid'-e-on	Go'-shen
Ga'-reb	Gen-u'-bath	Gid-e-o'-ni	Go-thon'-i-el
Gar'-i-zim	Gen'-i-tils	Gi'-dom	Go'-zan
Gar'-mites	<i>Jen'-tils</i>	Gi'-er Ea'-gle	Gra'-ba
Gash'-mu	Ge'-on	<i>Jy'-er Eagle</i>	Gre'-ci-a
Ga'-tam	Ge'-ra	Gi'-bon	<i>Gre'-she-a</i>
Gath	Ge'-rah	Gil'-a-lai	Gud'-go-dah
Gath He'-pher	Ge'-rar	Gil'-bo-a	Gu'-ni
Gath Rim'-mon	Ger'-a-sa	Gil'-e-ad	Gu'-nites
Gau'-lan	Ger'-ga-shi	Gil'-e-ad-ite	Gur
Gau'-lon	Ger'-ga-shites	Gil'-gal	Gur-ba'-al

H.

HA-A-HASH-TA-RI	Ha'-gar	Ham'-math	Ha'-noch-ites
Ha-bai'-ah	Ha-gar-enes'	Ham-med'-a-tha	Ha'-nun
Hab'-ak-kuk	Ha'-gar-ites	Ham'-e-lech	Haph-a-ra'-im
Hab-a-zi-ni'-ah	Hag'-ga-i	Ham'-i-tal	Ha'-ra
Ha-ber'-ge-on	Hag'-ge-ri	Ham-mol'-e-keth	Har'-a-dah
Ha'-bor	Hag'-gi	Ham'-mon	Har-a-i'-ah
Hach-a-li'-ah	Hag-gi'-ah	Ham'-o-nah	Ha'-ran
Hach'-i-lah	Hag'-gites	Ha'-mon Gog	Ha'-ra-rite
Hach'-mo-ni	Hag'-gith	Ha'-mor	Har-bo'-na
Hatch'-mo-nite	Ha'-i	Ha'-moth	Har-bo'-nah
Ha'-da	Hah'-ka-tan	Ha'-moth Dor	Ha'-reph
Ha'-dad	Hak'-koz	Ha-mu'-el	Ha'-reth
Had-ad-e'-zer	Hak-u'-pha	Ha'-mul	Har'-has
Ha'-dad Rim'-mon	Ha'-lah	Ha'-mul-ites	Har'-ha-ta
Ha'-dar	Ha'-lac	Ha-mu'-tal	Har'-bur
Had'-a-shah	Ha'-lul	Ha-nan'-e-el	Ha'-rim
Ha-das'-sa	Ha'-li	Ha'-nan	Ha'-riph
Ha-das'-sah	Hal-le-lu'-jah	Ha-nam'-e-el	Har'-ne-pher
Ha-dat'-tah	<i>Hal-le-lu'-yah</i>	Han'-a-ni	Ha'-rod
Ha'-did	Hal-lo'-esh	Han-a-ni'-ah	Ha'-rod-ite
Had'-la-i	Ham	Ha'-nes	Har'-o-eh
Ha-do'-ram	Ha'-man	Han'-i-el	Ha'-ro-rite
Ha'-drach	Ha'-math, or	Han'-nah	Har'-o-sheth
Ha'-gab	He'-math	Han'-na-thon	Har'-sha
Hag'-a-bah	Ha'-math-ite	Han'-ni-el	Ha'-rum
Hag'-a-i	Ha'-math Zo'-bah	Ha'-noch	Ha-ru'-maph

Ha-ru'-phite
 Ha'-ruz
 Has-a-di'-ah
 Has-e-nu'-ah
 Hash-a-bi'-ah
 Hash-ab'-nah
 Hash-ab-ni'-ah
 Hash-bad'-a-na
 Ha'-shem
 Hash-mo'-nah
 Ha'-shum
 Ha-shu'-pha
 Has'-rah
 Has-se-na'-ah
 Ha-su'-pha
 Ha'-tach
Ha'-tack
 Ha'-thath
 Hat'-i-ta
 Hat'-til
 Hat-ti'-pha
 Hat'-tush
 Hau'-ran
 Hav'-i-lah
 Ha'-voth Ja'-ir
 Haz'-a-el
 Ha-zai'-ah
 Ha'-zar Ad'-dar
 Ha'-zar E'-nan
 Ha'-zar Gad'-dah
 Ha'-zar Hat'-ti-con
 Ha'-zar Ma'-veth
 Ha-za'-roth
 Ha'-zar Shu'-el
 Ha'-zar Su'-sah
 Ha'-zar Su'-sim
 Ha'-zel El-po'-ni
 Ha-ze'-rim
 Haz-e'-roth
 Ha'-zer Shu'-sim
 Haz'-e-zon Ta'-mar
 Ha'-zi-el
 Ha'-zo
 Ha'-zor
 Haz'-u-bah
 He'-ber
 He'-ber-ites
 He'-brews
 He'-bron

He'-bron-ites
 Heg'-a-i
 He'-ge
 He'-lah
 He'-lam
 He'l'-bah
 He'l'-bon
 Hel-chi'-ah
 Hel'-da-i
 He'-leb
 He'-led
 He'-lek
 He'-lek-ites
 He'-lem
 He'-leph
 He'-lez
 He'-li
 He'l'-ka-i
 He'l'-kath
 He'l'-kath Haz'-zu-rim
 Hel-ki'-as
 He'-lon
 He'-man
 He'-math, or
 Ha'-math
 Hem'-dan
 Hen
 He'-na
 Hen'-a-dad
 He'-noch
 He'-pher
 He'-pher-ites
 Heph'-zi-bah
 He'-ram
 He'-res
 He'-resh
 Her'-mas
 Her-mog'-e-nes
 Her'-mon
 Her'-mon-ites
 Her'-od
 He-ro'-di-ans
 He-ro'-di-as
 He-ro'-di-an
 He'-seb
 He'-sed
 Hesh'-bon
 Hesh'-mon
 Heth

Heth'-lon
 Hez'-e-ki
 Hez-e-ki'-ah
 He'-zer, or He'-zi
 He-zi'-a
 He'-zi-on
 Hez'-ra-i
 Hez'-ro
 Hez'-ron
 Hez'-ron-ites
 Hid'-da-i
 Hid'-de-kei
 Hi'-el
 Hi-er'-e-el
 Hi-er'-e-moth
 Hi-er-i-e'-lus
 Hi-er'-mas
 Hi-er-on'-y-mus
 Hig-gai'-on
 Hi'-len
 Hil-ki'-ah
 Hil'-lel
 Hin
 Hin'-nom
 Hi'-rah
 Hi'-ram
 Hir-ca'-nus
 His-ki'-jah
 Hit'-tites
 Hi'-vites
 Ho'-ba, or Ho'-bah
 Ho'-bab
 Hod
 Hod-a-i'-ah
 Hod-a-vi'-ah
 Ho'-dish
 Ho-de'-va
 Ho-de'-vah
 Ho-di'-ah
 Ho-di'-jah
 Hog'-lah
 Ho'-hain
 Ho'-len
 Hol-o-fer'-nes
 Ho'-lon,
 Ho'-man, or
 He'-nian
 Ho'-mer

Hoph'-ni
 Hoph'-rah
 Hor
 Ho'-ram
 Ho'-reb
 Ho'-rem
 Hor-a-gid'-dad
 Ho'-ri
 Ho'-rim
 Ho'-rites
 Hor'-mah
 Hor-o-nu'-im
 Hor'-o-nites
 Ho'-sa, or Has'-ah
 Ho-san'-na
 Ho-se'-a
Ho-ze'-a
 Hosh-a-i'-ah
 Hosh'-a-ma
 Ho-she'-a
 Ho'-tham
 Ho'-than
 Ho'-thir
 Huk'-kok
 Hul
 Hul'-dah
 Hum'-tah
 Hu'-pham
 Hu'-pham-ites
 Hup'-pah
 Hup'-pim
 Hur
 Hu'-rai
 Hu'-ram
 Hu'-ri
 Hu'-shah
 Hu'-shai
 Hu'-sham
 Hu'-shath-ite
 Hu'-shim
 Hu'-shub
 Hu'-shu-bah
 Huz
 Hu'-zoth
 Huz'-zab
 Hy-das'-pes
 Hy-e'-na
 Hy-men-e'-us

I.

Ib'-har
 Ib'-le-am
 Ib'-nei-ah
 Ib-ni'-jah
 Ib'-ri
 Ib'-zan
 Ich'-a-bod
 I-co'-ni-um
 Id'-a-lah
 Id'-bash
 Id'-do
 Id'-u-el
 Id-u-mæ'-a
 Id-u-mæ'-ans
 I'-gal
 Ig-da-li'-ah
 Ig-e-ab'-a-rim
 Ig'-e-al
 I'-jon
 Ik'-kesh
 I'-lai
 Im'-lah
 Im'-mah
 Im'-na, or
 Im'-nah

Im
 Im-man'-u-el
 Im'-mer
 Im'-rah
 Im'-ri
 I-o'-ta
 Iph-e-dei'-ah
 Ir
 I'-ra
 I'-rad
 I'-ram
 I'-ri
 I-ri'-jah
 Ir'-na-hash
 I'-ron
 Ir'-pe-el
 Ir-she'-mish
 I'-ru
 I'-sa-ac
I'-zakh
 I-sai'-ah
 Is'cah
 Is-car'-i-ot
 Is'-da-el
 Ish'-bah

Ish'-bak
 Ish-bi Be'-nob
 Ish'-bo-sheth
 I'-shi
 I-shi'-ah
 I-shi'-jah
 Is-ma-chi'-ah
 Ish'-ma
 Ish'-ma-el
 Ish'-ma-el-ites
 Ish-ma-i'-ah
 Ish'-me-rai
 I'-shod
 Ish'-pan
 Ish'-tob
 Ish'-u-ai
 Is'-pah
 Is'-ra-el
 Is'-ra-el-ites
 Is'-sa-char
 Is-tal-cu'-rus
 Is'-u-i
 Is'-u-ites

Ith'-a-i, or It'-a-i
 It'-a-ly
 Ith'-a-mar
 Ith'-i-el
 Ith'-mah
 Ith'-uan
 Ith'-ra
 Ith'-ran
 Ith'-re-am
 Ith'-rites
 It'-tah Ka'-zin
 It'-ta-i
 It-u-re'-a
 I'-vah
 Iz'-e-har
 Iz'-har
 Iz'-har-ite
 Iz-ra-hi'-ah
 Iz'-ra-hite
 Iz-ra-i'-ah, or
 Is-ra-i'-ah
 Iz'-re-el
 Iz'-ri
 Iz'-rites

J.

JA'-A-KAN

Ja-ak'-o-bah
 Ja-a'-la
 Ja-a'-lah
 Ja-a'-lam
 Ja'-a-nai
 Ja-ar-e-or'-a-gin
 Ja-as-a-ni'-a
 Ja-a'-sau
 Ja-a'-si-el
 Ja-a'-zah
 Ja-az-a-ni'-ah
 Ja-a'-zar
 Ja-a-zi'-ah
 Ja-a'-zi-el
 Ja'-bal
 Jab'-bok
 Ja'-besh
 Ja'-bez
 Ja'-bin
 Jab'-ne-el
 Jab'-neh
 Ja'-chan
 Ja'-chin
 Ja'-chin-ites
 Ja'-cob
 Ja-cu'-bus
 Ja'-da
 Jad-du'-a
 Ja'-don
 Ja'-el
 Ju'-gur
 Jah
 Ja-ha'-le-el
 Ja-hal'-e-lel
 Ja'-hath
 Ja'-haz
 Ja-ha'-za
 Ja-ha'-zah
 Ja-ha-zi'-ah
 Ja-ha'-zi-el
 Jnh'-da-i
 Jnh'-di-el
 Jnh'-do
 Jnh'-le-el
 Jah'-le-el-ites
 Jah'-ma-i
 Jah'-zah
 Jah'-ze-el
 Jnh'-zi-el
 Jah'-ze-el-ites
 Jah'-ze-rah
 Ja'-ir
 Ja'-ir-ites
 Ja'-irus *Ja'-e-rus*
 Ja'-kan
 Ja'-keh
 Ja'-kim
 Jak'-kim
 Jn'-lon
 Jam'-bres
 Jam'-bri
 James
 Ja'-min
 Ja'-min-ites
 Jam'-lech
 Jam'-na-an
 Jam'-ni'-a
 Jam'-nites
 Jan'-na
 Jan'-nes
 Ja-no'-ah
 Ja-no'-hah
 Ja'-num
 Ja'-phet

Ja'-pheth
 Ja-phi'-ah
 Japh'-let
 Japh'-le-ti
 Ja'-pho
 Jar
 Ja'-rah
 Ja'-reb
 Ja'-red
 Jar-e-si'-ah
 Jar'-ha
 Ja'-rib
 Jar'-muth
 Ja-ro'-ah
 Ja'-n-el
 Ja'-shem
 Ja'-shen
 Ja'-sher
 Ja-sho'-be-am
 Jash'-ub
 Jash'-u-bi Le'-hem
 Jash'-ub-ites
 Ja'-si-el
 Ja-su'-bus
 Ja'-tal
 Jath'-ni-el
 Jat'-tir
 Ja'-van
 Ja'-zar
 Ja'-zer
 Ja'-zi-el
 Ja'-ziz
 Je'-a-rim
 Je-at'-e-rai
 Je-ber-e-chi'-ah
 Je'-bus
 Je-bu'-si
 Jeb'-u-sites
 Jec-a-mi'-ah
 Jec-o-li'-ah
 Jec-o-ni'-ah
 Je-dai'-a
 Jed-dai'-ah
 Jed-de'-us
 Jed'-tu
 Je-dei'-ah
 Je-di'-a-el
 Jed'-i-ah
 Jed-e-di'-ah
 Jed'-i-el
 Jed'-i-thun
 Je-e'-li
 Je-e'-zer
 Je-e'-zor-ites
 Je-gar Sa-ha-du'-tha
 Je-ha'-le-el
 Je-hal'-je-lel
 Je-ha'-zi-el
 Jeh-dei'-ah
 Je-hei'-el
 Je-hez'-e-kei
 Je-hi'-ah
 Je-hi'-el
 Je-hi'-e-li
 Je-hish'-a-i
 Je-his-ki'-ah
 Je-ho'-a-dah
 Je-ho-ad'-dan
 Je-ho'-a-haz
 Je-ho'-ash
 Je-ho'-ha-dah
 Je-ho'-a-nan
 Je-hoi'-a-chin
 Je-hoi'-a-da
 Je-hoi'-a-kim

Je-hoi'-a-rib
 Je-hon'-a-dab
 Je-hon'-a-than
 Je-ho'-ram
 Je-ho-shab'-e-ath
 Je-hosh'-a-phat
 Je-hosh'-e-ba
 Je-hosh'-u-a
 JE-HO'-VAH
 Je-ho'-vah Ji'-reth
 Je-ho'-vah Nis'-si
 Je-ho'-vah Shal'-lom
 Je-ho'-vah Sham'-mah
 Je-ho'-vah Tsid'-ke-nu
 Je-hoz'-a-bad
 Je'-hu
 Je-hub'-bah
 Je'-hu-cal
 Je'-hud
 Je-hu'-di
 Je-hu-di'-jah
 Je'-hush
 Je-i'-el
 Je-kab'-ze-el
 Jek-a-me'-um
 Jek-a-mi'-ah
 Je-ku'-thi-el
 Jem'-i-mah
 Jem-u'-el
 Jeph'-thah
 Je-phun'-neh
 Je'-rah
 Je-rahm'-e-el
 Je-rahm'-e-el-ites
 Jer'-e-chus
 Je'-red
 Jer'-e-mai
 Jer-e-mi'-ah
 Jer'-e-moth
 Jer'-e-mouth
 Je-ri'-ah
 Jer-i-bai
 Jer-i-cho
 Je'-ri-el
 Je-ri'-jah
 Jer-i-moth
 Je'-ri-oth
 Jer'-o-don
 Jer'-o-ham
 Jer-o-bo'-am
 Je-rub'-ba-al
 Je-rub'-e-sheth
 Jer'-u-el
 Je-ru'-sa-lem
 Je-ru'-sha
 Je-sai'-ah
 Jesh-a-i'-ah
 Jesh'-a-nah
 Jesh-ar'-e-lah
 Jesh-eb'-e-ab
 Jesh-eb'-e-ah
 Je'-sher
 Jesh'-i-mon
 Je-shish'-a-i
 Jesh-o-ha-i'-ah
 Jesh'-u-a
 Jesh'-u-run
 Je-si'-ah
 Je-sim'-i-el
 Jes'-se
 Jes'-u-a
 Jes'-u-i
 Je'-sus
 Je'-ther
 Je'-theth

Jeth'-lah
 Je'-thro
 Je'-tur
 Je'-u-el
 Je'-ush
 Je'-uz
 Jew'-rie
 Jez-a-ni'-ah
 Jez'-a-bel
 Je-ze'-lus
 Je'-zer
 Je'-zer-ites
 Je-zi'-ah
 Je'-zi-el
 Jez-li'-ah
 Jez'-o-ar
 Jez-ra-hi'-ah
 Jez'-re-el
 Jez'-re-el-ite
 Jez'-re-el-i-tess
 Jib'-sam
 Jid'-laph
 Jim
 Jim'-la, or Im'-la
 Jim'-na, or Jim'-nah
 Jim'-nites
 Jiph'-tah
 Jiph'-thah-el
 Jo'-ab
 Jo'-a-chaz
 Jo-a-da'-nus
 Jo'-ah
 Jo'-a-haz
 Jo'-a-kim
 Jo-an'-na
 Jo-an'-nan
 Jo'-ash
 Jo'-a-tham
 Jo-a-zab'-e-dus
 Job
Jobe
 Jo'-bab
 Joch'-e-bed
 Jo'-da
 Jo'-ed
 Jo'-el
 Jo-e'-lah
 Jo-e'-zer
 Jog'-be-ah
 Jog'-li
 Jo'-ha
 Jo-ha'-nan
 John
 Jon
 Joi'-a-da
 Joi'-a-kim
 Joi'-a-rib
 Jok'-de-am
 Jo'-kim
 Jok'-me-an
 Jok'-ne-am
 Jok'-sham
 Jok'-tan
 Jok'-the-el
 Jo'-na
 Jon'-a-dab
 Jo'-nah
 Jo'-nan
 Jo'-nas
 Jon'-a-than
 Jo'-nah E'-lim
 Re-cho'-chim
 Jop'-pa
 Jo'-ra
 Jo'-ra-i

Jo'-ram
Jor'-dan
Jor'-i-bas
Jo'-rim
Jor'-ko-am
Jos'-a-bad
Jos'-a-phat
Jos-a-phi'-as
Jo'-se
Jos'-e-dech
Jo'-se-el

Jo'-seph
Jo'-ses
Josh'-a-bad
Jo'-shah
Josh'-a-phat
Josh-a-vi'-ah
Josh-bek'-a-sha
Josh'-u-a
Jo-si'-ah
Jo-si'-as
Jos-i-bi'-ah

Jos-i-phi'-ah
Jo-si'-phus
Jot'-bah
Jot'-bath
Jot'-ba-tha
Jo'-tham
Joz'-a-bad
Joz'-a-char
Joz'-a-dak
Ju'-bal
Ju'-cal

Ju'-dah
Ju'-das
Jude
Ju-dæ'-a
Ju'-dith
Ju'-el
Ju'-li-a
Ju'-ni-a
Ju-shab'-he-sed
Jus'-tus
Jut'-tah

K.

KAB

Kab'-ze-el
Ka'-des
Ka'-desh, or Ca'-desh
Ka'-desh Bar'-ne-a
Kad'-mi-el
Kad'-mon-ites
Kal'-la-i
Ka'-nah
Ka-re'-ah
Kar'-ka-a
Kar'-kor
Kar'-na-im
Kar'-tan
Kar'-tah
Ke'-dar
Ked'-e-mah
Ked'-e-moth
Ke'-desh
Ke-hel'-a-thah

Kei'-lah
Ke-lai'-ah
Kel'-i-ta
Kel-kath-haz-u'-rim
Kem-u'-el
Ke'-nah
Ke'-nan
Ke'-nath
Ke'-naz
Ken'-ites
Ken'-niz-zites
Ker-en-hap'-puch
Ker-en-hap'-puk
Ke'-ri-oth
Ke'-ros
Ke-tu'-ra
Ke-tu'-rah
Ke-zi'-a
Ke'-ziz

Kib'-roth Hat-ta'-a-vah
Kib'-za-im
Kid'-ron
Ki'-nah
Kir
Kir-har'-a-seth
Kir'-he-resh
Kir'-i-eth, or Kirjath
Kir'-i-oth
Kir'-jath Ar'-ba
Kir'-jath A'-im
Kir'-jath A'-rim
Kir'-jath A'-ri-us
Kir'-jath Ba'-al
Kir'-jath Hu'-zoth
Kir'-jath Je'-a-rim
Kir'-jath San'-nah
Kir'-jath Se'-pher
Kish

Kish'-i
Kish'-i-on
Ki'-shon, or Ki'-son
Kith'-lish
Kit'-ron
Kit'-tim
Ko'-a
Ko'-hath
Ko'-hath-ites
Kol-a-i'-ah
Ko'-rah
Ko'-rah-ites
Ko'-rath-ites
Kor'-hite
Kor'-hites
Kor'-ites
Ko'-re
Koz
Kush-ai'-ah

L.

LA'-A-DAH

La'-a-dan
La'-ban
Lab'-a-na
La'-chish
La-cu'-nus
La'-dan
La'-el
La'-had
La-hai'-roi
Lah'-man
Lah'-mas
Lah'-mi
La'-ish
La'-kum
La'-mech
Lap'-i-doth
La-se'-a
La'-shah
La-sha'-ton

Las'-the-nes
Laz'-a-rus
Le'-ah
Leb'-a-nah
Leb'-a-non
Leb'-a-oth
Leb-be'-us
Le-bo'-nah
Le'-chah
Le'-ha-bim
Le'-hi
Lem'-u-el
Le'-shem
Let'-tus
Le-tu'-shim
Le-um'-mim
Le'-vi
Le-vi'-a-than
Le'-vis
Le'-vites

Le-vit'-i-cus
Lib'-a-nus
Lib'-nah
Lib'-ni
Lib'-nites
Lyb'-i-a
Lig-nal'-oes
Li'-gure
Lik'-hi
Lo-am'-mi
Lod
Lod'-e-bar
Log
Lo'-is
Lo Ru'-ha-mah
Lot
Lo'-tan
Loth-a-su'-bus
Lo'-zon

Lu'-bim
Lu'-bims
Lu'-cas
Lu'-ci-fer
Lu'-ci-us
Lud
Lu'-dim
Lu'-hith
Luke
Luz
Lyc-a-o'-ni-a
Lyc'-ca
Lyd'-da
Lyd'-i-a
Ly-sa'-ni-as
Lys'-i-a
Lizh'-e-a
Lys'-i-as
Lys'-tra

M.

MA'-A-CAH

Ma'-a-chah
Ma-ach'-a-thi
Ma-ach'-a-thites
Ma-ad'-ai
Ma-a-di'-ah

Ma-a'-i
Ma-al'-eh A-crab'-bim
Ma'-a-nai
Ma'-a-rath
Ma-a-sei'-ah
Ma-a-si'-ah

Ma'-ath
Ma'-az
Ma-a-zi'-ah
Mab'-da-i
Mac'-a-lon
Mac'-ca-bees

Mac-ca-bæ'-us
Mach'-be-nah
Mach'-be-nai
Mach'-he'-loth
Ma'-chi
Ma'-chir

Ma'-chir-ites
 Mach'-mas
 Mach-na-de'-bai
 Mach-pe'-lah
 Ma'-cron
 Mad'-a-i
 Ma-di'-a-bun
 Ma-di'-ah
 Ma'-di-an
 Mad-man'-nah
 Ma'-don
 Ma-e'-lus
 Mag'-bish
 Mag'-da-la
 Mag'-da-len
 Mag-da-le'-ne
 Mag'-di-el
 Ma'-gog
 Ma'-gor Mis'-sa-bib
 Mag'-pi-ash
 Ma'-ha-lah
 Ma'-ha-lath
 Le-an'-noth
 Ma'-ha-lath
 Mas'-chil
 Ma-ha'-le-el
 Ma'-ha-li
 Ma-ha-na'-im
 Ma'-ha-neh Dan
 Ma'-ha-nem
 Ma-har'-a-i
 Ma'-hath
 Ma'-ha-vites
 Ma'-haz
 Ma-ha'-zi-oth
 Ma'-her-shal'-al-hash'-
 baz
 Mah'-lah
 Mah'-li
 Mah'-lites
 Mah'-lon
 Mai-an'-e-as
 Ma'-kas
 Ma'-ked
 Mak-e'-loth
 Mak-ke'-dah
 Mak'-tesh
 Mal'-a-chi
 Mal'-cham
 Mal-chi'-ah
 Mal'-chi-el
 Mal'-chi-el-ites
 Mal-chi'-jah
 Mal-chi'-ram
 Mal-chi-shu'-ah
 Mal'-chom
 Mal'-chus
 Mal'-lus
 Mal'-lo-thi
 Mal'-luch
 Ma-mai'-as
 Mam'-mon
 Mam-ni-ta-nai'-mus
 Mam'-re
 Ma-mu'-cus
 Man'-a-en
 Man'-a-hath
 Man'-a-hem
 Ma-na'-heth-ites
 Man-as-se'-as
 Ma-nas'-seh
 Ma-nas'-sites
 Ma'-neh
 Man-ha-na'-im
 Ma'-ni
 Man'-ni
 Ma-no'-ah
 Mu'-och
 Ma'-on
 Ma'-on-ites

Ma'-ra
 Ma'-rah
 Mar'-a-lah
 Mar-a-nath'-a
 Mar-do-che'-us
 Ma-re'-shah
 Mark
 Mar'-i-sa
 Mar'-moth
 Mar'-roth
 Mar'-re-kah
 Mar'-se-na
 Mar'-te-na
 Mar'-tha
 Ma'-ry
 Mas'-chil
 Mas'-e-loth
 Mash
 Ma'-shal
 Mas'-man
 Mas'-moth
 Mas'-re-kah
 Ma'-sa
 Mas'-sah
 Mas-si'-as
 Ma'-tred
 Ma'-tri
 Mat'-tan
 Mat'-tan-ah
 Mat-tan-i'-ah
 Mat'-ta-tha
 Mat-ta-thi'-as
 Mat-te-na'-i
 Mat'-than
 Mat'-that
 Mat-the'-las
 Mat'-thew
 Mat-thi'-as
 Mat-ti-thi'-ah
 Maz-i-ti'-as
 Maz-za'-roth
 Me'-ah
 Me-a'-ni
 Me-a'-rah
 Me-bu'-nai
 Mech'-e-rath
 Mech'-e-rath-ite
 Me'-dad
 Med'-a-lah
 Me'-dan
 Med'-e-ba
 Medes
 Me'-di-a
 Me'-di-an
 Me-e'-da
 Me-gid'-do
 Me-gid'-don
 Me-ha'-li
 Me-het'-a-bel
 Me-hi'-da
 Me'-hir
 Me-hol'-ath-ite
 Me-hu'-ja-el
 Me-hu'-man
 Me-hu'-nim
 Me-hu'-nims
 Me-jar'-kon
 Mek'-o-nah
 Mel-a-ti'-ah
 Mel'-chi
 Mel-chi'-ah
 Mel-chi'-as
 Mel'-chi-el
 Mel-chis'-e-dek
 Mel-chi-shu'-a
 Me-le'-a
 Me'-lech
 Mel'-li-cu
 Mel'-i-ta
 Mel'-zar

Mem'-phis
 Me-mu'-can
 Men'-a-hem
 Me'-nan
 Me'-ne
 Me'-nith
 Men'-o-thai
 Me-on'-e-nem
 Meph'-a-ath
 Me-phib'-o-sheth
 Me'-rab
 Mer-a-i'-ah
 Me-rai'-oth
 Me'-ran
 Mer'-a-ri
 Mer'-a-rites
 Mer-a-tha'-im
 Me'-red
 Mer'-e-moth
 Me'-res
 Mer'-i-bah
 Mer'-i-bah Ka'-desh
 Me-rib'-ba-al
 Mer'-i-moth
 Me-ro'-dach Bal'-a-dan
 Me'-rom
 Me-ron'-o-thite
 Me'-roz
 Me'-ruth
 Me'-sech
 Me'-sek
 Me'-sha
 Me'-shach
 Me'-shech
 Me'-shek
 Mesh-el-e-mi'-ah
 Mesh-ez'-a-bel
 Mesh-ez'-a-be-el
 Mesh-il'-a'-mith
 Mesh-il'-le-moth
 Me-sho'-bah
 Me-shul'-lam
 Me-shul'-le-mith
 Mes'-o-bah
 Mes'-o-ba-ite
 Mes-o-po-ta'-mi-a
 Mes-si'-ah
 Mes-si'-as
 Me-te'-rus
 Me'-theg Am'-man
 Meth'-re-dath
 Me-thu'-sa-el
 Me-thu'-se-lah
 Me-thu'-se-lia
 Me-u'-nim
 Mez'-o-bah
 Mi'-a-min
 Mib'-har
 Mib'-sam
 Mib'-zar
 Mi'-cah
 Mi-cai'-ah
 Mi'-cha
 Mi'-cha-el
 Mi'-chah
 Mi-chai'-ah
 Mi'-chel
 Mich'-mas
 Mik'-mas
 Mich'-mash
 Mich'-me-thah
 Mich'-ri
 Mich'-tam
 Mid'-din
 Mid'-i-an
 Mid'-i-an-ites
 Mig'-da-lel
 Mig'-dal Gad
 Mig'-dol

Mig'-ron
 Mi'-a-min
 Mik'-loth
 Mik-nei'-ah
 Mil-a-la'-i
 Mil'-cah
 Mil'-chah
 Mil'-cha
 Mil'-com
 Mil'-lo
 Mi'-na
 Mi-ni'-a-min
 Min'-ni
 Min'-nith
 Miph'-kad
 Mir'-i-am
 Mir'-ma
 Mis'-gab
 Mish'-a-el
 Mi'-shal
 Mi'-sham
 Mi'-sheal
 Mish'-ma
 Mish-man'-na
 Mish-ra-ites
 Mis'-par
 Mis'-pe-reth
 Mis'-pha
 Mis'-phah
 Mis'-ra-im
 Mis'-re-photh-ma'-im
 Mith'-cal
 Mith'-nite
 Mith'-ri-dath
 Mi'-zar
 Miz'-pah
 Miz'-peh
 Miz'-ra-im
 Miz'-zah
 Mna'-son
 Na'-son
 Mo'-ab
 Mo'-ab-ites
 Mo-a-di'-a
 Mock'-ur
 Mock'-ram
 Mo'-din
 Mo'-eth
 Mol'-a-dah
 Mo'-lech
 Mo'-lek
 Mo'-li
 Mo'-lid
 Mo'-loch
 Mo'-lok
 Mom'-dis
 Mo-o-si'-as
 Mo'-rash-ite
 Mo'-ras-thite
 Mor'-de-cai
 Mo'-reh
 Mor'-esh-eth Gath
 Mo-ri'-ah
 Mo-se'-ra
 Mo-se'-rah
 Mo-so'-roth
 Mo'-ses
 Mo'-zes
 Mo-sol'-lam
 Mo-sul'-la mon
 Mo'-za
 Mo'-zah
 Mup'-pim
 Mu'-shi
 Mu'-shites
 Muth-lab'-ben
 Myn'-dus
 My'-ra
 Myt-e-le'-ne

N.

NA'-AM
 Na'-a-mah
 Na'-a-man
 Na'-a-ma-thites
 Na'-a-mites
 Na'-a-rah
 Na'-a-rai
 Na'-a-ran
 Na'-a-rath
 Na'-ash'-on
 Na'-a-thus
 Na'-bal
 Nab-a-ri'-as
 Na-ba-the'-ans
 Na'-bath-ites
 Na'-both
 Na'-chon
 Na'-chor
 Na'-dab
 Na-dab'-a-tha
 Nag'-ge
 Na-ha'-li-el
 Na-hal'-lal
 Na'-ha-lol
 Na'-ham
 Na-ham'-a-ni
 Na-har'-a-i
 Na'-hash
 Na'-hath
 Nah'-bi
 Na'-ha-bi
 Na'-hor
 Nah'-shon
 Na'-hum
 Na'-i-dus
 Na'-im
 Na'-in

Nai'-oth
 Na-ne'-a
 Na'-o-ma
 Na'-pish
 Naph'-i-si
 Naph'-tha-li
 Naph'-thar
 Naph'-tu-him
 Nas'-bas
 Na'-shon
 Na'-sith
 Na'-sor
 Na'-than
 Na-than'-a-el
 Nath-a-ni'-as
 Na'-than Me'-lech
 Na'-um
 Na'-ve
 Naz-a-rene'
 Naz-a-renes'
 Naz'-a-reth
 Naz'-a-rite
 Ne'-ah
 Ne-a-ri'-ah
 Neb'-a-i
 Ne-bai'-oth
 Ne-ba'-joth
 Ne-bal'-lat
 Ne'-bat
 Ne'-bo
 Neb-u-chad-nez'-zar
 Neb-u-chod-on'-o-sor
 Neb-u-chad-rez'-zar
 Neb-u-chas'-ban
 Neb-u-zar'-a-dan
 Ne'-cho
 Ne-co'-dan

Ned-a-bi'-ah
 Ne-a-mi'-as
 Neg'-a-noth
 Ne-hel'-a-mite
 Ne-be-mi'-ah
 Ne-he-mi'-as
 Ne'-hum
 Ne-hush'-ta
 Ne-hush'-tah
 Ne-hush'-tan
 Ne'-i-el
 Ne'-keb
 Ne-ko'-da
 Nem-u'-el
 Nem-u'-el-ites
 Ne'-pheg
 Ne'-phi
 Ne'-phis
 Ne'-phish
 Ne-phish'-e-sim
 Neph'-tha-li
 Nep'-tho-ah
 Neph'-tu-im
 Ne-phu'-sim
 Ner
 Ne'-re-us
 Ner'-gal
 Ner'-gal Sha-re'-zer
 Ne'-ri
 Ne-ri'-ah
 Ne-than'-e-el
 Neth-a-ni'-ah
 Neth'-i-nims
 Ne-to'-phah
 Ne-toph'-a-thi
 Ne-toph'-a-thites

Ne-zi'-ah
 Ne'-zib
 Nib'-has
 Nib'-shan
 Nic-o-de'-mus
 Nic-o-la'-i-tans
 Nic'-o-las
 Nim'-rah
 Nim'-rim
 Nim'-rod
 Nim'-shi
 Nin'-e-ve
 Nin'-e-veh
 Nin'-e-vites
 Ni'-san
 Nis'-roch
 Nis'-rok
 No-a-di'-ah
 No'-ah, or No'-e
 Nob
 No'-bah
 Nod
 No'-dab
 No'-e-ba
 No'-ga, or No'-gah
 No'-nah
 Nom
 Nom'-a-des
 Non
 Noph
 Nuff
 No'-phah
 No-me'-ni-us
 Nun, the father of
 Joshua
 Nym'-phas

O.

OB-A-DI'-AH
 O'-bal
 O'-bed
 O'-bed E'-dom
 O'-beth
 O'-bil
 O'-both
 O'-chi-el
 Oc-i-de'-lus
 Os-i-de'-lus
 Oc'-i-na
 Os'-i-na
 Oc'-ran
 O'-ded
 O-dol'-lam
 Od-on-ar'-kes
 Og

O'-had
 O'-hel
 Ol'-a-mus
 O-lym'-phas
 Om-a-e'-rus
 O'-mar
 O-me'-ga
 O'-mer
 Om'-ri
 On
 O'-nam
 O'-nan
 O-nes'-i-mus
 On-e-siph'-o-rus
 O-ni'-as
 O'-no

O'-nus
 O-ny'-as
 On'-y-cha
 On'-e-ka
 O'-nyx
 O'-phel
 O'-pher
 O'-phir
 Oph'-ni
 Oph'-rah
 O'-reb
 O'-ren, or O'-ran
 O-ri'-on
 Or'-nan
 Or'-phah
 Or'-fa

Or-tho-si'-as
 O-sai'-as
 O-se'-as
 O'-see
 O'-she-a
 Os'-pray
 Os'-si-frage
 Oth'-ni
 Oth'-ni-el
 Oth-o-ni'-as
 O'-zem
 O-zi'-as
 O'-zi-el
 Oz'-ni
 Oz'-nites
 O-zo'-ra

P.

PA'-A-RAI
 Pa'-dan
 Pa'-dan A'-ram
 Pa'-don
 Pa'-gi-el
 Pa'-hath Mo'-ab
 Pa'-i
 Pa'-lal
 Pal'-es-tine
 Pal'-lu
 Pal'-lu-ites
 Pal'-ti

Pal'-ti-el
 Pal'-tite
 Pan'-nag
 Par'-a-dise
 Pa'-rah
 Pa'-ran
 Par'-bar
 Par-mash'-ta
 Par'-me-nas
 Par'-nath
 Par'-nach
 Pa'-rosh

Par-shan'-da-tha
 Par'-u-ah
 Par-va'-im
 Pa'-sach
 Pas-dam'-min
 Pa-se'-ah
 Pash'-ur
 Pass'-o-ver
 Pat'-a-ra
 Pa-te'-o-li
 Pa-the'-us
 Path'-ros

Path-ru'-sim
 Pat'-ro-bas
 Pa'-u
 Paul
 Ped'-a-hel
 Ped'-ah-zur
 Ped'-ai'-ah
 Pe'-kah
 Pek-a-hi'-ah
 Pe'-kod
 Pel-a-i'-ah
 Pel-a-li'-ah

Pel-a-ti-ah
 Pe'-leg
 Pe'-let
 Pe'-leth
 Pe'-leth-ites
 Pe-li'-as
 Pel'-o-nite
 Pe-ni'-el
 Pe-nin'-nah
 Pen'-ni-nah
 Pen-tap'-o-lis
 Pen'-ta-teuch
Pen'-ta-teuch
 Pen'-te-coast
Pen'-te-coast
 Pe-nu'-el
 Pe'-or
 Per-a-zim
 Pe'-resh
 Pe'-rez
 Pe'-rez Uz'-za
 Per'-ga
 Per'-ga-mos
 Pe-ri'-da
 Per'-iz-zites
 Per'-me-nas
 Per-u'-da

Peth-a-hi'-ah
 Pe'-thor
 Pe-thu'-el
 Pe-ul'-thai
 Phac'-a-reth
 Pha'i'-sur
 Phal-dai'-us
 Pha-le'-as
 Pha'-leg
 Phal'-lu
 Phal'-ti
 Phal'-ti-el
 Pha-nu'-el
 Phar'-a-cim
 Pha'-ra-oh
Ph'-ro
 Phar-a-tho'-ni
 Pha'-rez
 Pha'-rez-ites
 Phar'-i-sees
 Pha'-rosh
 Phar'-phar
 Phar'-zites
 Pha'-se-ah
 Pha-se'-lis
 Phas'-i-ron
 Phe'-be

Phe-ni'-ce
 Phib'-e-seth
 Phi'-col
 Phi-lar'-ches
 Phi-le'-m
 Phi-le'-tus
 Phi-lis'-ti-a
 Phi-lis'-tim
 Phi-lis'-tines
Phi-lis'-tins
 Phi-lol'-o-gus
 Phil-o-me'-tor
 Phin'-e-as
 Phin'-e-has
 Phi'-son
 Phle'-gon
 Pho'-rus
 Phul'-*rhymes dull*
 Phur
 Phu'-rah
 Phut'-*rhymes nut*
 Phu'-vah
 Phy-gel'-lus
 Phy-lac'-te-ries
 Pi-ha-hi'-roth
 Pi'-late
 Pil'-dash

Pil'-e-tha
 Pil'-tai
 Pi'-non
 Pi'-ra
 Pi'-ram
 Pir'-a-thon
 Pir'-a-thon-ite
 Pis'-gah
 Pi'-son
 Pi'-thon
 Poch'-e-reth
 Pon'-ti-us Pi'-late
 Por'-a-tha
 Pot'-i-phar
 Po-tiph'-e-ra
 Proch'-o-rus
 Pu'-a, or Pu'-ah
 Pu'-dens
 Pu'-hites
 Pul'-*rhymes dull*
 Pu'-nites
 Pu'-non
 Pur, or Pu'-rim
 Put'-*rhymes nut*
 Pu'-ti-el
 Py'-garg

R.

RA'-A-MAH
 Ra-a-mi'-ah
 Ra-am'-ses
 Rab'-bah
 Rab'-bath
 Rab'-bat
 Rab'-bi
 Rab'-bith
 Rab-bo'-ni
 Rab'-mag
 Rab'-sa-ces
 Rab'-sa-ris
 Rnb'-sha-keh
 Ra'-ca, or Ra'-cha
 Ra'-cab
 Ra'-cal
 Ra'-chab
 Ra'-chel
 Rad'-da-i
 Ra'-gau
 Ra'-ges
 Rag'-u-a
 Ra-gu'-el
 Ra'-hab
 Ra'-ham
 Ra'-kem
 Rak'-kath
 Rak'-kon
 Ram
 Ra'-ma, or
 Ra'-mah

Ra'-math
 Ra-math-a'-im
 Ram'-a-them
 Ra'-math-ite
 Ra'-math Le'-hi
 Ra'-math Mis'-peh
 Ra-me'-ses
 Ra-mi'-ah
 Ra'-moth
 Ra'-moth Gil'-e-ad
 Ra'-pha
 Ra'-pha-el
Ra'-phel
 Ra'-phah
 Raph'-a-im
 Ra'-phon
 Ra'-phu
 Ras'-si
 Rath'-u-mus
 Ra'-zis
 Re-a-i'-ah
 Re'-ba
 Re-bec'-ca
 Re'-chab
 Re'-chab-ites
 Re'-chah
Re'-ka
 Re-el-ai'-ah
 Re-el-i'-as
 Ree-sai'-as
 Re'-gem, *the g hard*

Re-gem'-me-lech
 Re'-gom
 Re-ha-bi'-ah
 Re'-hob
 Re-ho-bo'-am
 Re-ho'-both
 Re'-hu
 Re'-hum
 Re'-i
 Re'-kem
 Rem-a-li'-ah
 Re'-meth
 Rem'-mon
 Rem'-mon Meth'-o-ar
 Rem'-phan
 Rem'-phis
 Re'-pha-el
 Re'-phah
 Reph-a-i'-ah
 Reph'-a-im
 Reph'-a-ims
 Reph'-i-dim
 Re'-sen
 Re'-sheph
 Re'-u
 Reu'-ben
 Re-u'-el
 Ren'-mah
 Re'-zeph
 Re-z'i'-a
 Re'-zin

Re'-zon
 Rhe'-gi-um
Re'-je-um
 Rhe'-sa
Re'-sa
 Rho-da
 Rhod'-o-cus
 Ri'-bai
 Rib'-lah
 Rim'-mon
 Rim'-mon Pa'-rez
 Rin'-nah
 Ri'-phath
Ry'-fath
 Ris'-sah
 Rith'-mah
 Ris'-pah
 Ro-ge'-lim
 Roh'-gah
Ro'-ga
 Ro'-i-mus
 Ro-mam-ti-e'-zer
 Rosh
 Ru'-by
 Ru'-fus
 Ru'-ha-mah
 Ru'-mah
 Rus'-ti-cus
 Ruth
 Root

S.

SA-BAC-THA'-NI
 Sab'-a-oth
 Sa'-bat
 Sab'-a-tus
 Sab'-ban
 Sab'-bath
 Sab-ba-the'-us
 Sab-be'-us
 Sab-de'-us
 Sab'-di
 Sa-be'-ans
 Sa'-bi

Sab'-tah
 Sab'-te-cha
 Sa'-car
 Sad-a-mi'-as
 Sa'-das
 Sad-de'-us
 Sad'-duc
 Sad'-du-ces
 Sa'-doc
 Sa-ha-du'-tha Je'-gar
 Sa'-la
 Sa'-lah

Sal-a-sad'-a-i
 Sa-la'-thi-el
 Sal'-cah
 Sal'-chah
 Sa'-lem
 Sa'-lim
 Sal-la'-i
 Sa'-lu
 Sal'-lum
 Sal-lu'-mus
 Sal'-ma, or Sal'-mah
 Sal'-mon

Sal-mo'-ne
 Sa'-lom
 Sa-lo'-me
 Sa'-lu
 Sa'-lum
 Sam'-a-el
 Sa-mai'-as
 Sa-ma'-ri-a, or
 Sa-ma'-ri'-a
 Sa-mar'-i-tans
 Sam'-a-tus
 Sa-mei'-us

Sam'-gar Ne'-bo
 Sa'-mi
 Sa'-mis
 Sam'-lah
 Sam'-mus
 Samp'-sa-mes
 Sam'-sor
 Sam'-u-el
 San-a-bas'-sa-rus
 San'-a-sib
 San-bal'-lat
 San'-he-drim
 San-san'-nah
 Saph
 Sa'-phat
 Saph-a-ti'-as
 Saph'-ir
 Sa'-pheth
 Sap-phi'-ra
 Sap'-phire
 Sar-a-bi'-as
 Sa'-ra, or Sa'-rai
 Sar-a-i'-ah
 Sa-rai'-as
 Sa-ram'-a-el
 Sar'-a-mel
 Sa'-raph
 Sar-ched'-o-nus
 Sar'-de-us
 Sar'-dis
 Sar'-dites
 Sar'-di-us
 Sar'-dine
 Sar'-do-nyx
 Sa'-re-a
 Sa-rep'-ta
 Sar'-gon
 Sa'-rid
 Sa'-ron
 Sa-ro'-thi
 Sar-se'-chim
 Sa'-ruch
 Sa'-tan
 Sath-ra-baz'-nes
 Sath-ra-bu-za'-nes
 Saul
 Sav'-a-ran
 Sa'-vi-as
 Sce'-va
 Se'-va
 Sche'-chem
 Ske'-kem
 Scribes
 Scyth'-i-ans
 Syth'-i-ans
 Scyth-thop'-o-lis
 Scyth-o-pol'-i-tans
 Se'-ba
 Se'-bat
 Sec'-e-cah
 Sech-e-ni'-as
 Se'-chu
 Sed-e-ci'-as
 Sed-e-si'-as
 Se'-gub
 Se'-ir
 Se'-i-rath
 Se'-la
 Se'-la Ham-mah-le'-
 koth
 Se'-lah
 Se'-led
 Sel-e-mi'-as
 Sem
 Sem-a-chi'-ah
 Sem-a-i'-ah
 Sem-a-i'-as
 Sem'-e-i
 Se-mel'-le-us
 Se'-mis

Sen'-a-ah
 Se'-neh
 Se'-nir
 Sen-a-che'-rib
 Sen'-u-ah
 Se-o'-rim
 Se'-phar
 Seph'-a-rad
 Seph-ar-va'-im
 Se'-phar-vites
 Se-phe'-la
 Se'-rah
 Se-ra-i'-ah
 Ser'-a-phim
 Se'-red
 Se'-ron
 Se'-rug
 Se'-sis
 Ses'-thel
 Seth
 Se'-thar
 Se'-ther
 Sha-al-ab'-bin
 Sha-al'-bim
 Sha-al'-bo-nite
 Sha'-aph
 Sha-a-ra'-im
 Shar'-a-im
 Sha-ush'-gas
 Shab-beth'-a-i
 Shach'-i-a
 Shad'-da-i-a
 Sha'-drach
 Sha'-ge
 Sha-haz'-i-math
 Shal'-le-cheth
 Sha'-lem
 Sha'-lim
 Shal'-i-sha
 Shal'-lum
 Shal'-ma-i
 Shal'-man
 Shal-ma-ne'-ser
 Sha'-ma
 Sham-a-ri'-ah
 Sha'-med
 Sha'-mer
 Sham'-gar
 Sham'-huth
 Sha'-mir
 Sham'-ma
 Sham'-mah
 Sham'-ma-i
 Sham'-moth
 Sham-mu'-a
 Sham-mu'-ah
 Sham-she-ra'-i
 Sha'-pham
 Sha'-phan
 Sha'-phat
 Sha'-pher
 Shar'-a-i
 Shar'-ma-im
 Sha'-rar
 Sha-re'-zer
 Sha'-ron
 Sha'-ron-ite
 Sha-ru'-hen
 Shash'-a-i
 Sha'-shak
 Sha'-ul
 Sha'-ul-ites
 Sha-u'-sha
 Sha'-veh
 Sha'-veth
 She'-al
 She-al'-ti-el
 She-a-ri'-ah
 She-ar-ja'-shub
 She'-ba, or She'-bah

She'-bam
 Sheb-a-ni'-ah
 Sheb'-a-rim
 She'-bat
 She'-ber
 Sheb'-na
 Sheb'-u-el
 Shec-a-ni'-ah
 She'-chem
 She'-chem-ites
 Shech'-i-nah
 Shek'-e-nah
 Shed'-e-ur
 She-ha-ri'-ah
 She'-kel
 She'-lah
 She'-lan-ites
 Shel-e-mi'-ah
 She'-leph
 She'-lesh
 Shel'-o-mi
 Shel'-o-mith
 Shel'-o-moth
 She-lu'-mi-el
 Shem
 She'-ma
 Shem'-a-ah
 Shem-o-i'-ah
 Shem-a-ri'-ah
 Shem'-e-ber
 She'-mer
 She-mi'-da
 Shem'-i-nith
 She-mir'-a-moth
 She-mu'-el
 Shen
 She-na'-zar
 She'-nir
 She'-pham
 Sheph-a-ti'-ah
 She'-phi
 She'-pho
 She-phu'-phan
 She'-rah
 Sher-e-bi'-ah
 She'-resh
 She-re'-zer
 She'-shack
 She'-shai
 She'-shan
 Shesh-baz'-zar
 Sheth
 She'-thar
 She'-thar Boz'-na-i
 She'-va
 Shib'-bo-leth
 Shib'-mah
 Shi'-chron
 Shig-gai'-on
 Shi'-on
 Shi'-hor
 Shi'-hor Lib'-nath
 Shi'-i-im
 She'-i-im
 Shi'-hi
 Shi'-him
 Shi'-lem
 Shi'-lem-ites
 Shi'-loh, or Shi'-lo
 Shi'-lo'-ah
 Shi'-lo'-ni
 Shi'-lo'-nites
 Shi'-shah
 Shim'-e-a
 Shim'-e-ah
 Shim'-e-am
 Shim'-e-ath
 Shim'-e-ath-itea
 Shim'-e-i
 Shim'-e-on

Shim'-hi
 Shi'-mi
 Shim'-ites
 Shim'-ma
 Shi'-mon
 Shim'-rath
 Shim'-ri
 Shim'-rith
 Shim'-ron
 Shim'-ron-ites
 Shim'-ron Me'-ron
 Shim'-shai
 Shi'-nab
 Shi'-nar
 Shi'-phi
 Shiph'-mite
 Shiph'-ra
 Shiph'-rath
 Shiph'-tan
 Shi'-sha
 Shi'-shak
 Shi'-ra-i
 Shit'-tah
 Shit'-tim Wood
 Shi'-za
 Sho'-a
 Sho'-ah
 Sho'-ab
 Sho'-bach
 Sho'-ba-i
 Sho'-bal
 Sho'-bek
 Sho'-bi
 Sho'-cho
 Sho'-choh
 Sho'-ham
 Sho'-mer
 Sho'-phach
 Sho'-phan
 Sho-shan'-nim
 Sho-shan'-nim E'-duth
 Shu'-a
 Shu'-ah
 Shu'-al
 Shu'-ba-el
 Shu'-ham
 Shu'-ham-ites
 Shu'-hites
 Shu'-lam-ite
 Shu'-math-ites
 Shu'-nam-ite
 Shu'-nem
 Shu'-ni
 Shu'-nites
 Shu'-pham
 Shu'-pham-ite
 Shup'-pim
 Shur
 Shu'-shan
 Shu'-shan E'-duth
 Shu'-the-lah
 Shu'-thal-ites
 Si'-a
 Si'-a-ka
 Si'-ba
 Sib'-ba-chai
 Sib'-bo-leth
 Sib'-mah
 Sib'-ra-im
 Si'-chem
 Sid'-dim
 Si'-de
 Si'-don
 Si-gi'-o-noth
 Si'-ha
 Si'-hon
 Si'-hor
 Si'-las
 Sil'-ja
 Sil'-o-a

Sil'-o-as
 Sil'-o-ah, or
 Sil'-o-am
 Sil'-o-e
 Si-mal-cu'-e
 Sim'-e-on
 Sim'-e-on-ites
 Si'-mon
 Sim'-ri
 Sin
 Si'-nai
 Si'-nim
 Sim'-ites
 Si'-on
 Siph'-moth
 Sip'-pai
 Si'-rach
 Si'-rah

Sir'-i-on
 Sis-am'-a-i
 Sis'-e-ra
 Si-sin'-nes
 Sit'-nah
 Si'-van
 So
 So'-choh
 So'-ko
 So'-coh
 So'-ko
 So'-di
 Sod'-om
 Sod'-om-ites
 Sod'-o-ma
 Sol'-o-mon
 Sop'-a-ter
 Soph'-e-reth

So'-rek
 So-sip'-a-ter
 Sos'-the-nes
 Sos'-tra-tus
 So'-ta-i
 Sta'-chys
 Sta'-kees
 Sta'-c-te
 Steph'-a-nas
 Steph'-a-na
 Ste'-phen
 Su'-ah
 Su'-ba
 Su-ba'-i
 Suc'-coth
 Suc'-coth Be'-noth
 Su-ca'-ath-ites
 Sud

Su'-di-as
 Suk'-ki-ims
 Sur
 Su'-sa
 Su'-san-chites
 Su-san'-nah
 Su'-si
 Syc'-a-mine
 Sy-cc'-e-ne
 Sy'-char
 Sy'-e'-lus
 Sy'-e'-ne
 Syn'-a-gogue
 Syn'-a-gog
 Syn'-ti-che
 Syr'-i-a Ma'-a-cah
 Syr'-i-on
 Sy-ro-phe-nic'-i-a

T.

TA'-A-NACH
 Ta'-a-nach Shi -lo
 Tab'-ba-oth
 Tab'-bath
 Ta'-be-al
 Ta'-be-el
 Ta-bel'-li-us
 Tab'-e-ra
 Tab'-i'-ha
 Ta'-bor
 Tab-ri-mon
 Tach'-mo-nite
 Tad'-mor
 Ta'-han
 Ta'-han-ites
 Ta-haph'-a-nes
 Ta-hap'-e-nes
 Ta'-hath
 Tah'-pe-nes
 Tah'-re-a
 Tah'-tim Hod'-shi
 Tal'-i-tha Cu'-mi
 Tal'-mai
 Tal'-mon
 Tal'-sas
 Ta'-mah
 Ta'-mar
 Tam'-muz
 Ta'-mch
 Tan'-hu-meth
 Ta'-nis
 Ta'-pbath
 Taph'-e-nes
 Taph'-nes
 Ta'-phon
 Tap-pu-ah
 Ta'-rah
 Tar'-a-lah
 Ta'-re-a
 Tar'-pel-ites
 Tar'-shis
 Tar'-shish
 Tar-shi'-si

Tar'-sus
 Tar'-tak
 Tar'-tan
 Tar'-na-i
 Te'-bah
 Teb-a-li'-ah
 Te'-beth
 Te-haph'-ne-hes
 Te-hin'-nah
 Te'-kel
 Te-ko'-a, or Te-ko'-ah
 Te-ko'-ites
 Tel'-a-bib
 Te'-lah
 Tel'-a-im
 Te-las'-sar
 Te'-lem
 Tel-ha-re'-sha
 Tel-har'-sa
 Tel'-me-la
 Tel'-me-lah
 Te'-ma
 Te'-man
 Tem'-a-ni
 Te'-man-ites
 Tem'-e-ni
 Te'-pho
 Te'-rah
 Ter'-a-phim
 Te'-resh
 Ter'-ti-us
 Ter'-she-us
 Ter-tul'-lus
 Te'-ta
 Te'-rarch
 Thad-de'-us
 Tha'-hash
 Tha'-mah
 Tham'-na-tha
 Tha'-ra
 Thar'-ra
 Thar'-shish

Thas'-si
 The'-bez
 The-co'-e
 The-lus'-ser
 The-ler'-sas
 The-oc'-a-nus
 The-od'-o-tus
 The-oph'-i-lus
 The'-ras
 Ther'-me-leth
 Thes-sa-lo-ni'-ca
 Theu'-das
 Thim'-na-thath
 This'-be
 Thom'-as
 Tom'-as
 Thom'-o-i
 Thra-se'-as
 Thum'-mim
 Thy-a-ti'-ra
 Tib'-bath
 Ti-be'-ri-as
 Tib'-ni
 Ti'-dal
 Tig'-lath Pi-le'-ser
 Tik'-vah
 Tik'-vath
 Ti'-lon
 Ti-me'-lus
 Tim'-na
 Tim'-nath
 Tim'-na-thah
 Tim'-nath He'-res
 Tim'-nath Se'-rah
 Tim'-nite
 Ti-mo'-the-us
 Tim'-o-thy, Eng.
 Tip'-sah
 Ti'-ras
 Ti'-rath-ites
 Tir'-ha-kah
 Tir'-ha-nah

Tir'-i-a
 Tir'-sha tha
 Tir'-zah
 Tish'-bite
 Ti'-van
 Ti'-za
 Ti'-zite
 To'-ah
 To'-a-nah
 To-bi'-ah
 To-bi'-as
 To'-bie, Eng.
 To'-bi-el
 To-bi'-jah
 To'-bit
 To'-chen
 To-gar'-mah
 To'-hu
 To'-i
 To'-la
 To'-lad
 To'-la-ites
 Tol'-ba-nes
 Tol'-nai
 To'-phel
 To'-phet
 To'-u
 Trach-o-ni'-tis
 Trip'-o-lis
 Tro'-as
 Tro-gyl'-li-um
 Troph'-i-um
 Try-phe'-ne
 Try-pho'-sa
 Tu'-bal
 Tu'-bal Cain
 Tu-bi'-e-ni
 Ty-be'-ri-as
 Tych'-i-cus
 Tyre, one syllable
 Ty-ran'-nus
 Ty'-rus

U.

U'-CAL
 U'-el
 U'-la-i
 U'-lam
 U'-la
 Um'-mah
 Un'-ni

U'-phaz
 U'-phar'-sin
 U'-ba-ne
 U'-ri
 U'-ri-ah
 U'-ri-ns
 U'-ri-el

U'-ri'-jah
 U'-rim
 U'-ta
 U'-tha-i
 U'-thi
 U'-za-i
 U'-zal

Uz'-za
 Uz'-zah
 Uz'-zen She'-rah
 Uz'-zi
 Uz-zil'-ah
 Uz-zil'-el
 Uz-zil'-el-ites

V.

VA-JEZ'-A-THA	Vash'-ni	Vash'-ti	Voph'-si
Va-ni'-ah			

X.

XA'-GUS	Xe'-ne-as	Xe-rol'-y-be	Xys'-tus
Xan'-thi-cus	Xer-o-pba'-gi-a		

Z.

ZA-A-NA'-IM	Ze'-red	Ze'-phi, or Ze'-pho	Zim'-ram, or Zim'-ran
Za'-a-man	Zar'-e-phath	Ze'-phon	Zim'-ri
Za-a-nan'-nim	Zar'-e-tan	Zeph'-on-ites	Zin
Za'-a-van	Za'-reth Sha'-har	Zer	Zi'-na
Za'-bad	Zar'-hites	Ze'-rah	Zi'-on, or Si-on
Zab-a-dæ'-ans	Zar'-ta-nah	Zer-a-hi'-ah	Zi'-or
Zab-a-dai'-as	Zar'-than	Zer-a-i'-a	Ziph
Zab'-bai	Zath'-o-e	Ze'-rau	Zi'-phah
Zab'-ud	Za-thu'-i	Ze'-red	Ziph'-i-on
Zab-de'-us	Zath'-thu	Zer'-e-da	Ziph'-ites
Zab'-di	Zat'-tu	Zer'-e-dah	Zi'-phron
Zab'-di-el	Za'-van	Ze-red'-a-thah	Zip'-por
Za-bi'-na	Za'-za	Zer'-e-rath	Zip-po'-rah
Za'-bud	Zeb-a-di'-ah	Ze'-resh	Zith'-ri
Zab'-u-lon	Ze'-bah	Ze'-reth	Ziz
Zac'-ca-i	Ze-ba'-im	Ze'-ri	Zi'-za
Zac'-cur	Zeb'-e-dee	Ze'-ror	Zi'-zah
Zach-a-ri'-ah	Ze-bi'-na	Ze-ru'-ah	Zi'-na
Za'-cher	Ze-bo'-im	Ze-rub'-ba-bel	Zo'-an
Za'-ker	Ze-bu'-da	Zer-u-i'-ah	Zo'-ar
Zac-che'-us	Ze'-bul	Zer-vi'-ah	Zo'-ba, or Zo'-bah
Zak-ke'-us	Zeb'-u-lon	Ze'-tham	Zo-be'-bah
Za'-dok	Zeb'-u-lon-ites	Ze'-than	Zo'-har
Za'-ham	Zech-a-ri'-ah	Ze'-thar	Zo'-he-leth
Za'-ir	Ze'-dad	Zi'-a	Zon'-a-ras
Za'-laph	Zed-e-ki'-ah	Zi'-ba	Zo'-peth
Zal'-mon	Zeeb	Zib'-e-on	Zo'-phah
Zal-mo'-nah	Ze'-lah	Zib'-i-on	Zo'-phai
Zal-mun'-nah	Ze'-lek	Zich'-ri	Zo'-phar
Zam'-bis	Ze-lo'-phe-ad	Zik'-ri	Zo'-phim
Zam'-bri	Ze-lo'-tes	Zid'-dim	Zo'-rah
Za'-moth	Ze'l'-zah	Zid-ki'-jah	Zo'-rath-ites
Zam-zum'-mims	Zem-a-ra'-im	Zi'-don, or Si'-don	Zo'-re-ah
Za-no'-ah	Zem'-a-rite	Zi-do'-ni-ans	Zo'-rites
Zaph-nath-pa-a-ne'-ah	Ze-mi'-rah	Zif	Zo-rob'-a-bel
Za'-phon	Ze'-nan	Zi'-ha	Zu'-ar
Za'-ra	Ze'-nas	Zik'-lag	Zuph
Zar'-a-ces	Ze-or'-im	Zil'-lah	Zur
Za'-rah	Zeph-a-ni'-ah	Zil'-pah	Zu'-ri-el
Zar-a-i'-as	Ze'-phath	Zil'-thai	Zu-ri-shad'-da-i
Za'-re-ah	Zeph'-a-thah	Zim'-mah	Zu'-zims.
Za-re-ath-ites			

VARIATIONS FROM WALKER, IN PERRY, AND IN FULTON AND KNIGHT.

F STANDS FOR FULTON AND KNIGHT.

DE

DI

DI

DO

AA'-RON (a'-ron) F
A-ba'-na
A-ba'-rim
A'-bel-miz-ra'-im
A-bi'-dan
A-bi'-ha-el
A-bi'-shag
A-bi'-sha-i
A-bi'-sha-lom
A-bi'-shu-a
A-bi'-tal
Ab'-i-ud F
Ac-ha-i'-a
Ac-me'-tha
A-da'-dah
A-da'-mah
A-da'-mi
Ad'-beel

A-di'-na
A-di'-no
A-dol-ni-ze'-dek
A-don'-i-jah
Ad'-o-ram
Ad'-ri-el
A-ha-sa'-i
A-hi'-ma-az
A-hi'-sa-mach
A-hi-sha'-hur
Ah-la'-i
A-ho-li-ba'-mah
A-hu-ma'-i
A-i'-ja-lon
A'-ja-lon
A'-i-rus F
Al-ex-an'-dri-a F
Al-ex-an'-dri-a

Al'-mo-dad
A-mal'-e-kite
A-ma'-na
A-ma'-sa
Am-a-sa'-i
A-ma'-sa-i F
A-mit'-ta-i
Am-mi'-el
Am-ra'-phel
A-na'-mim
An-dron'-i-cus
An-toth'-i-jah
Aph'-e-kah
A'-phrah
Ap-pa'-im
Ap-phi'-a
A-quill'-a
Ar-a-u'-nah

Arch'-e-laus
Ar'-e-tas
Ar'-e-tas F
A-ri'-da-i
A-ri'-da-tha
A-ri'-sa-i
A-ris-tob'-u-lus
A-ro'-di
A-ro'-er
A-sa'-hel
As'-a-reel
A-si'-el
A'-theus
Ath'-la-i
At'-ta-i
Az'-a-reel
A-zi'-el
Az-ma'-veth

B.

BA'-AL-HA'-MON
Ba'-al-ha'-nan
Ba-a'-lah
Ba-a'-lath
Ba-a'-le
Ba-a'-lim
Ba'-al-pe-ra'-zim
Ba'-al-sha-li'-sha
Ba-a'-nah
Ba-a'-nan
Ba-a'-ra
Ba-a'-sha
Bak'-ba-ker
Ba-ra'-chel
Bar'-hu-mite

Bash-e'-math
Bath-shu'-a
Ba-va'-i
Be'-a-loth
Be-ba'-i
Bech'-o-rath
Beel'-ze-bub
Be-el'-ze-bub, or
Beel'-ze-bub F
Bee'-ra
Bee'-rah
Bee'-ri
Be'-e-roth
Beer-she'-ba
Beer'-she-ba F

Ben-a-i'-ah
Be'-ne-jaa'-kam
Ben-ha'-dad
Ben-han'-an
Be-ra'-chah
Ber'-nice (is)
Ber'-o-dach-bal'-a-dan
Be-ro'-tha-i
Bes-o-de'-iah F
Beth-a'-nath
Beth-a'-noth
Beth-a'-ram
Beth-az-mn'-veth
Beth-dag'-on
Beth-hac-ce'-rim

Beth-ma-n'-chah
Beth-ra'-pha
Beth-re'-hob
Beth-sai'-da
Beth-she'-mesh
Beth'-phage
Be-to'-nim
Bez'-a-leel
Bez'-a-leel F
Big-va'-i
Bi-le'-am
Bil-ga'-i
Bi-ne'-a
Bin-nu'-i
Bo-che'-ra

C.

CAI'-NAN
Cai'-nan F
Ca'-leb Eph-re'-tah
Ca'-naan

Ca'-naan (nan) F
Can'-dace
Car-che'-mish
Car-she'-na

Cas-lu'-bim
Cha-ra'-shim
Che'-der-la-o'-mer
Che-naa'-nah

Che'-aa-lon
Chi'-li-on
Chis-le'-u
Cle-o'-pas

D.

DA'-NITES
De-da'-nim
Deu'-el

Dib-la'-im
Di-le'-an

Din-ha'-bah
Di-o-tre'-phes

Do-da'-nim
Do-da'-vah

E.

ED'OM-ITE
E-la'-dah
El-da'-ah
E-le'-ad
E-le-a'-leh
E-le-a'-sah
E-li-a'-da
E-li-ah'-ba
E-li'-ka
E-li-o'-e-nai F

El-i-phaz F
E-li'-sha-ma
E-li'-sha-pbat
E-li'-shu-a
E-li-za'-phan
El-ka'-nah
El-mo'-dam
El-na'-than
El-na'-am
E'-lon-beth-ha'-nan

El-pa'-al
El-te'-keh
El-te'-kon
El-to'-lad
E-ly'-mas
E-ne'-as
En-ge'-di
En-hak'-kore
En-she'-mesh
E-phra'-tah

E'-phrath
Esh-ba'-al
E-she'-an
Esh-te-mo'-a
E-than'-im
Eth-ba'-al
Eu'-bu-lus
E'-vil-mer'-o-dach
E'-zi-on F
Ez'-i-on

G.

GA-DI'-EL
Ga'-leed
Gam-ma'-dims
Gath-heph'-er

Ged'-e-rah
Ged'-e-roth
Ge-li'-loth
Gen'-u-bath

Geu'-el
Gi-la'-la-i
Gil-bo'-a
Gil'-on-ite

Gin-ne'-tho
Gin-ne'-thon
Git-ta'-im

H.

HA-BA-Y'-AH
Hach-il'-ah
Ha-da'-shah
Had-la'-i
Ha-ga'-bah
Ham-mo'-le-keth
Ham'-u-el F
Ham'-u-tal F
Ham'-u-tal
Han'-a-meel

Han'-a-neel
Ha-na'-ni
Ha-ra'-dah
Har'-bo-na
Har-ne'-pher
Ha-ro'-eh
Ha-sha-bi'-ah
Hash'-ba-dan'-a
Hash'-u-pha
Hat'-ti-pha

Ha-vil'-ah
Haz'-e-rim
Haz'-e-reth
Ha-za'-el
Ha-za-i'-ah
Ha-ze'-lel-po'-ni
Ha-ze'-zon-ta'-mar
Ha-zi'-el
Hel-da'-i
Hel-ka'-i

Hen'-e-dad
He-ze'-ki
Hez'-i-on
Ho'-da-vi'-ah
Hod'-i-jah
Ho'-ro-na'-im
Ho-sha'-ma
Hu'-ra-i
Hu'-sha-i
Hu'-sham

I.

IB-LE'-AM
Ib-ne-i'-ah
I-cha'-bod

I'-a-i
I-phe-de-i'-ah
Iph-e-de'-iah F

Ir-na'-hash
Ish-bo'-sheth
I-tha'-i

I-tha'-mar
Ith-re'-am
I-ze'-har

J.

JA-A-KO'-BAH
Ja-a-na'-i
Ja-a'-lah
Ja-na'-i-el F
Jaa'-sau
Jaa'-za-ni'-ah
Ja-az'-i-el F
Jab'-neel
Ja-haz'-i-el F
Jah-da'-i
Jah-di'-el
Jah'-leel
Jah-ma'-i
Jah'-zeel
Jah-ze'-rah
Jah-zi'-el
Ja-ha-zi'-el
Jai'-rus
Japh-le'-ti

Ja'-roah
Ja-sho-be'-am
Ja-shob'-e-am F
Ja-si'-el
Jas'-i-el F
Jez'-rim
Jez'-te-ra'-i
Jeb'-u-si
Jee'-zer
Je-da-i'-ah
Jed'-i-el F
Je-ha'-leel
Je-hal'-e-el F
Je-ha'-la-lel
Je-ha-zi'-el
Jesh'-a-be'-ah
Jeh-de-i'-ah
Jeh-de'-iah F
Je-he'-i-el F

Je-he-ze'-kel
Je-hi'-e-li
Je-ho-a'-haz
Je-ho-ha'-nan
Je-kab'-zeel
Je-ku-thi'-el
Jem'-i-ma F
Jer'-ah-meel
Je-ri'-el
Jer'-i-el F
Jer'-i-oth F
Je-rub-ba'-al
Je-rub-be'-sheth
Je-ru'-el
Jer'-u-sha
Jesh-a-be'-ah
Jesh-a-re'-lah
Je-sha'-nah
Je-zi'-el

Je-zo'-ar
Jez'-reel
Jo-n'-haz
Joch-e'-bed
Jog-be'-ah
Jo-a'-da
Jo-i'-a-kim
Jo-i'-a-rib
Jok-de'-am
Jok-me'-an
Jok-ne'-am
Jok'-theel
Jo-ra'-i
Jor-ko'-am
Jos'-e-el F
Jot-ba'-thah
Jo-za'-char
Ju-shab-he'-sed

K.

KAB'-ZEEL
Ka'-desh Bar-ne'-a
Kar-na'-im
Ke-de'-mah

Ke-de'-moth
Ke'-he-la'-thah
Ke-la'-i'-ah
Ke-zi-a F

Ki'-broth-hat-taa'-vah
Kib-za'-im
Ki'-dron

Ki'-tron
Ku-sha-i'-ah
Kush-a-i'-ah F

L.

LA-A'-DAH
Laa'-dan
La-ha'-i-ro'-i

La-o-die'-e-a
Lash'-a-ron

Le-ba'-oth
Leb'-be-us

Le-mu'-el
Lo-de'-bar

M.

MA-A'-CHAH
Ma-a-cha'-thi
Ma-a-da'-i
Maa'-i
Maa'-rath
Ma-as-ei'-ah
Mach'-he-loth *F*
Mach'-pe-lah
Mag-pi'-ash
Ma-hal'-a-leel
Ma-hal'-a-leel *F*
Ma-ha'-lath

Ma-ha-neh'-dan
Ma-ha-ra'-i
Ma-ha-zi'-oth
Mal-ki'-al
Ma-na'-hath
Mar'-e sha
Mas-re'-kah
Mat ta'-nah
Me-ko'-na
Me-li'-ku
Mer-a-i'-oth
Me-ra'-ri

Me'-rib-ba'-al
Me'-bun-na'-i
Mel-chish'-u-a
Me-na'-hem
Me-o-ne'-nim
Me-pha'-ath
Mes-o'-ba-ite
Me-za'-hab
Mi-ca-i'-ah
Mig-da'-lel
Mig-dal'-gad

Mi-ja'-min
Mik-ne-i'-ah
Mik-ne'-iah *F*
Mi-la'-la-i
Mi-sha'-el
Mi-she'-al
Mish'-e-al *F*
Mis-pe'-reth
Miz-ra'-im
Mo-la'-dah
Muth-lab'-ben *F*

N.

NA-A'-MAH
Na-a'-ma-thites
Na-a'-man
Naa'-rah
Na-a-ra'-i
Naa'-ran

Na-a'-rath
Naa'-shon
Na'-a-shon *F*
Naa'-son
Na'-as-son *F*
Na-ba'-ri-as *F*

Na-ha-ra'-i
Na-ha'-lol
Na-ha-ma'-ni
Na-o'-mi
Ne-ba'-i

Neb'-a-jeth
Neb-u-zar'-a'-dan
Ne-i'-el
Nek'-o-da
Neth'-a-neeel

O.

O'-RI-ON

O-she'-a

P.

PA-A-RA'-I
Pal-ti'-el
Pa-ru'-ah
Par-shan-da'-tha
Pa-tro'-bas

Pau
Pe-da'-hel
Pe-da'h'-zur
Pe-da-i'-ah
Ped-a-i'-ah *F*

Pe-ra'-zim
Pe-ul-tha'-i
Pha-se'-ah
Phas'-e-ah *F*

Phe'-nice (is)
Pil-ta'-i
Pu-te-o'-li
Pu-ti'-el

R.

RA-A'-MAH
Ram'-e-ses
Ra'-pha-im *F*

Rech'-a-bites
Re'-gem-me'-lech
Re'-ho-both

Rem'-mon-me-tho'-ar
Re-pha'-im
Re-pha'-el

Reu
Reu'-el
Ru-ha'-mah

S.

SAB'-AOTH
Sa-ba'-oth *F*
Sa'-be-ans
Sal-a-thi'-el
Sa-ma'-ri-a
Sa-ma'-ri-a *F*
Sa-me'-ius *F*
Se-ca'-cah
Se-na'-ah
Sen-a-che'-rib, or
Se-nach'-e-rib *F*

Se-nach'-e-rib
Se'-phar-va'-im
Se-ra'-iah *F*
Shab-e-tha'-i
Shad'-dai *F*
Shal-e'-cheth
Sha-li'-sha
Sha-ra'-i
Shar'-u-hen
Shau'-sha *F*
She-al-ti'-el

She-ba'-rim
She-chi'-nah
She-lo'-mi
She-lo'-mith
She-ma'-ah
She-me'-ber
She-sha'-i
Shib-bo'-leth
Shim'-sha'-i
Shit-ra'-i

Shu-ba'-el
Shuth-e'-la
Sib-ba-cha'-i
Sib-bo'-leth
Sib-ra'-im
Sig-i-o'-noth
Si-lo'-am
Si'-na-i
Sip-pa'-i
So-ta'-i

T.

TA-A'-NACH
 Ta-a'-nath Shi'-lo
 Tab-ba'-oth
 Ta-be'-al
 Ta'-beel

Tal'-ma-i
 Tan-hu'-meth
 Ta-ra'-lah
 Ta-re'-a
 Tek'-o-a *F*

Tek'-o-ites *F*
 Tel-a'-bib
 Te-la'-im
 Tel-me'-lah
 Te-ma'-ni

Te-me'-ni
 Thad'-de-us
 Thes-a-lon'-i-ca
 Tir-ha'-kah
 Tir-ha'-na

U.

U-LA'-I
 Up'-haz

| Ur-ba'-ne

| U-ri'-el

| U-tha'-i

V.

VA-JE ZA'-THA

ZA-A'-VAN
 Zab'-ba-i
 Zal'-mo-nah
 Zaph'-nath-pa-a'-ne-ah

Zar-ta'-nah
 Zeb'-u-dah
 Ze-o'-rim *F*
 Ze-pha'-thah

Z.

Ze-re'-rath
 Ze-rub-ba'-bel
 Zil-tha'-i

Zo-re'-a
 Zo-ro-ba'-bel
 Zu-ri-shad'-dai *F*

MONEY TABLE.

TABLE

OF THE

MONEYS OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD;

WITH THE VALUE OF EACH IN STERLING AND IN CENTS,

WITH THE FRACTIONAL PARTS OF CENTS IN DECIMALS.

UNITED STATES.

An Eagle, a gold coin, is	equal to	10 dols.	247 1-2 gr. fine gold.
A half eagle, do.		5 dols.	123 6-8 do.
A quarter eagle, do.		2 1-2 dols.	61 7-8 do.
A dollar, a silver coin,		100 cents,	347 4-16 gr. pure silver.
A half dollar, do.		50 cents,	185 10-16 do.
A quarter dollar, do.		25 cents,	92 13-16 do.
A dime, do.		10 cents,	37 2-16 do.
A cent, a copper coin,		10 mills,*	208 grains.
A mill,* the tenth of a cent, and the thousandth of a dollar.			

NOTE. A * is annexed to *imaginary* money, or *money of account*, not represented by a real coin.

COINS AND MONEYS ARE TAKEN AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

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† Subject to the rate of exchange in London.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

STERLING VALUE REDUCED TO CENTS AND DECIMALS.

<i>Sterling.</i>	<i>Cts. Dec.</i>	<i>Sterling.</i>	<i>Cts. Dec.</i>
1 Farthing	00, 4627	8 pence	14, 808
2 Farthings	00, 9355	9 pence	16, 659
3 Farthings	01, 3882	10 pence	18, 51
4 Farthings, or a penny	01, 851	11 pence	20, 361
2 pence	03, 702	12 pence, or 1 shilling	22, 222
3 pence	05, 553	A crown, or five shillings	111, 16
4 pence, a groat	07, 404	A pound,† or 20 shillings	444, 444
5 pence	09, 255	A guinea, or 21 shillings	466, 666
6 pence	11, 106	A sovereign, or 20 shillings	444, 444
7 pence	12, 957		

FLANDERS, OR BELGIUM.

OSTEND, ANTWERP, GHENT, BRUSSELS, ETC.

	<i>£. Sterling.</i>	<i>Cts. Dec.</i>
A pening* . . . is	equal to 0 0 0 9-160	00 104
An urch 4 peningens	0 0 0 9-40	00 416
A groat* 8 peningens	0 0 0 9-20	00 833
A petard 2 groats	0 0 0 9-10	01 666
A scalin* 6 petards	0 0 5 2-5	10
A scalin 7 petards	0 0 6 3-10	11 666
A florin* 40 grotes	0 1 6	33 333
A ducat 17 1-2 scalins	0 9 3	205 553
A pound Flemish* 240 grotes	0 9 0	200

HOLLAND AND ZEALAND.

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, MIDDLEBURG, ETC.

A pening* . . . is	equal to 0 0 0 21-320	00 12
A grote* 8 peningens	0 0 0 21-40	00 97
A stiver 2 grotes	0 0 1 1-20	01 94
A scalin 6 stivers	0 0 6 3-10	11 64
A gilder or florin 20 stivers	0 1 9	38 8
A rix dollar 50 stivers	0 4 4 1-2	97
A dry guilder 60 stivers	0 5 3	116 65
A ducat 10 stivers	0 9 2 1-4	207 86
A pound Flemish* 6 guilders	0 10 6	233 33
A gold ducat or ducatoon	1 16 0	800
A sovereign	1 7 0	600

GERMANY.

HAMBURG, BREMEN, LUBEC, ALTONA, ETC.

A tryling* . . . is	equal to 0 0 0 3-128	00 045
A fixing* 2 trylings	0 0 0 3-64	00 091
A fening 2 sexlings	0 0 0 3-32	01 83
A shilling Lub 12 fenings	0 0 1 1-8	02 083
A marc 16 shillings	0 1 6	33 333
A fletch dollar 2 marcs	1 3 0	66 666
A rix dollar 3 marcs	0 4 6	100
A ducat 6 1-2 marcs	0 9 4 1-2	208 325
A pound Flemish 120 shillings	0 11 3	250

† Irish money is less in value by one-thirteenth—a shilling sterling being 13 pence Irish; a pound Irish is 13s. 5 1-2d. sterling; and an English guinea 22s. 9d. Irish.

HANOVER.

LUNENBURG, ZELL, ETC.

		<i>equal to</i>	£. Sterling	Cts. Dec.
A fenig	is		0 0 0 4-48	00 27
A dreyer	3 fenings		0 0 0 7-16	00 81
A marien	8 fenings		0 0 1 1-6	02 16
A grosh	12 fenings		0 0 1 3-4	03 24
A geld	16 groshen		0 2 4	51 85
A rix dollar	24 groshen		0 3 6	77 76
A ducat	4 guldens		0 9 4	207 4

SAXONY.

HOLSTEIN, DRESDEN, LEIPSIK, WISMAR, ETC.

		<i>equal to</i>		
A heller is	is		0 0 0 7-96	00 135
A fenig	2 hellers		0 0 0 7-48	00 27
A dreyer	6 hellers		0 0 0 7-16	00 81
A marien	16 hellers		0 0 1 1-6	02 16
A grosh	12 fenings		0 0 1 3-4	03 24
A gould	16 groshen		0 2 4	51 85
A rix dollar*	24 groshen		0 3 6	77 76
A specie dollar	32 groshen		0 4 8	103 7
A ducat	4 goulds		0 9 4	207 4

BRANDENBURG, POMORANIA, BERLIN, STETIN, ETC.

		<i>equal to</i>		
A denier	is		0 0 0 7-270	00 048
A polchen	9 deniers		0 0 0 7-30	00 43
A grosh	18 deniers		0 0 0 7-15	00 86
An abross	3 polchens		0 0 0 7-10	01 29
A marc*	20 groshen		0 0 9 1-3	17 28
A florin	30 groshen		0 1 2	25 92
A rix dollar*	90 groshen		0 3 6	77 76
An albestus	108 groshen		0 4 2 2-5	92 90
A ducat	8 florins		0 9 4	207 4

COLOGNE, MENTZ, TRIERS, LIEGE, MUNICH, MUNSTER, ETC.

		<i>equal to</i>		
A dute	is		0 0 0 7-80	00 16
A cruitzer	3 dutes		0 0 0 21-80	00 48
An alb	2 cruitzers		0 0 0 21-40	00 96
A stiver	8 dutes		0 0 0 7-10	01 29
A plapert	3 stivers		0 0 2 1-10	03 88
A copfluck	4 plaperts		0 0 8 2-5	15 55
A guildler	40 stivers		0 2 4	51 85
A hard dollar	2 guilders		0 4 8	103 7
A ducat	4 guilders		0 9 4	207 4

BOHEMIA, SILESIA, AND HUNGARY.

		<i>equal to</i>		
A fenig	is		0 0 0 7-60	00 215
A dreyer	2 fenings		0 0 0 7-30	00 43
A grosh	3 fenings		0 0 0 7-20	00 645
A cruitzer	4 fenings		0 0 0 7-15	00 86
A white grosh	2 cruitzers		0 0 0 14-15	01 72
A gould	60 cruitzers		0 2 4	51 85
A rix dollar*	90 cruitzers		0 3 6	77 76
A hard dollar	2 goulds		0 4 8	103 7
A ducat,	4 goulds		0 9 4	207 4

SWITZERLAND.

BASIL OR BASLE, ZURICH, ZUG, ETC.

		equal to	£. Sterling.	Cts. Dec.
A rap	is		0 0 0 1-24	00 08
A fenig	3 rapen		0 0 0 1-8	00 24
A cruizter	4 fenings		0 0 0 1-2	00 926
A sol*	12 fenings		0 0 1 1-2	02 77
A coarse batzen	15 fenings		0 0 1 7-8	03 46
A good batzen	18 fenings		0 0 2 1-4	04 16
A livre*	20 sols		0 2 6	55 55
A gulden	60 cruizters		0 2 6	55 55
A rix dollar	108 cruizters		0 4 6	100

FRANCE.

PARIS, LYONS, MARSEILLES, BOURDEAUX, ETC.

Ancient Coins and denominations.

A denier	is	equal to	0 0 0 1-24	00 077
A liard	3 deniers		0 0 0 1-8	00 232
A dardene	2 liards		0 0 0 1-4	00 463
A sol	12 deniers		0 0 0 1-2	00 925
A livre tournois*	20 sols		0 0 10	18 517
An ecu of exchange	60 sols		0 2 6	55
An ecu or crown	6 livres		0 5 0	110
A pistole*	10 livres		0 8 4	185 17
A louis d'or	24 livres		1 0 0	444 44

New Coins and Denominations.

A centim or 1-100th of a franc	is	equal to	0 0 0 81-800	00 187
A decim	10 centims		0 0 1 1-80	01 874
A sol	5 centims		0 0	00 987
A franc	10 decims		0 0 10 1-8	18 741

Silver Coins.

Five francs			0 4 2	92 53
Two francs			0 1 8 1-2	37 48
One franc			0 0 10 1-8	18 74
3-4 of a franc			0 0 7 19-32	14 1
1-2 of a franc			0 0 5 1-16	9 37
1-4 of a franc			0 0 2 17-32	4 68

Gold Coins.

40 francs			1 13 9	733 19
20 francs			0 16 10 1-2	366 59

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, OPORTO, ETC.

A rez	is	equal to	0 0 0 27-400	00 125
A half vintin	10 rez		0 0 0 27-40	1 25
A vintin	20 rez		0 0 1 7-20	2 5
A testoon	5 vintins		0 0 6 3-4	12 5
A crusade of ex.	4 testoons		0 2 3	50
A new crusade	24 vintins		0 2 8 2-5	60
A milre*	10 testoons		0 5 7 1-2	125
A moidore	48 testoons		1 7 0	600
A joanese	64 testoons		1 16 0	800

SPAIN.

MADRID, CADIZ, SEVILLE, ETC.

New plate.

A maravedie*	is	equal to	0 0 0 43-272	00 3
A quartil	2 maravedies		0 0 0 43-136	00 6
A rial	34 maravedies		0 0 5 3-8	10
A pistarine	2 rials		0 0 10 3-4	20

MONEY TABLE.

543

			£. Sterling.	Cts. Dec.
A piaster of ex*	is 8 rials	equal to	0 3 7	80
A dollar.	10 rials		0 4 6	160
A ducat of ex*	375 maravedies		0 4 11 1-2	110 18
A pistole of ex*	32 rials		0 14 4	320
A pistole	36 rials		0 16 1 1-2	360

GIBRALTAR, MALAGA, ETC.

Velon.				
A maravedie*	is	equal to	0 0 0 23-272	00 156
An ochavo	2 maravedies		0 0 0 23-136	00 3
A quartil	4 maravedies		0 0 0 23-68	00 6
A rial velon*	34 maravedies		0 0 2 7-8	5 27
A piaster of ex*	15 rials		0 3 7 1-8	30
A piester	512 maravedies		0 3 7 5-17	80 33
A pistole of ex*	60 rials		0 14 4	320
A pistole	70 rials		0 16 9	372

BARCELONA, SAROGOSSA, VALENCIA, ETC.

Old Plate.				
A maravedie	is	equal to	0 0 0 27-128	00 39
A soldo	16 maravedies		0 0 3 3-8	6 24
A rial	2 soldos		0 0 6 3-4	12 50
A dollar	16 soldos		0 4 6	100
A libra*	20 soldos		0 5 7 1-2	125
A ducat*	21 soldos		0 5 10 7-8	131 25
A pistole	60 soldos		0 16 10	375

ITALY,

GENOA, NOVI, ST. REMO, CORSICA, ETC.

A denari	is	equal to	0 0 0 43-1200	00 6
A soldi	12 denari		0 0 0 43-100	00 8
A chevelet	4 soldi		0 0 1 18-25	3 18
A lire*	20 soldi		0 0 8 3-5	15 92
A testoon	30 soldi		0 1 0 9-10	23 88
A croisade	5 livres		0 3 7	79 6
A pezzo of ex*	115 soldi		0 4 2	92 6
A genouine	6 testoons		0 6 2 2-5	136 12
A pistole	20 lires		0 14 4	320

PIEDMONT, SAVOY, SARDINIA, TURIN, ETC.

A denari	is	equal to	0 0 0 1-16	00 115
A quatrini	3 denari		0 0 0 3-16	00 345
A soldi	12 denari		0 0 0 3-4	1 358
A florin*	12 soldi		0 0 9	16 66
A lire*	20 soldi		0 1 3	27 77
A scudi	6 florins		0 4 6	100
A ducattoon	7 florins		0 5 3	116 66
A pistole	13 lires		0 16 3	361 1
A louis d'or	16 lires		1 0 0	444 44

LEGHORN, FLORENCE, ETC.

A denari	is	equal to	0 0 0 5-144	00 064
A quatrini	4 denari		0 0 0 5-36	00 256
A soldi	12 denari		0 0 0 5-12	00 78
A craca	5 quatrini		0 0 0 25-36	01 28
A quilo	8 cracas		0 0 5 5-9	10 24
A lire*	20 soldi		0 0 8 1-3	15 43
A piaster of ex	6 lires		0 4 2	92 6
A ducat	7 1-2 lires		0 5 2 1-2	115 7
A pistole	22 lires		0 15 6	339 5

TABLES OF MEASURES.

ENGLISH MEASURE OF LENGTH.

NOTE.—The measures marked with an asterisk are not used in the United States.

3 barley corns	1 inch
12 inches	1 foot
3 feet	1 yard
5 1-2 yards	1 pole, perch, or rod
40 rods or perches	1 furlong
8 furlongs	1 mile
4 inches	1 hand
6 feet	1 fathom
3 miles	1 league
60 nautical or geographical miles, 1 degree.	
69 1-3 statute miles, 1 degree nearly.	

NOTE.—The weights and measures of the United States, are the same as the standard weights and measures in England.

CLOTH MEASURE.

2 1-4 inches	1 nail
4 nails	1 quarter
4 quarters	1 yard
3 quarters	1 ell Flemish
5 quarters	1 ell English
6 quarters	1 ell French.

SQUARE MEASURE.

144 inches	1 foot
9 feet	1 yard
30 1-4 yards	1 pole
40 poles or rods	1 rood
4 roods	1 acre

Gunter's chain for measuring land, contains 100 links, each 7 inches 92 decimals, which make 4 rods or perches, 22 yards, or 66 feet. Hence an acre contains 10 square chains, 160 square rods, 4840 square yards, 100,000 square links.

WINE MEASURE.

4 gills	1 pint
2 pints	1 quart
4 quarts	1 gallon
42 gallons	1 tierce
1 1-2 tierce, or 63 gal.	1 hogshead
1 1-3 hogshead or 84 gal.	1 puncheon
1 1-3 puncheons, or 126 gal.	1 pipe
2 pipes	1 tun
231 cubic inches	1 gallon
10 gallons	1 anker*
18 gallons	1 runlet*
31 1-2 gallons	1 barrel.

ALE AND BEER MEASURE.

2 pints	1 quart
4 quarts	1 gallon
9 gallons	1 firkin
2 firkins	18 gal. 1 kilderkin*
2 kilderkins	36 gal. 1 barrel
1 1-2 barrel	54 gal. 1 hogshead
1 1-3 hogshead	72 gal. 1 puncheon
1 1-2 puncheon	108 gal. 1 butt

The ale gal. contains 282 cubic inches.

NOTE.—The hogshead of 63 gallons and the puncheon of 84 gallons are not used with us. The cask of 108 or 110 gallons is called a hogshead or a puncheon.

DRY MEASURE.

8 pints	1 gallon
2 gallons	1 peck
4 pecks	1 bushel
4 bushels	1 coom
2 cooms	1 quarter*
5 quarters	1 wey*
2 weys	1 last*

The gallon contains 272 1-4 cubic inches, Winchester measure.

TABLES OF WEIGHTS.

TABLE OF TROY WEIGHT,

AS USED BY GOLDSMITHS.

24 grains gr.	1 pennyweight—dwt.
20 dwt.	1 ounce—oz.
12 oz.	1 pound—lb.

AS USED BY APOTHECARIES.

20 grains	1 scruple— $\text{\textcircled{D}}$
3 $\text{\textcircled{D}}$	1 dram— $\text{\textcircled{3}}$
8 $\text{\textcircled{3}}$	1 ounce— $\text{\textcircled{8}}$
12 $\text{\textcircled{8}}$	1 pound— $\text{\textcircled{12}}$.

TABLE OF AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

16 drams	1 oz.
16 oz.	1 lb.
28 pounds	1 quarter—qr.

4 qrs.	1 hundred—cwt.
20 cwt.	1 ton
175 troy pounds is 144 pounds avoirdupois	
175 troy ounces	192 avoirdupois
1 pound troy	5760 grains
1 lb. avoird.	7000 grains
1 ounce avoird.	contains 437 1-2 grains.
1 dram avoird.	contains 27 34-375 grs.
1 troy pound contains 13 oz. 2-651428576	drams avoirdupois
1 avoirdupois lb. contains 1 lb. 2 oz. 1 dwt.	16 grains troy.

FOR SOME PURPOSES THE TROY GRAIN IS THUS DIVIDED.

The grain into 20 mites
 The mite into 24 droits
 The droit into 20 periets
 The periet into 20 blanks.

ANCIENT JEWISH WEIGHTS,

REDUCED TO TROY WEIGHT.

	lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.		lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
Shekel	0	0	9	2 4-7	Talent	113	10	1	10 2-7
Manch	2	3	6	10 2-7					

GRECIAN AND ROMAN WEIGHTS,

REDUCED TO TROY WEIGHT.

	lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.		lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
Lentes	0	0	0	0 35-112	Sextula	0	0	3	0 6-7
Siliquæ	0	0	0	3 1-28	Sicilicus	0	0	4	13 2-7
Obolus	0	0	0	9 3-28	Duella	0	0	6	1 5-7
Scriptulum	0	0	0	18 3-14	Uncia	0	0	18	5 1-7
Drachma	0	0	2	6 9-14	Libra	0	10	18	13 5-7

LONG MEASURE OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES,

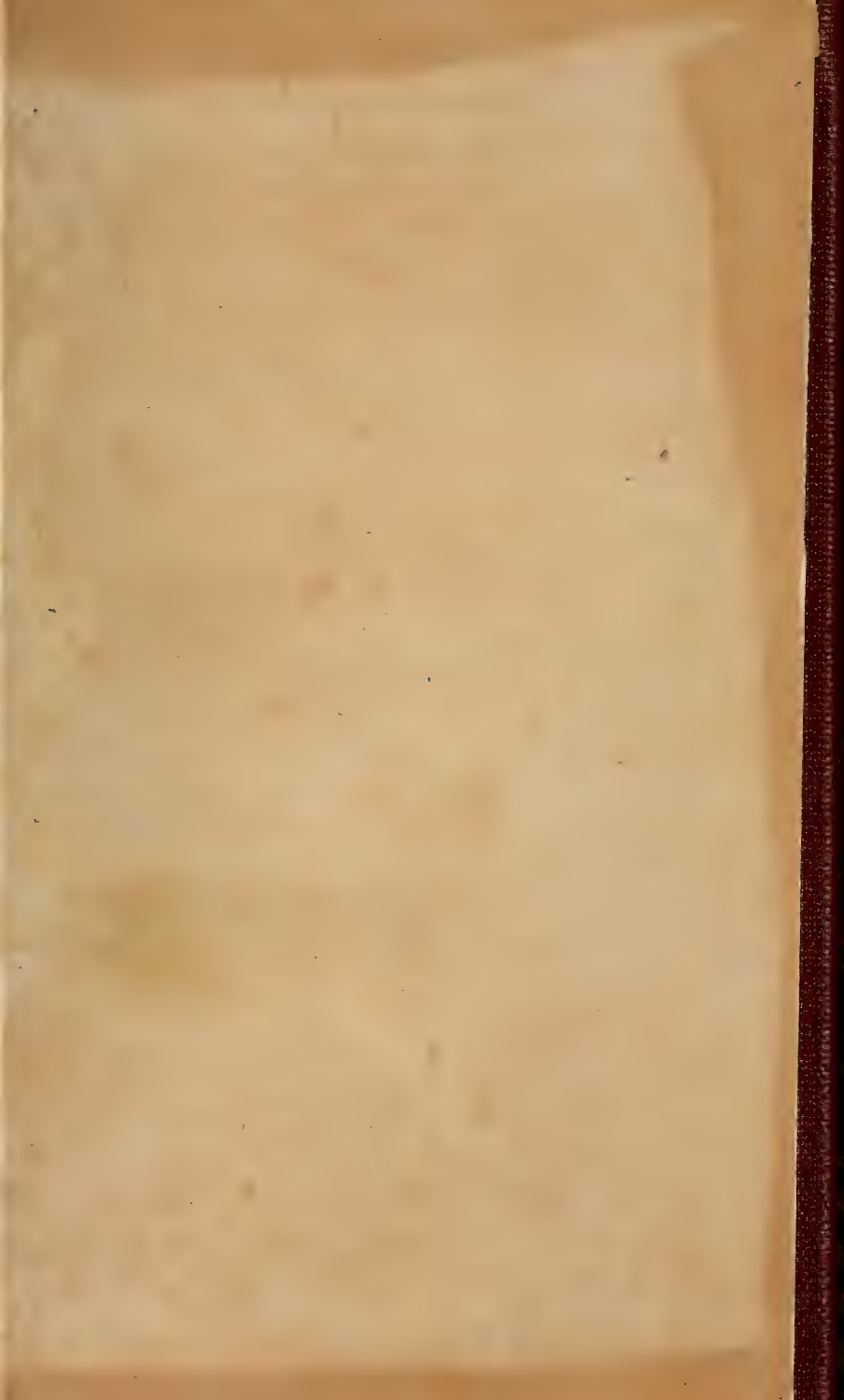
REDUCED TO ENGLISH.

	Ft.	Eng.	In.	& Dec.		Ft.	Eng.	In.	& Dec.
Ancient Roman foot	0		11	626	Rynland or Leyden ell	2		3	120
Greek do.	1		0	090	Frankfort do.	1		9	912
Arabic do.	0		10	544	Hamburgh do.	1		10	860
Alexandria do.	1		2	112	Leipsic do.	2		3	120
Paris do.	1		0	789	Lubeck do.	1		10	896
Leyden or Rynland	1		0	361	Nuremberg do.	2		2	724
Amsterdam do.	0		11	304	Bavaria do.	0		11	448
Antwerp do.	0		11	352	Vienna do.	1		0	636
Dort do.	1		2	208	Bononia do.	2		1	764
Boulogne do.	1		2	974	Dantzic do.	1		10	836
Turin do.	1		8	222	Florence brace or ell	1		10	956
Venice do.	1		1	677	Spanish palm	0		9	021
Padua do.	1		4	866	Genoa do.	0		9	960
Vienna do.	1		0	444	Naples do.	0		10	316
Sweden do.	1		2	701	Modern Roman	0		8	798
Lorraine do.	0		11	496	Spanish vare	3		0	040
Middleburgh do.	0		11	892	Lisbon do.	2		9	000
Strasburgh do.	0		11	040	Gibraltar do.	2		9	120
Bremen do.	0		11	568	Toledo do.	2		8	220
Cologne do.	0		11	448	Castile do.	2		8	949
Frankfort on Main	0		11	376	Naples brace	2		1	200
Spanish do.	1		0	012	Naples canna	6		10	560
Toledo do.	0		10	788	Milan calamus	6		6	528
Bononia do.	1		2	448	Flor. Braccio da panna	1		10	954
Mantua do.	1		6	838	Russia archine	2		4	242
Dantzic do.	0		11	328	Rome Palmodi Arcteti	0		8	784
Copenhagen do.	0		11	580	Parma cubit	1		10	393
Riga do.	1		9	972	China do.	1		0	192
Prague do.	1		0	312	Cairo do.	1		9	888
Lyons ell	3		11	604	Old Babylonian, do.	1		6	240
Bologna do.	2		0	912	Turkish Pike, larger	2		2	400
Amsterdam do.	2		3	228	Turkish Pike, smaller	2		1	572
Antwerp do.	2		3	276	Persian arish	3		2	364

NEW FRENCH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A variety of weights and measures having been used in the different provinces of France, under the ancient form of government, the new government has ordained new standards of weights and measures, founded on nature, and therefore permanent. The standard of measure is a meridional circle of the earth, which has been, for this purpose, accurately ascertained by men of science, and particularly in 1797, by the mensuration of degrees of latitude between Dunkirk and Barcelona. The whole circle, divided into 40 million parts, or the quadrant of

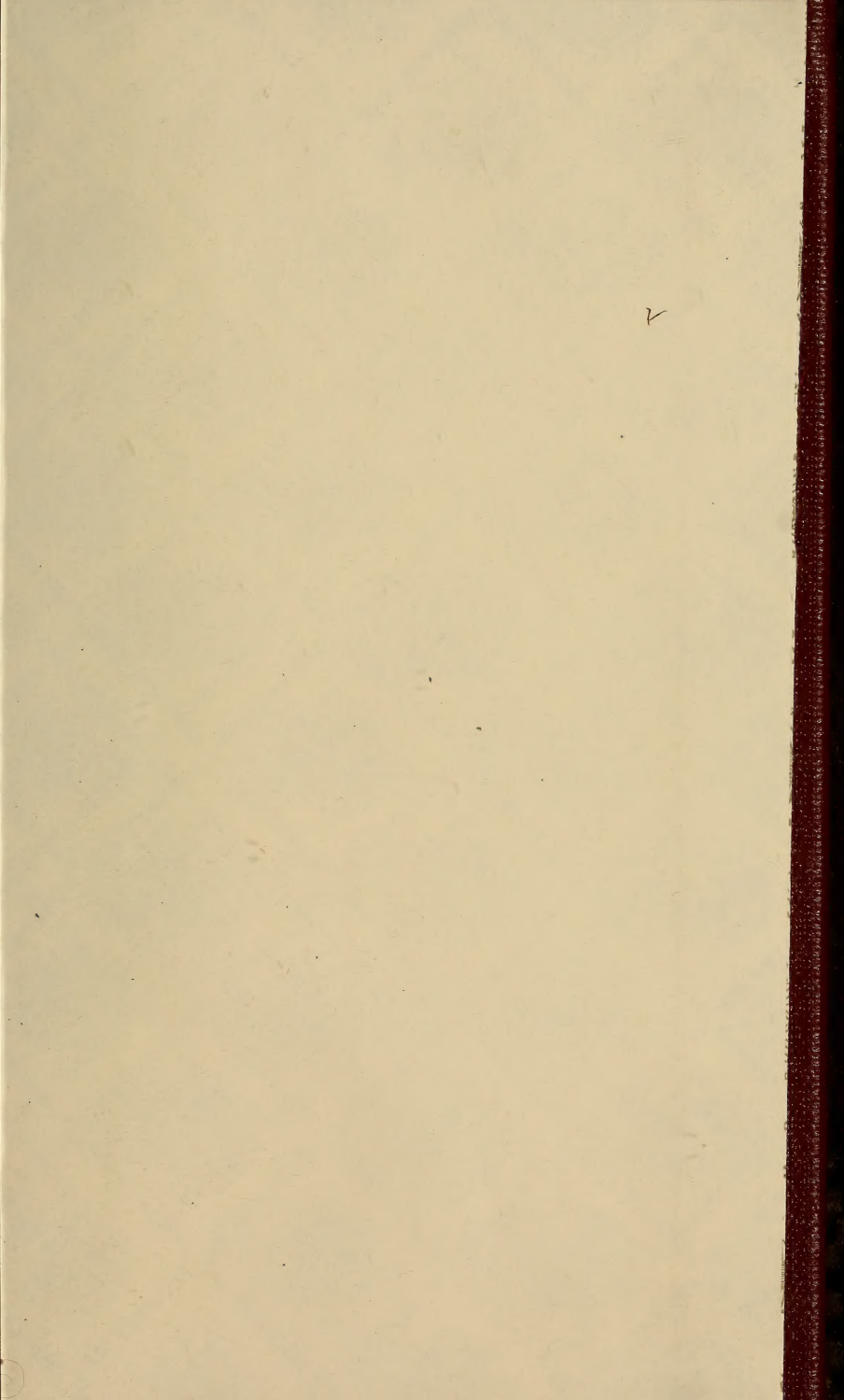
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